Medieval Britain in 1981

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and

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The compilers thank all those who have provided information about recent excavations and discoveries. In addition to individual contributions and reports forwarded by the D.o.E., the following publications have been consulted: C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, the Scottish Group C.B.A., Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, The London Archaeologist and Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

A major change in the format has been introduced this year. All sites, whether pre- or post-Conquest, have been arranged in a single topographical sequence and each has been given an index number, by which it is cited in the indexes which precede the summaries. Separate indexes are printed of pre-Conquest and post-Conquest sites, and are based upon a broad classification of sites and structures reported.

Pre-Conquest entries have been compiled by Mrs Susan Youngs, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.

Post-Conquest entries have been compiled by John Clark, Department of Medieval Antiquities, Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN.

Entries are arranged according to the counties and regions established under the local government reorganization of 1974, old county names being included in brackets where they differ; note that 'Salop' has reverted to 'Shropshire' and is so listed.

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ENGLAND

1. SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1981. The bulk of the time was spent dealing with enquiries related to the membership of the Group, the collection of material for the Annual Report and the preparation for, and follow-up to, the Annual General Meeting. Only a comparatively small amount of time could be spent assessing individual sites.

Because it is more convenient to have the air photographs filed with the site record cards, work has begun on bringing the two sets of data together in the Group's files. In 1981 the Group ordered 236 contact prints of aerial photographs taken in the spring and summer of 1978 and winter of 1979 from the Committee of Aerial Photography of the University of Cambridge. Funds from the R.C.H.M. were made available towards the cost of these prints.

As forecast in last year's report, the Memorandum on the Preservation of Medieval Village Sites, originally submitted by the Group to the D.O.E. in 1965, has been revised. Sites on the original lists of sites suitable for preservation have been reassessed, and sometimes others proposed on the basis of fieldwork. A particular effort has been made to identify sites in areas where none had previously been proposed. The information has now been collated, and a fresh memorandum prepared and submitted to the Department.

2. AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL. As part of a project funded by the British Academy and the Colt Fund, R. H. Leech identified and surveyed the following buildings of before c. 1500 not previously recorded (records to be deposited in the National Monuments Record.)
All Saints Lane: Crown Inn (SD 5889 7297). The northernmost three cellars of the Inn are probably the medieval undercrofts of the tavern and kitchens of Guilders Inn in St Nicholas Street, demolished c. 1740.

Broad Street: Nos. 24 and 25 (SD 5877 7312) are stone buildings of two storeys with walls 0.7 to 0.9 m thick. On the first storey in the N. wall of No. 25 is a three-light window of 15th-century date. The roof of No. 24 could not be examined but is possibly medieval. These are probably the only surviving medieval stone houses in Bristol.

Nos. 35 (SD 5877 7315) and 37-38 (SD 5878 7314). Parts of groin-vaulted undercrofts survive, both with chamfered columns and capitals along the sides.

Nos. 41-42 (SD 5881 7313). Plain vaulted cellars are of medieval date, being partly sealed by the stone wall to the earlier street elevation of No. 42 which still survives to the second floor. Building work in No. 43 exposed the still-standing plastered stone stack in the side (S.) wall of No. 42, predating the rebuilding of No. 43 in the 15th century.

No. 43 (SD 5881 7312). The present structure is substantially of the 15th century, having been refronted in the 1820s. It was of two units, with a cellar, three storeys and attics. At first floor and above, the jettied front and rear and side (S.) walls were of large arch-braced timber framing; samples with 100+ rings were examined by the University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory but could not be dated.

No. 44 (SD 5882 7312). A two-unit house of similar date and construction to No. 43; it too was refronted in the 1820s.

Nos. 49-50. The vaulted cellars of Horts Restaurant are partly of medieval date. The two cellars closest to the street represent the same narrowing of the street noted in Nos. 41-42; on the line of the earlier street frontage is a blocked two-centred arched doorway.

No. 51 (SD 5881 7311). The stone vaulted cellar under No. 51 is also aligned upon the earlier street frontage and has a pair of two-centred arched entrances to the side passage at ground level. To the rear, beginning 42 m from the present street frontage, are the partly surviving N. and W. walls 0.9 m thick of the Cider House, a medieval stone house recorded in the 1820s.

High Street: Nos. 21-25 (SD 5896 7298). Now entered through an obelisk, the cellars in the custody of Bristol City Museum have been shown through survey to be aligned and partly encroaching upon the same earlier and wider street frontage recorded at Nos. 41-42 and 49-50 Broad Street. The later of the two cellars, with a ribbed vault, is the surviving part of a larger cellar, the destroyed part of which was recorded in 1929 (J. E. Pritchard, 'Bristol Archaeological Notes xvi, 1924-29', Trans. Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc., 51 (1929), 235-36, pl. vi).

No. 43 (SD 5891 7302). In a stone-vaulted cellar, 9 m long by 2.1 m wide, are the partly surviving remains of the entrances and window to the street elevation, probably of 15th-century date.

No. 44. Parts of a one-unit house of 15th- or 16th-century date survive, notably the roofs, rear wall and cellar. The house was refronted in the 18th century and again in 1907. The cellar has a timber roof with the floor joists tenoned into the principal cross beams.

No. 45. Parts of a one-unit house with a gallery linking it to a detached kitchen at the rear survive within the present structure, refronted in 1907. At cellar level the area between the front and rear walls was probably open to the sky. The floor joists are lodged over the principal cross beams.

Old Market Street (SD 5969 7314): in the side wall between Nos. 61 and 62 is a window of 15th-century date with two trefoil-headed lights and hollow-chamfered mullions.

Small Street (SD 5872 7308): No. 10. There survived prior to rebuilding in 1981 the complete street elevation to a stone-vaulted undercroft, the entrance to it being through a wide, plain, chamfered two-centred arch. This was recorded subsequently in greater detail by Bristol City Museum.
Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. There survive stone-vaulted cellars probably of medieval date, all bonded in red-brown mortar and at No. 16-17 sealed by ground-floor features of 16th- or early 17th-century date.

3. --- (-----): ---, REDCLIFF STREET (ST 5902 7288). B. Williams excavated for City of Bristol District Council at 143–147 Redcliff Street and 4–6a Bridge Parade. The excavation concentrated on the Avon waterfront at Redcliffe, once a prosperous medieval suburb of Bristol (Fig. 1).

No trace was found of the medieval bridge from which the ancient name 'Brigstow' was derived, but a potential part of the timber approach for it was found in a watching brief. The existence of a 12th-century waterfront, c. 16 m back from the present Floating Harbour, and a number of contemporary timber building platforms/jetties and quayside walls were also identified.

EXCAVATION AT BRISTOL BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 1981

FIG. 1

REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL, AVON
Site plan
An important series of docks, one of stone and timber, survived to a height of c. 2 m and may have been constructed when Bristol Bridge was rebuilt in c. 1247. The rear timber revetment of Dock 1 was partly constructed of ships' timbers (removed to the National Maritime Museum for study and conservation) and incorporated both tie-backs and back-braces (Fig. 2). To the S., Dock 2, 6 m square, was replaced by Dock 3 on its S. side, probably in the late 13th century. Dock 3 measured 14.5 m in length and incorporated a rubbing post at one end.

FIG. 2
REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL, AVON
Timber revetment, 13th century
All three docks appear to have gone out of use in the 14th century, possibly as a result of unsuccessful competition with 'the Quay' on the R. Frome and 'the Back' on the opposite side of the R. Avon. They were subsequently filled with refuse and a substantial realigned quay wall of stone, c. 2 m across, was built across their former entrances. The standing side wall and windows to a 14th-century building, probably a merchant's house, were surveyed before its demolition. There was evidence beneath for a dyers'/soapmakers' workshop.

Finds include leather shoes, belts and scabbards and rich environmental remains. Finds and records to be deposited in Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

4. ______ (______): ______, Tower Lane (ST 5886 7317). E. J. Boore for Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery, Bristol City Council and D.o.E. carried out a watching brief (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 205–06). In the SE. corner of the Norman undercroft internal quoins of oolitic limestone were exposed. A contemporary but less substantial wall butting on to the SE. corner seems to imply that there was a courtyard area to the S. or possibly an external stairway to the first floor. The N. wall of the undercroft continued W. in the same build, incorporating a vaulted cellar, possibly with solar above. The ground plan of this early 12th-century, stone-built, first-floor hall was established, and is similar in plan to the more complete manor house at Boothby Pagnell in Lincolnshire.

Finds and site records are deposited in Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery; final report to appear in City Museum monograph series.

5. ______ (______): Chipping Sodbury, Hatters Lane, Tudor House (ST 731 824). This building, investigated by L. Hall in 1981, consists of a hall block with a cross-wing at the W. end and a small rear wing, possibly a kitchen. It is built of rubble, rendered, with large freestone quoins visible at the E. end, with a pantile roof, and probably dates from the 14th century. The upper storey of the cross-wing, also rendered, is timber-framed and jettied, with four curved brackets under the jetty and a timber oriel window. The S. wall of the hall has two tall windows with moulded freestone surrounds; wooden cross-windows replace the original stone mullions and transoms. The main block has four bays, the E. one being a parlour with a chamber over. The three-bay open hall included the through-passage, with a service room or rooms beyond in what is now the cross-wing. The hall block has four raised-cruck trusses, each with a cambered tenoned collar. The arch-braces have open spandrels and butt on to a central block which is integral with the collar. Smoke-blackening can be seen in the bay over the through-passage. On the N. side of the hall is a large two-centred freestone arch with a hollow and ogee moulding; it once led to an oriel bay and dates from the 15th century. The building was remodelled in the late 16th century and the service end was rebuilt as a cross-wing.

6. ______ (Somerset): Newton St Loe, Newton Park (ST 6936 6398). Excavations by C. J. Arnold for Bath College of Higher Education continued on this castle site (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 200) and an interim report on the first five years’ work has been published in Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Natural Hist. Soc., 124 (1986), 77–86). The N. range has been completely investigated, indicating that square corner towers stood at each end. Half of the W. wing and 14th-century gatehouse have also been examined. Six principal phases of construction have been identified from the 12th to 13th centuries until the site’s demolition in the 18th century. Excavations are continuing.

7. ______ (Gloucestershire): Wickwar, Bagstone Court Farm (ST 690 869). This grange of Kingswood Abbey was surveyed by L. Hall and consists of a two-bay open hall and at the W. end a cellar with a solar above, with stone walls nearly 1 m thick. A 14th-century date is suggested. The cellar ceiling is supported by a chamfered beam with lodged joists laid flat on top. The central hall truss has heavy principal rafters, a slightly cambered tenoned collar and chamfered arch-braces with open spandrels. At the apex the principal rafters are tenoned into a short yoke or saddle which is cut away into a hollow and ogee decoration. The inserted
attic floor is lower than that in the hall, revealing on the N. side a chamfered wallplate with step stops. There are empty mortices for windbraces, and the arch-braces each have a joint near the foot of the truss. Although the truss is an open one, with no evidence for any form of infilling, all the timbers of this bay are clean. It is now divided from the hall roof by a partition of vertical boards set against the E. face of the truss, and it must be presumed that a similar arrangement existed when the hall had its open hearth.

8. ——— (———): WINTERBOURNE, COURT FARM (ST 641 808). L. Hall surveyed the medieval barn, with the aid of drawings prepared for Bicknell Developments Ltd. The E. two-thirds of the barn, comparable to the 14th-century barn at Bradford-on-Avon, survives as built. At the W. end the S. and W. walls survive incorporated into a later rebuilding. The barn is of Pennant sandstone rubble, originally with a stone tile roof. There were originally two pairs of opposed entrances, and along each side a row of slit windows with sloping sills, one to each bay. Original dimensions were c. 43 m by 8 m with 11 bays. The barn retains its flagstone floor. Six raised-cruck trusses survive, the blades tenoned into a yoke at the apex. Arch-braces with open spandrels butt on to a central block integral with the collar, and there are curved windbraces. A 14th-century date seems likely. A porch was added to the surviving N. entrance in the 15th to 16th century. A report in 1880 suggests that though the W. end was ruinous a second porch was still standing towards that end, and that the rebuilding took place after that date.

9. BEDFORDSHIRE: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923 226). 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., xxv (1981), 166, 187). Work concentrating on the main building area has shown that the post-built Saxon structure was enclosed on three sides by two intersecting ditches, one of which was re-cut and still visible as a drainage problem into the 13th century. A further area of complex buildings is being investigated, and is producing 13th-century pottery. The building sequence provisionally determined is illustrated (Fig. 3).

The windmill tump has proved to be a dovecote, and may be the pigeon cote listed in the Bailiff's accounts for 1341-42. This sub-circular structure had an earth floor and post-pit, presumably for the potence. A drainage channel, integral with the wall, flowed into a nearby boundary ditch which was roughly revetted with rubble and backfilled. The SE. part of the structure on the edge of a natural slope was buttressed; both measures are considered to have been employed to prevent the heavy construction slipping on the boulder clay. The badly worn earth floor was replaced by one in stone. There was no indication of a central post but the floor was bevelled to allow drainage through the doorway.

10. BERKSHIRE: NEWBURY, CHEAP STREET (SU 4715 6702). Excavations by S. Lobb and J. Richards for Wessex Archaeological Committee and D.o.E. were largely funded by Ravenseft Properties Ltd. The area excavated straddled the present boundary between two properties fronting onto Cheap Street at the S. end of the Market Place. A sequence of activity from the early 12th century onwards was found, a date which corresponds with the first records of a market. The earliest features consisted of pits, post-holes, gullies and wells, one plank-lined, together with two chalk-built structures, one possibly associated with grain processing. No trace of a formal property boundary appeared to exist at this time although the alignment of a long gulley may suggest a division and both chalk structures have sides aligned on the later boundary line. The marshy conditions may have prevented the erection of timber buildings although pit digging continued through the 12th and 13th centuries. The pottery sequence indicates little use of the site in the 14th century after which a substantial gravel levelling-up took place associated with the construction of the first boundary wall of tile, flint and greensand.

In the 14th century and later the adjoining properties exhibit very different characteristics, the N. one having a sequence of substantial buildings with tile hearths, a large well and
GROVE PRIORY, LEIGHTON BUZZARD, BEDFORDSHIRE

Provisional period plan: (1) Saxon; (2) ? 12th-century royal manor; (3) 13th-century priory; (4) 14th-century royal manor; (5) 15th-century manor and later buildings.

Key to the plan, PROVISIONAL INTERPRETATION:
A Stone hall, later chapel; B Linking structure; C Timber hall; D Oratory; E Cemetery; F Sepulture; G Stone hall; H Vestibule; I Porch; J North range; K Vestry; L Drain with sluice; M Bake- or brewhouse; N Workshop or kitchen; O Terraced courtyards; P Hall; Q Service wing; R Garderobe; S Domestic range; T Stables or dairy; U Gate house type structure; V Natural watercourse converted to fishpond; W Bridge abutment; X Saxon ditch; Y Saxon enclosure ditch; Z Saxon timber hall

a shallow cellar while the S. property has only a small one-roomed building at the frontage together with a small greensand-lined well and an oven.

Finds from the excavation include a complete sequence of pottery, animal bone and, from earlier contexts, environmental remains. Large groups of pottery from the 15th century onwards may be of special significance.
11. ———: READING ABBEY (SU 719 734). Excavation was undertaken to examine the refectory, W. cloister range, presumed store-house area and wharves belonging to the Cluniac monastery, in order to establish the layout, chronology and survival of these areas of the abbey. The excavation was directed by P. Fasham and J. Hawkes for Wessex Archaeological Committee, the project being funded by the developers, MEPC Ltd., Berkshire County Council and D.o.E.

Site A1, 15 x 10 m, was located within the refectory. Lengths of a clay conduit presumably leading from the well in the cloister garth to the kitchens were recovered in situ beneath the refectory floor. The floor itself was represented only by sand bedding layers and was extensively disturbed by 17th-century gravel pits. The only other feature of probable monastic date was a pit, 2 x 1.6 m, 1 m deep, packed with flint, tentatively interpreted as foundations for a structural column within the refectory. Traces were found of early post-monastic buildings, and two lead-smelting pits with a peg-tile hearth are associated with the partial destruction of the refectory at the Dissolution.

Site A2, 15 x 10 m, was located to the W. of the cloisters. The area was extensively damaged by 17th-century gravel pits, and the only surviving feature was a single cellar bay (3.4 x 3.2 m), preserved as a void under a 19th-century brick roof. The wall, surviving to a height of 3.5 m, had been refaced during the life of the cellar but traces of original vaulting for a barrel roof remain visible. A small portion of flint and mortar walling less than 1 m high belonging to the ground floor of the range survived on the E. side. The two end walls to N. and S. were not original and may have blocked further bays. Cartographic evidence suggests a further bay to the E. The floor consisted of compacted natural ground and although no dating evidence was recovered the cellar is almost certainly of monastic date belonging to either the Abbot’s house or the cellarer’s office.

Site B, 30 x 10 m, was located in an area presumed to be for store-houses of the refectory, and N. of the river Kennet. The area was completely destroyed by 17th-century gravel pits and other modern features, no medieval stratigraphy surviving.

Site C, 25 x 15 m, was located on the supposed site of the Abbey wharves adjacent to the confluence of the R. Kennet and the Holy Brook, the Abbey mill stream, where excavations in 1979 by A. G. Vince had suggested the possibility of preserved timber waterfronts (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIV (1980), 237). Despite the presence of modern concrete intrusions it proved possible to examine a large area and fourteen major constructional phases were recovered, dating from the 12th to early 18th century, including major changes of alignment of both the Kennet and the Holy Brook. A large collection of leather, wooden and metal objects from river silts and reclamation layers provide evidence of nearby slaughtering, leather-working and pin manufacture in the later medieval period.

It is hoped that substantial portions of the 14th-century and 18th-century waterfronts will be conserved for eventual display. The finds and archive will be deposited at Reading Museum.

12. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: AYLESBURY, GEORGE STREET (SP 818 139). D. Allen for Buckinghamshire County Museum and D.o.E found an inhumation cemetery, the presence of which had been suggested by numerous finds of human bone. Only eighteen intact graves were located, but the distribution of large quantities of bone across the site indicated the presence of many others, now destroyed. In the absence of grave goods the dating of the burials is problematical, but the most likely period is the 10th and 11th centuries. From the 13th century onwards the area was used for the digging of refuse pits which contained large quantities of pottery — notably jugs from the Brill and Boarstall kilns — and large quantities of animal bone including a number of complete skeletons. Many smaller items were found, including a hoard of 13th-century long-cross pennies.

One post-built hall, 4.5 × 8.8 m, with evidence of upright-plank construction was excavated and other possible structures also recorded. A rectangular ditched enclosure 25 × 49+ m was found to enclose a timber hall excavated in 1980. No further grubenhauser were found. A timber- and wattle-lined well 2 m deep and 1.2 m diameter contained the base of a wooden ladder.

14. ——— MILTON KEYNES, BRADWELL ABBEY (SP 826 396). A research programme of excavation and consolidation of the remains of the church of Bradwell Priory was begun, directed by D. C. Mynard and R. A. Croft for Milton Keynes Development Corporation. The first season's work concentrated on the examination and consolidation of 250 sq. m at the W. end of the priory church. Post-medieval agricultural and garden activity was noted over the whole site. The N. wall of the priory church survived to a height of 0.75 m for a length of 12 m. The S. wall and the column bases for the aisles of the nave had been totally robbed. A fragmentary clay floor in the centre of the nave was sealed by a thick layer of destruction material evidenced by melted window lead and much window glass. The discovery of a silver-gilt pilgrim's badge is the first indication, apart from the medieval wall paintings, that the priory was a pilgrimage shrine.


Three periods of building were defined. The first two were marked by the construction of successive sub-rectangular enclosures, c. 18 m across, with a double palisade. Within the enclosure were a very large number of post- and stake-holes, demonstrating that rectangular timber buildings had been built and rebuilt on several occasions. Where the subsoil comprised a firm gravel, the post-holes were very well preserved. To the S., however, the gravel gave way to a soft silt which had proved much less resistant to ploughing. As a result, the post-holes were much more damaged and harder to identify.

Two clay-lined kilns, one 2.05 × 0.6 m and the other 1.85 × 0.65 m, were located in the S. part of the enclosure. Although no wasters were found, they are best interpreted as pottery kilns. Both Roman and a few Saxon sherds were found in the kilns. The third building phase was represented by the heaping up of a low building platform over the earlier Saxon structures. Three large post-pits were cut through this mound, evidently part of a very substantial building. The pits reached a depth of between 1 and 1.5 m, and in one the lower part of the post was preserved in the waterlogged conditions; a dendrochronological date should be possible. These early Saxon buildings are at present unique in the Fenland.

16. Cheshire: Chester, Grey Friars Court (SJ 402 661). An area 14 × 17 m was excavated by S. Ward, Grosvenor Museum, for Chester City Council and D.o.E., N. of the excavations carried out on this site from 1976 to 1978 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiii (1979), 249). The site lies in the block of waste ground just inside the city walls granted to the Dominican Friars in c.1236. The excavation lay N. of the church (found in 1977) and the assumed site of the claustral buildings. Parts of two substantial stone buildings were found facing each other across a small enclosed yard. The stone walls had been almost totally robbed out. The S. buildings had decorated tile floors of two phases with some evidence of timber partitions. The N. buildings had a mortar floor and backed onto the precinct wall. Evidence for lead smelting on small hearths in the yard may date to the dissolution. The function of these buildings is not yet known.

Finds are located in Grosvenor Museum, which will be publishing the final report as a monograph.
17. MEDIEVAL BRITAIN IN 1981

---: MIDDLEWICH, WYCH HOUSE LANE (SJ 705 663). R. Smart for Liverpool University Rescue Archaeology Unit excavated nine trial trenches to determine the extent of Roman and medieval settlement. The site produced a large quantity of medieval pottery and animal bones. A large clay-lined pit c. 6 x 5 m had been dug into redeposited medieval layers which were excavated to a depth of 3 m. An excavation report will appear in Cheshire Archaeol. Bull. and the finds are to be deposited with Cheshire Museum Services. Labour was provided by an M.S.C., C.E.P. scheme and the work assisted by a grant from the D.o.E.

18. ---: RUNCORN, NORTON PRIORY (SJ 548 831). J. P. Green and B. Sale for Warrington and Runcorn Development Corporation and Cheshire County Council (Planning Department) excavated an area SW. of the main claustral buildings, W. of that excavated in 1979 and 1980 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 187). It was confirmed that the main monastic drain ran W. across the area. This was the second masonry drain to be built in the 14th century. Its predecessor, installed in the early 13th century, had been located elsewhere during previous excavations. A substantial length of the 14th-century drain survived with its base, sides and capping intact, apart from the insertion of a manhole in the 18th century. It consisted of base blocks cut to a semicircular section, with one plain course of ashlar, and above that corbel blocks with a concave rounded angle where they projected over the drain sides. On either side of the drain, and contemporary with it, were found substantial masonry foundations. They belong to a building, or group of buildings, that extends beyond the area excavated in 1981 to N., E. and S. The area will therefore be enlarged during 1982. Of earlier date was a small 13th-century masonry drain.

Dating from the 12th century were post-pits belonging to temporary timber buildings erected to house the canons whilst their masonry quarters were being built; these post-pits are associated with others found in previous seasons, and help to clarify the overall plan.

19. ---: SANDBACH, CROWN HOTEL (SJ 758 608) and HAWK STREET (SJ 759 608). Excavation by R. Smart and J. Samuels for Liverpool University Rescue Archaeology Unit of four trial trenches to assess the archaeological potential of Sandbach town centre revealed extensive modern and post-medieval disturbance. Traces of medieval occupation were found in the form of shallow pits and gullies, and on the Hawk Street site a timber-framed building appeared to have been replaced by a brick cottage built on the same alignment. A small quantity of medieval pottery and a lead spindle-whorl were recovered. A report will appear in Cheshire Archaeol. Bull.

20. ---: WARRINGTON, OLD ACADEMY (SJ 606 878). Excavation was carried out by D. A. Higgins for Liverpool University Rescue Archaeology Unit of c. 34 sq. m NW. of the Mersey prior to road-widening. Dressed stone blocks which had been reported proved to be reused in an 18th-century cellar, although possibly from the Augustinian friary adjacent to the site. The upper levels were much disturbed in the post-medieval period, but a ditch c. 1.5 m wide and 0.5 m deep was found cutting the natural sands. It ran towards the Mersey and contained a build-up starting around the 15th century which included two mosaic floor tiles made locally for the friary. One was green-glazed and consisted of incompletely separated lozenges, while the other was part of an octagonal quatrefoil surround with a brown glaze. Some residual Roman sherds were found. An excavation report will appear in Cheshire Archaeol. Bull. and the finds are to be deposited in Warrington Museum. The labour was provided by an M.S.C., C.E.P. scheme and the work assisted by a grant from Cheshire County Council.

21. CLEVELAND (Co. Durham): CLAXTON (NZ 478 274). Fieldwalking undertaken by S. Sherlock for Cleveland County Council with the assistance of Leicester University Department of Archaeology recovered evidence for a series of house platforms and associated occupation debris.
22. ——— (———): Hart (NZ 471 348). On behalf of Cleveland County Council, a house platform site just to the S. of the village was surveyed by R. Daniels in advance of its destruction by a new bypass. A watching brief failed to reveal evidence of date.

23. ——— (———): Hartlepool (NZ 535 337). Excavations by G. Young on behalf of Cleveland County Council in the Southgate area of the Headland have revealed a sequence of occupation from the 13th century onwards. Excavations continue with the intention of investigating the development of occupation in the areas around the medieval harbour.

24. ——— (Yorkshire, North Riding): Ingleby Barwick (NZ 433 147). Earthworks associated with ridge and furrow were located and surveyed by R. Daniels for Cleveland County Council.

25. ——— (———, ———): Pinchinthorpe (NZ 577 142). Leicester University Archaeology Department assisted R. Daniels of Cleveland County Council in a survey of tofts and a windmill mound (the latter overlying ridge and furrow), together with other earthworks.

26. Cumbria (Cumberland): Carlisle, Annestwell Street (NY 396 561). Excavations were undertaken by Carlisle Archaeological Unit for D.o.E. and Carlisle City Council on Annestwell Street. Four Anglo-Saxon stycas and a pre-reform issue penny of Edgar (959-973) were recovered on this largely Roman site. No evidence of structures attributable to the pre-Norman period was recognized despite a careful search. There were many pits as well as stone-and timber-lined wells of 13th- to 15th-century date, containing pottery, other artefacts and some environmental evidence. A main N.–S. Roman road continued in use into the 12th century.

27. ——— (———): ———, Castle Street (NY 398 561). Excavations were undertaken by Carlisle Archaeological Unit for D.o.E. and Carlisle City Council. Four Anglo-Saxon stycas were recovered. A structural sequence of early medieval buildings, a skeleton and pits containing environmental data was recovered.

28. ——— (———): ———, The Lanes (NY 401 560). Excavations undertaken by Carlisle Archaeological Unit for D.o.E. and Carlisle City Council concentrated largely on Roman levels. Work on the site of 65 Scotch Street showed that most of the medieval frontage has been removed, probably in the late 17th century.

29. ——— (———): Cockermouth (NY 119 307). Further work by R. H. Leech for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit, University of Lancaster, Department of Classics and Archaeology and D.o.E. took place at 75–85 Main Street (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 206–07 when the site was finally cleared of existing buildings prior to redevelopment. An unlined well shaft was examined in detail. Constructed in the later 12th century, it was filled in by c. 1400. Debris in the filling included much organic refuse, leather and wooden artefacts, structural timbers and roofing slates. Work on the site is now completed and excavations are to be published in Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc. Finds to be deposited at the Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

30. Derbyshire: Cubley (SK 165 375). A parish survey conducted by W. E. A. students (Ashbourne Branch), led by C. J. Drage, M. Hills and R. Sheppard (Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee), has included the recording of medieval village earthworks, a moat, the site of the manor house and the leets and dam of a water mill in use until c. 1900. The earthwork complex lies to the W. of the parish church, S. of the modern village. The results of the survey will be published in Derbyshire Archaeol. J.
31. ———: Heanor, St Lawrence Church (SK 437 475). Rescue excavations by C. J. Drage of Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee were commissioned by the Vicar and Parochial Church Council in advance of the rebuilding of the 19th-century nave and chancel. Two small areas excavated on the N. side of the nave and S. side of the chancel located the walls of the medieval church, demolished in 1868.

The 14th-century nave wall, incorporating reused stone from a chamfered plinth, cut away an earlier phase of pitched rubble footings. The 13th-century chancel wall overlay a similar pitched rubble footing. This early phase of pitched walling suggests a substantial church of Anglo-Saxon or Norman date. A church is recorded at Heanor in 1086 and a carved window head, found in 1868, indicates stone building in the mid 12th century. Results to be published in *Derbyshire Archaeol. J.*

32. ———: Roystone Grange (SK 201 566). Excavations continued for the fourth season under the direction of R. Hodges and M. Wildgoose for University of Sheffield. The Roystone Grange project involves studying all the major phases of occupation in this Peakland valley. The medieval period is represented by the remains of a Cistercian grange belonging to Garendon Abbey in Leicestershire, and by its field walls, fossilized fields and pens. Excavations of a large platform at the S. end of an alignment of earthworks have revealed a large bow-sided building joined by a passage at its S. end to a finer structure. The bow-sided building was probably divided into three bays in its final phase. The northernmost bay is almost certainly a byre; the central one is dominated by a hearth, and at the S. end there were traces of an oven complex. Also found was a water-trough to one side of the building. The finds include a range of 13th- to 14th-century glazed wares, some shelly wares including pans, and strikingly few cooking-pots.

The grange boundary was traced on the ground and a section was cut through one of the medieval field walls so that a comparison might be made with the construction of the Roman period fields walls identified during the project. A preliminary account of the work will be published in *Derbyshire Archaeol. J.*, 102 (1982).

33. Devon: Exeter, Exeter Cathedral (SX 921 926). Further recording of the fabric was carried out by B. Jupp and J. P. Allan of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for Exeter City Council (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 195). The erection of scaffolding on the S. tower made possible the recording of areas of Norman masonry which are usually inaccessible. The impression of a Norman floor and false ashlar painting were recorded, and sufficient evidence was recovered to reconstruct elevations of the Norman tower and crossing. The remarkable 14th-century timber vault was drawn for the first time (Fig. 4A and B) and some 150 carpenters’ assembly marks were noted on the timbers. In the S. transept the stone vault was examined and the mouldings and masons’ marks on the ribs recorded (Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc., 39 (1981), 141–54).

34. ———: Colleton Crescent (SX 9212 9214). A watching brief was undertaken by P. Weddell of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for Exeter City Council in the area of the Franciscan friary partially excavated in 1980 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 187–88). The added range S. of the frater was found to have been 5.5 m wide internally (Fig. 5). The reredorter was located c. 7 m S. of the dorter and traced for a distance of 6 m. Water was conveyed to the building through a stone culvert running down the E. side of the dorter. The latrine channel was 0.6 m wide with a rounded bottom built of finely-dressed volcanic ashlar. Access to the reredorter would presumably have been obtained via a first-floor passageway on the W. side of the culvert linking to a door in the E. wall of the dorter. Like the frater, the reredorter was probably constructed soon after the dorter, although the possibility that it was built at a later date to replace an earlier block on the E. of the dorter cannot be ruled out.
FIG. 4.A
EXETER CATHEDRAL, DEVON
Timber vault, South Tower, 14th century
FIG. 4, B
EXETER CATHEDRAL, DEVON
Floor of bell-ringing chamber, South Tower, 14th century
COLLETON CRESCENT/LUCKY LANE, EXETER 1980-1

MEDIEVAL: GREYFRIARS

FIG. 5
COLLETON CRESCENT, EXETER, DEVON
Site plan, Franciscan friary

35. ———, FRIERNHAY STREET (SX 9172 9244). C. G. Henderson of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit directed excavations for Exeter City Council and D.o.E. Two tenements fronting onto the SW. side of Friernhay Street were excavated, together with a small area of the end of 150 Fore Street. Friernhay Street had developed as a hollow way by the 12th century and eventually became infilled with dumps of loam and layers of metalling in the 14th and 15th centuries. Successive ditches next to the street spanned the 12th to late 15th centuries. The frontage was probably not built up until the 14th century when a building with a terraced gravel floor and cob walls was erected. The site seems to have lain vacant for at least part of the 15th century before a three-room house was built parallel to the street c. 1500.

A 12th-century boundary ditch at the rear of 150 Fore Street was overlain by a stone-footed (?) cob boundary wall which had been demolished by the mid 13th century when rubbish pits were cut through its foundations. In the late 13th century a stone building with a garderobe stood at the end of the tenement. This was supplied with water through a lead pipe which tapped the aqueduct of nearby St Nicholas’ Priory. The garderobe was replaced by one in a different position in the early 14th century. The building was substantially rebuilt in the later 13th or early 16th century.

No late Saxon street was found running parallel to Fore Street behind Nos. 148–50, but all trace of it could have been removed by later disturbance.
36. DORSET: CHRISTCHURCH, SAXON SQUARE (SZ 158 929). S. M. Davies of the Wessex Archaeological Committee, for D.o.E. and Christchurch Borough Council carried out rescue excavations in advance of substantial redevelopment of the NE. part of the Anglo-Saxon burh of Twynham. The excavations were designed to examine the defences of the Anglo-Saxon burh and medieval town, areas adjacent to the High Street frontage, and to examine the extra-mural area where previously a 6th- to 7th-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery was excavated by K. Jarvis (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiii (1979), 236).

Two trenches were excavated to investigate the N. defensive line and the following sequence established: an Anglo-Saxon ditch, c. 2 m deep and, to rear, a natural bank incorporated as part of the defences; these were replaced by a succession of at least two, probably three, medieval ditches, filled in the 13th and 14th centuries, with a stone wall or stone-revetted bank to their rear. On the E. side of the defences a trench adjacent to the millstream revealed a similar sequence, of probably Anglo-Saxon earth bank and ditch followed by a stone-revetted bank and single ditch in the medieval period, the latter obscured by millstream silting and bank strengthening by the 13th century.

The street frontage site was mainly occupied by a cellar demolished in the early 18th century, but revealed two 12th- or 13th-century pits. No Anglo-Saxon material was found. A further area excavation to the E., away from the street frontage, also indicated sporadic activity, scattered post-holes, pits and ditches of 12th- to 14th-century date. Both excavations concur with previous work in indicating a relatively undeveloped small town, with large garden areas.

The extra-mural site yielded no trace of further pagan Anglo-Saxon graves, but showed up a series of property boundaries probably connected with the Bargates suburb development in the 13th and 14th centuries. Finds will be deposited at the Red House Museum, Christchurch.

37. DURHAM: UPPER TEESDALE, SIMY FOLDS (NY 888 277). D. Coggins, K. J. Fairless and C. E. Batey, funded by Durham University Excavation Committee, carried out a third season of excavation on four upland settlement sites. Previous work concentrated on two sites yielding radiocarbon dates around the mid 8th century (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 219–20). This season concluded excavation of sites 1 and 2, two field boundaries were sectioned at junctions and one feature of site 3 examined.

On site 1 a section was cut through the W. gable of the main building to determine its construction and relationship to an underlying field boundary. A post-hole with a sherd of prehistoric pottery lay beneath the foundations. On site 2 a third building was excavated and two building phases identified. An iron spear ferrule was recovered from one corner of the interior of the later phase. On site 3 an apparently circular foundation underlying the site enclosure wall proved to be a rectangular structure with paved and cobbled floor and thick walls including massive earthfast boulders. No evidence for date or function was recovered. A peat core sample was taken by A. Donaldson for pollen analysis.

Field walking in the area between sites 3 and 4 produced flints and prehistoric pottery, demonstrating that the early medieval farming and iron-making settlement overlies a late prehistoric site.

38. ESSEX: CHELMSFORD, 37 MOULSHAM STREET (TL 7084 0634). R. Turner for Essex County Council conducted small-scale excavations in advance of development. An area c. 25 x 4 m was stripped at the road frontage revealing features of Roman and medieval date. Traces of medieval buildings had been removed by later structures, medieval activity being represented by refuse pits at the rear property boundary and by a small rectangular oven of 13th- or 14th-century date.

39. CHIPPING ONGAR. R. M. Eddy for Essex County Council conducted a three-week excavation at the rear of Banson’s Yard (TL 553 039) and located the NW. corner of the medieval town defences. Almost the whole of the excavated area contained ditch fills or bank
material apart from a single curving gulley of early medieval date cut by the medieval defence. Residual prehistoric flints occurred in most layers but particularly in the bank material and in the curving gulley.

Little remained of the bank though the surviving basal layer comprised a silty loam with irregular striations, suggesting a collapsed turf bank. The topsoil had apparently been stripped from the bank area before the bank was built. Pottery from the bank material was shell-tempered apart from two sherds in a pale grey sandy fabric with green glaze externally.

The ditch was a broad U in profile and was c. 14 m across and c. 4.5 m deep. The lowest fills were sterile though a waterlogged layer between 3 and 4 m below the surface produced mid 13th-century pottery, a leather shoe, a wooden bowl and a number of wooden planks. The ditch had gradually silted up during the later and post-medieval periods.

40. ---: ---. At TL 553 029, a trench excavated across the projected line of the S. side of the medieval town defence confirmed the existence of a ditch, the upper fills of which were of 16th-century date and later.

The ditch was 6 m wide and 3 m deep but the problem of waterlogging from the adjacent pond prevented dating the lower fills. Pottery of the 13th century was recovered residually. The town defence ditch was clearly out of use by the mid 13th century and post-dates 1100. There are two possible historical periods with which this defence may be associated — the Anarchy (1135–52) or the troubled times of Richard I (1189–99). The earlier is more likely as Ongar lies in an area which was particularly badly disrupted during the Anarchy.

41. ---: COLCHESTER, CULVER STREET (TL 995 251). P. Crummy and N. A. Smith of the Colchester Archaeological Trust for Colchester Borough Council and D.o.E. conducted a rescue excavation. Roman foundations were extensively robbed in the Roman period and although medieval cultivation had destroyed any late Roman deposits an Anglo-Saxon sunken hut was found, 3.7 m long with a post at either end (Pl. vi, A). The floor was dug through a thick layer of Roman daub (remains of demolished walls) and into a tessellated pavement below. One post was dug down the inside of one of the Roman wall foundations.

The relation of the hut to the Roman building seems fortuitous since the latter had long since been demolished. A bone comb and substantial quantities of 6th- or 7th-century pottery were found in the fill of the hut floor. This is the third hut to be found in Colchester (P. Crummy, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Colchester, C.B.A. Research Report No. 39, 1981). Finds with Colchester Archaeological Trust, for Colchester and Essex Museum. Publication will be in C.B.A. Colchester Archaeological reports. Further excavation is planned.

42. ---: HARLOW, HARLOWBURY (TL 477 121). A. V. B. Gibson, C. A. Hewett and J. McCann identified a major manor of the Abbot of St Edmund, previously regarded as post-medieval. It consists of a timber-framed aisled hall of exceptional size, height 10.67 m, length 13.72 m, mainspan 6.4 m, of which the aisles have been removed, a service cross-wing of four bays, and a long-jetty extension beyond. The roof of the hall is largely intact, with collars and collar-branches with notched lap joints, clapping pairs of passing-braces with secret notched lap joints, tying joints as found at Purton Green Farm, Stansfield, Suffolk, and arcade-plates with scarf of two types not found earlier. Removal of plaster has revealed two mutilated arcade-posts which are square with at least three attached round shafts with multiple capitals of Corinthian derivation, deeply foliated and incorporating a fleur-de-lys. The cross-wing roof is of collar-rafter construction with open and secret notched lap joints, wall-plate scarfs splayed and undersquinted, and inserted crown-posts. The manor was held by the Abbot from 1041; a lease shows that it was in use as a resting-place on the route from Bury to London. All roof features indicate 13th-century construction, but the capitals of the arcade-posts have parallels with late 12th-century decoration.

43. ---: MALDON, BEELEIGH ROAD (TL 848 072). P. N. Brown and M. R. Eddy for Maldon District Council and Essex County Council excavated a trench prior to develop-
ment. It lay S. of Beeleigh Road and at right-angles to it, on the postulated line of defences of the Saxon burh, and sectioned a ditch containing Saxon pottery. The ditch had been badly disturbed by medieval clay extraction. A shallow well had been filled in during the Roman period.

44. ———: North Shoebury (TQ 930 862). J. J. Wymer for Essex County Council, D.o.E. and Mobil Oil Company investigated c. 12 ha of the brickearth-covered Barling Terrace near North Shoebury Church and the former site of North Shoebury Hall, adjacent to an area which has produced evidence for multi-period settlement and burials. Further prehistoric and Roman occupation was revealed but no early or middle Saxon settlement. A Saxo-Norman enclosure was probably the site of the earliest manor, and traces of a substantial wooden building were located beneath North Shoebury Hall (built late 16th century and destroyed by fire in 1968). The calcareous soil has preserved mammalian bones and shellfish remains from all periods.

45. ———: Pleshey Castle (TL 666 144). The final season of excavation by S. R. Bassett located and sectioned the earliest course of the ditch around the motte. This lay with its centre considerably to the S. of its successors', and had two phases of use. The first seems to have ended with the ditch being partly backfilled on purpose, probably as a result of Henry II's order of 1157-58. The second phase — a narrower recut — followed after an interval during which the extensive horizontal ledge (found in 1980) was created. One of the major masonry supports of the bridge constructed c. 1200 sat on this platform, though it may not have been built (or at least completed) before the ditch's second phase of use began.

In the 1980 report (Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 200), the second sentence should have read: '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 along the N. edge of the new S. bailey, during the late 12th-century refortification of the castle'.

46. ———: Springfield (TL 082 736). J. D. Hedges and D. G. Buckley for Essex County Council, D.o.E. and British Museum, during the excavation of a late Bronze Age circular enclosure for the Chelmer Valley landscape project, discovered an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Both cremation and inhumation burials were found, also post-hole buildings of Saxon or later date.

47. ———: Waltham Abbey (TL 382 006). Prior to pedestrianization of the Market Square a small excavation was conducted by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society to establish the position of the market building and to investigate earlier occupation. The market building, described as 'a shed on wooden posts', was built after c. 1670 and was preceded by a substantial flint- and stone-walled building. This building, possibly the moot hall and built as early as the 13th century, had an undercroft whose foundations reached 4 m below the present surface. The full extent of the building will be established so that the plan can be laid out in the pedestrianization scheme. Romano-British occupation of after c. 360 was attested although no Saxon evidence was found.

48. Hampshire: Basingstoke, Cowdery's Down (SU 656 534). M. Millett for Hampshire County Museum Service completed excavation of the Saxon rural settlement (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 168). Three buildings were excavated; one, 18 × 8 m, was dated to phase B on structural grounds. It lay on the edge of the settlement and may have been for agricultural use. In phase C a further large building 20 × 8 m was built adjacent to this and was also probably agricultural. A smaller phase C building was found to have a door in its gable end. Immediately outside this door was a circular pit containing the whole skeleton of a cow. Interim reports on 1978–80 seasons available from Hampshire County Museum Service, final report in preparation.
---: Mortimer West End (Silchester) (SU 644626). Excavations by M. G. Fulford for D.o.E. in 1979–81 on the amphitheatre of the Roman town of Silchester produced evidence of 12th-century occupation. A palisade trench, dated by 12th-century sherds, was located at one point on the crest of the seating-bank, and is assumed to have followed the bank round and to be associated with refurbishment of the Roman SW. entrance, where the inside face of both passage walls had been cut back to allow for the insertion of a palisade terminating on each side with a gate post at the junction of passage and arena wall. While on the N. side the trench turned to follow the crest of the bank, there is no sign of a return to the S. The flattening out of the horn of the S. seating-bank at this point strongly suggests the presence of a structure, such as a gate-house, obviating the immediate need for a palisade.

Excavation in 1981 in the NW. quadrant of the arena removed the superficial accumulation of mud and vegetation and an underlying post-medieval gravel surface. Adverse weather conditions limited excavation to the most obvious features. A row of five post-holes (c.0.6–1.0 m in diameter and depth) suggests the presence of a substantial building c.12 m long. 12th-century sherds were recovered from the fill of the post-pits. The homogeneity of the pottery from here, comparable with that found elsewhere in 1979–80, indicates a brief period of use, and it is suggested that the amphitheatre served for a short time as a defended residence.

---: Southampton, Six Dials (SU 4248 1228). R. G. Thomson of Southampton City Museums completed excavations for the local authority and D.o.E. The last season of the current series investigated an additional 1,905 sq. m of the middle Saxon town of Hamwih, bringing the total area excavated at Six Dials from 1978 to 1981 to 3,890 sq. m (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 168).

A further 18 m length of the E.–W. gravel road excavated in previous seasons was exposed. Parallel to this and 65 m to the S. was another E.–W. road which joined a N.–S. road. A width of 3 m of the N.–S. road was cleared plus the junction of the two roads, which revealed that the N.–S. road slightly predated the other. Both roads had at least four metallings and beneath the earliest surfaces the only features were occasional stake-holes.

The complete or part plans of a further eighteen buildings, a few with surviving floor levels, were excavated. This brings the total number of structures excavated at Six Dials to 40, including one sequence of five buildings fronting onto the N.–S. road. The density of occupation alongside the N.–S. road, where a longer sequence of occupation was uncovered, suggests a road of some importance. Elsewhere on the site only two phases of building have been identified. It is tentatively suggested that this N.–S. road is the Saxon precursor of the present-day St Mary’s Road, running N. towards Winchester. Documentary research would appear to support this.

All road frontages were built on; most buildings aligned lengthwise onto the road, the rest gable-end on. The rest of the area between the roads was also densely occupied, with other buildings accessible by paths and yards which led back from the roads. Most buildings were 10 to 12 m long and 4 to 5 m wide. Building techniques included single-post, double-post, or post-in-slot, but very often a combination of at least two of these techniques was used in one building.

Yard surfaces and approximately 100 pits associated with the buildings were excavated, but no discrete properties were discernible and it is questionable whether they existed. Pit types included small storage pits, rubbish pits, and others of uncertain function. Most were ultimately used for the disposal of household refuse. Two wells were fully excavated; one with the remains of a circular stave lining, the other with a more substantial plank-lined, square shaft.

Industrial activity is suggested by the large amount of bone- and antler-working debris found over most of the site. At the junction of the two roads there was an area of iron-working with slag and charcoal spreads, plus several pits tentatively identified as furnaces. Other indications of local industrial activity include fragments of bronze-working crucibles and a spread of burnt chalk, possibly associated with the production of lime.
Part of an inhumation cemetery with at least ten burials overlying pits, buildings, and part of the N.–S. road was also found. The burials had been laid out in shallow graves with their heads to the W. without grave goods. Several of the burials had subsided into pits suggesting that they had been laid out very soon after the pits had been backfilled.

The coin and other dating evidence suggests that the Six Dials area was occupied at the beginning of the 8th century and flourished for at least 100 years before setting into decline. It was probably abandoned by the late 9th century.

51. ———: Winchester, Palm Hall Close (SU 4902 2941). Excavations were carried out by K. E. Qualmann for City of Winchester. Foundations of at least three, and possibly four, structures were recorded during house construction on St Giles Hill about 110 m from the site of St Giles Church. The foundations were of mortared chalk, 0.8–1.1 m wide, and may represent masonry buildings of the sort known to have been built within the area of St Giles fair in the 13th century. No complete plan was recovered, but one building was about 7.5 m long and at least 3 m wide. The very similar alignments of the structures suggest that they may have fronted a street to the W. A section recorded along the S. limit of the site showed at least one earlier building phase.

52. ———: St John’s House (SU 4848 2936). Renovation and conversion of St John’s House in the Broadway provided an opportunity for K. E. Qualmann for City of Winchester to record the surviving fabric of the Hospital of St John the Baptist, known to be in existence by 1219. Virtually the entire ground floor of the late medieval hospital was found to survive and measured 20.3 m by 14.3 m. A spinal wall separated the building into two infirmaries, the southern being slightly wider (5.3 m internally) than the northern (4.8 m internally). The entire structure is apparently of one build and was butted onto the W. front of the chapel, immediately to the E. The square-headed windows which survive in the N. wall suggest a 15th-century date. Continuing work has shown that at least some of the fabric of the first floor hall — where the burghmote of Winchester met three times a year — survives.

53. ———: St Mary’s Abbey (SU 4843 2930). A joint excavation for the City Archaeologist’s Office and the History and Archaeology Department of King Alfred’s College was directed by M. Barter and A. Robinson and funded by City of Winchester.

The site is known to be within the area of the Saxon Nunnaminster and St Mary’s Abbey, and a reconstruction of the main monastic buildings of the Benedictine nunnery, based on the excavation of the SW. corner of the cloisters in 1973 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xviii (1974), 189), indicated that the site might include part of the abbey church. The S. aisle, measuring about 6 m in width, and part of the nave were identified. A good sequence of floors, including part of a diagonally-laid tile floor, was recorded, and a large pit containing rubbish of late 11th- or early 12th-century date sealed beneath the abbey church. Graves were found in both the aisle and nave. Work will continue in 1982 both on the 1981 site and an area immediately to the N.

54. Hereford and Worcester (Worcestershire): Redditch, Bordesley Abbey (SP 045 699). G. G. Astill continued excavations on the industrial site at the lower (E.) end of the monastic valley complex around the watermill, wheelpit and millpond (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 188). There is much evidence of industrial activity in this area — iron-, copper- and leather-working — and the watermill was probably used as a power source for hammers or bellows in this phase. There is however evidence of an earlier phase, apparently wholly of timber, and probably for corn milling. There are extensive organic remains including much leather and wood. There is at present no evidence of any use for this area before the 13th century or after the 14th. Cuttings on the edge of the valley close by reveal a complex morphology hidden beneath the present earthworks.
Excavation at the E. end of the church has now been completed by S. Hirst and S. Wright with the removal of the lowest builders' levels. Shod animal footprints indicate the use of pack animals. A cobble foundation extends N.–S. across the presbytery on the line of the E. faces of the transepts. It never carried any well and is sealed by the lowest building levels. It is suggested that this is part of a 'base-line', from which the church building proceeded.

Many more graves were excavated NE. of the church. The lowest 12th-century graves were characterized by coverings of branches and massive reused building planks. One skeleton was accompanied by a willow wand c. 1.5 m long.

55. HERTFORDSHIRE: WARE, WEST STREET (TL 357144). Investigation by A. Gibson and C. Partridge at the rear of 2 West Street during restoration work revealed the existence of a two-bayed heavily sooted timber structure. The presence of a passing-braced roof and the copious use of notched lap joints, unrefined, refined and secret, suggest a 13th-century date. Roof details show it to have been at the rear of a cross-wing set at right angles to a larger, probably aisled, structure, presumably an open hall. The roof of the existing structure is hipped, having a smoke gable which is shielded by a projecting bonnet. The evidence suggests that the building was an attached kitchen. Excavation by East Herts. Archaeological Unit uncovered a 13th-century hearth and floor overlain by a larger 15th-century hearth surrounded by a canopied structure. Beneath these layers, Saxon and Roman material was found.

Full publication is forthcoming in Hertfordshire Archael.

56. HUMBERSIDE (Lincolnshire): BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, ST PETER'S CHURCH (TA 035 219). W. J. and K. A. Rodwell for D.o.E. continued the excavation and structural survey of this redundant church (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 169–70). Areas of the pre-Conquest cemetery S. and E. of the 10th-century church have now been examined including the excavation of many damp and waterlogged graves, providing a range of preservative conditions. Some of the earliest graves (8th or 9th century) contained uncoffined skeletons, after which the majority were coffined although iron fittings were employed in very few instances. Five graves have now yielded clenches and roves indicating clinker-built coffins, probably of barkwood, and in several cases nails were used to join the sides to the base board supplementing an otherwise fully carpentered construction. In eighteen burials the coffins were partly or wholly preserved even to the extent that tool marks and carpenters' setting-out lines can be studied. The normal construction involved pegging and dowelling, the planks themselves simply being butt-jointed (Pl. vi, b). One early coffin was of dug-out type, and another was formed by lining the grave with pieces of unjointed timber.

A middle Saxon earthwork enclosure of sub-circular form was earlier than the cemetery. Its W. side was encountered beneath the medieval church. The full extent of the enclosure, containing c. 5 ha, can be determined by topographical features; it contains the manorial complex. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery was first established outside to the W., probably along a road. Graves were laid out approximately in rows and although an early focus has not yet been found it is inherently unlikely that the existing late 10th-century turri-form church was the first religious building on the site: an earlier church may await discovery to the N. or S.

The internal excavation of the medieval church was completed adding further details to the plans (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 224). Study of the architectural development of the standing building has been facilitated by the production of a complete set of photogrammetric elevations, internal and external, drawn at a scale of 1:20. As restoration work proceeds detailed study of the stonework and mortars is allowing the medieval scaffolding arrangements and daily building lifts within the walls to be recorded.

The excavation inside the church and outside to the SW. has now yielded a total of 1,326 graves with a chronological span of at least a millennium, down to the mid 19th century. A second Norman priest burial with mortuary chalice and paten has been found in the floor of the 12th-century S. porch.
57. ——— (Yorkshire, East Riding): Beverley, Lurk Lane (TA 0379 3919). The final stage of excavations by P. Armstrong for Humberside Council and D.o.E. revealed evidence of middle and late Saxon occupation underlying the post-Conquest structural sequence, already identified and interpreted as collegiate buildings — probably the Bedern — of Beverley Minster which lies immediately to the N. of the site (cf. Medieval Archaeol. xxv (1981), 171, 188). The first major occupational activity was marked by the excavation of a ditch, aligned NE.–SW., which was infilled and re-aligned after only a short period of use. The process was repeated with the second ditch, so that the third alignment lay due E.–W. Contemporary with this last phase of ditch-cutting was a cobble pathway which was set along the N. side of the upcast bank, having two adjoining paths proceeding N. over the earlier infilled ditch. One of these led to a timber structure, only part of the S. wall of which lay within the area of excavation. A small styca hoard of A.D. 850 postdated the path layout and Ipswich-type ware was retrieved from the secondary silting of the associated ditch. Much of the ditch-fill comprised timber, including examples of structural pieces, some burnt, suggesting the presence of buildings nearby which were demolished coincidentally with the infilling of the ditch, for which on this occasion there was no replacement. The ditches are considered to represent stages in the development of an enlarging precinct for the Saxon monastery, founded in A.D. 718 by John, retiring Bishop of York which terminated as a ditched enclosure in the late 9th century. At this time, or shortly afterwards, land use changed, demonstrated by the cutting of a narrow N.–S. ditch which was associated with occupation deposits including a spread of soft sand, a wood-framed clay hearth and melted lead, probably elements of Anglo-Scandinavian period industry. Lurk Lane, first recorded in 1306 as Lortegate, is also aligned N.–S., some 40 m to the E. of the 10th-century ditch, and may have its origin in plot divisions established at that time, which were later absorbed in the wide-ranging building work of the 11th century and later.

58. Kent: Barham (TM 1360 5093). The Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit for the D.o.E. excavated an area c. 16 × 22 m before the construction of a car park to the W. of the medieval churchyard; material of Roman and middle Saxon date has been found on the adjacent fields. Most of the features cannot be closely dated until the finds have been processed. Two groups of small pits and post-holes on the E. side of the excavated area produced Iron Age pottery and loom-weight fragments. All other features contained Roman material, probably residual in some cases. Several ditches, probably field boundaries, were sectioned: some of these are likely to be Roman, relating to an occupation site immediately N. of the site. One broad shallow ditch running N.–S. contained sherd of pagan Saxon and Thetford ware. Two probable structures were identified: one consisted of three sides of (?) wall-trench defining a rectangular area c. 8 m long, the other was two lines of post-holes at right angles. Both structures had been partially destroyed by ditches and both could be either Roman or post-Roman in date. The general implication seems to be that the excavated area was in agricultural use from the Roman period on (both structures could be interpreted as outbuildings) and that the centre of the site lies in the field to the N.

59. ———: Canterbury. Excavations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust included completion of work at Stour Street and the Poor Priest's Hospital as reported in Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 171, 189–90. At the latter site (TR 147 577) P. Bennett further recorded, during cutting of a service trench, the foundations of the 14th-century S. wall of the chapel; work on the chapel is to continue.

60. At 15a Dane John (TR 147 374), J. Rady discovered a large flat-bottomed ditch running NE.–SW., probably originally more than 17 m wide and 3 m deep and datable to before the 12th century. It seems likely that it is related to the Dane John mound (100 m S.), and is the outer bailey ditch of a Norman motte and bailey castle centred on the mound. The Dane John has been regarded as the possible site of a motte, abandoned on the construction of the stone
castle (200 m to the W.) at about the turn of the 11th to 12th centuries; a thick layer of organic material containing pottery of about this date found overlying the primary silt of the ditch suggests that the ditch ceased to have a defensive function at this time and was used as a dump. In the 13th century the ditch was recut and served as a sewer.

61. At 2–9a Marlouwe Avenue (TR 148 575) an excavation by J. Rady, financed by the developer, J. F. Berry, revealed a major Roman street. Roman levels were cut by a number of medieval rubbish pits and shallow sub-rectangular features, perhaps gravel quarries. There seem to have been no medieval buildings on the site.

62. At the Conduit House, Military Road (TR 159 586) the Dean and Chapter's Conduit House was cleared of rubble, cleaned and surveyed. It was not possible to show that any of the surviving building was medieval, though it probably has its origins in Prior Wibert's conduit of the mid 12th century; reused stone in the later structure may come from an earlier conduit house.

The Trust also carried out surveys and recording of a number of medieval buildings:

63. The West Gate.

64. The remains of the 12th-century Infirmary Hall and Chapel (for the Dean and Chapter) and the adjacent Table Hall (now the Choir House), which retains its original 13th-century king-post roof.

65. Walls of the Greyfriars.

66. At Horton Manor (TR 115 552) the medieval roofs (perhaps late 15th-century) of the manor house were recorded, as well as the chapel, a building in poor condition consisting of a small nave and chancel, with a nave roof originally scissor-braced (perhaps c. 1300) with a collar-purlin and crown-posts later inserted.

67. ---: DARTFORD, DARENTH PARK (TQ 56 72). D. Batchelor for D.o.E. Central Excavation Unit carried out rescue excavations in two areas within a part of a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The S. area investigated, within the area of a scheduled ancient monument, exposed nine graves, two of which had been excavated by the Dartford District Archaeological Group in 1978. These two graves consisted of a double inhumation and a single inhumation which produced a 5th-century glass bowl (Archaeol. Cantiana, xcvi (1981), 305–21). Of the seven graves excavated, three were single inhumations containing adult female skeletons, one adolescent (? male) and two infant burials. The remaining grave had been badly disturbed in antiquity but there were the remains of two skeletons, one male and one female. The graves were in loose groups on the higher parts of the S. facing slope and had mixed N.–S. and E.–W. orientations. All of the graves, except for one adult female and the robbed grave, produced grave goods in varying amounts; the majority of the artefacts recovered were of personal jewellery, though two pots and the glass bowl were also recovered. The second area to the N. in the hospital grounds was found to have a considerable depth of modern overburden and a contractor's trench revealed no further Anglo-Saxon features.

Finds from the 1981 excavations are still being conserved or with specialists; of previous excavation finds, some are on display in Dartford Borough Museum, and some in the British Museum. Site to be published in Archaeol. Cantiana.

68. ---: DOVER, QUEEN STREET (TQ 319 413). Excavations continued directed by B. Philp and J. Willson for Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit and D.o.E. Medieval deposits to a depth of 3 m were excavated adjacent to the 1980 site (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxy (1981), 209). Here successive masonry buildings represented the development of the whole area from the 12th to 16th centuries. The primary Roman deposits, buried under 5 m of soil, were not
examined in 1981 nor were the deep sand dunes that formed in post-Roman times. The
dunes, outside the extant S. wall of the late Roman shore-fort, consolidated naturally in
about the 10th to 12th centuries; the area was then absorbed by the medieval settlement
spreading from the N. The build-up was accelerated by successive dumps of chalk rubble,
occupational and building debris across the entire site. An extensive stone-lined cellar at the
W. end of the site had been filled in the late 16th century.

69. ———: Eastry (TR 31 16 5482). Excavations were carried out by C. J. Arnold within
Eastry Court Farm, in the centre of the area postulated as being that of the Anglo-Saxon
royal palace. A sequence of V-shaped boundary ditches, whose fills contained pottery of the
11th to 19th centuries, and the footings of a timber building were the only structures
revealed. One of the ditches was filled during the 18th century. The only residual material
other than prehistoric was a single sherd of grass-tempered pottery. Report forthcoming in
Archaeol. Cantiana.

69a. ———: Folkestone (TR 231 359). R. Cross, supported by the Department of
Archaeology, University of York, undertook excavations on the W. edge of the Upper Bayle
in the historic core of the town, revealing a significant quantity of Belgic and late Roman
residual pottery, bonding tile and disturbed inhumations. Several features were recorded, of
which the most important was a major ditch containing a closely stratified assemblage of
pottery (late Saxon to 'Saxo-Norman' Canterbury sandy wares) dating from the late 10th to
early 12th centuries. This ditch is in all probability the boundary to the 'Castel Yarde' as first
recorded by Leland in 1576 and on later 17th- and 18th-century estate maps in a much
altered form of coastal fortification. A late 11th- to early 12th-century date for this feature is
given some support by the first recorded mention of the 'castello de Folkestan' in a charter of
confirmation granted (A.D. 1138) by William de Averench to the monks of Folkestone
Priory.

70. ———: Ramsgate, Ozeugell (TR 357 654). Continued exploration of the Anglo-Saxon
cemetery by G. Grainger and D. Perkins with the Thanet Archaeological Unit revealed 82
graves, bringing the total excavated since 1977 to 192. A large proportion had been robbed in
antiquity and quite a number had structural features of various types. In addition to the
various combinations of ledges and sockets cut into the grave pits themselves, and slots for
kerbs of upright sandstone slabs around graves which had been recognized in earlier seasons,
certain structural forms new to the site were found, including four examples of circular
ditches around graves and two cases of four post-holes arranged about the grave but
separated from the pit by up to 0.4 m. The fills of the ditches around graves 161 and 192
suggested that wickerwork fences had been placed in them.

While many of the burials appeared from the form of their grave goods to belong to the
7th century, a number of earlier graves were found in two clusters. The first cluster included
several important assemblages. Grave 174 contained a pair of small-long brooches seemingly
of late 5th-century date together with bronze pins, beads, cup mounts (?) and a knife. About
the grave were four post-holes, placed from 0.1 to 0.4 m from the corners of the pit, presumably
for some sort of roofed wooden structure over the grave. The woman in grave 183
was buried with a pair of bow brooches (according to Mrs S. C. Hawkes, N. German in
origin), a small-long brooch, an annular brooch, a bone ring, a knife and a pair of iron pins.
This grave was cut by a male burial (182) furnished with a sword, shield, spear, knife and
iron buckle. Objects from other graves in this cluster include a glass bowl that would appear
to be a Roman survival (grave 190), a long-gripped shield (grave 176) and a bird brooch
(grave 167).

The other group of pre-7th-century graves is identifiable by objects such as simple
shield-on-tongue buckles, shoe-shaped rivets (from grave 153 which was surrounded by
shallow ledges) and, from grave 152, a glass bell-beaker which D. B. Harden would place in
the late 5th to 6th century, associated with beads, a bronze key (Roman) and a chatelaine. A
6th-century claw beaker, found in 1974, probably came from a grave in this group.
Although many of the graves excavated in 1981 had been robbed, it was still possible to extract a considerable amount of information from them. Of the 16 weapon graves, 10 had been disturbed to varying degrees including three from which sword fragments were recovered. Other weapons in addition to those already listed from grave 182 consisted of spears (12), shields (7), seaxes (2) and an arrow.

71. LANCASHIRE: LANCASTER, DALTON SQUARE (SD 4791 6161). Excavations by S. Penney for Lancaster Museum revealed a 5 m length of 1 m wide wall foundations containing 13th-century sherds; it ran approximately E.–W. It can probably be identified with the S. clausal range of the Dominican friary founded c. 1260. Over 100 medieval mosaic tiles were excavated, mainly in 18th-century levelling material. The 33 tile forms represented derive from motifs which can be closely matched at Norton Priory and Warrington Friary.

72. LEICESTERSHIRE: HOSE (SK 7375 2950). R. G. Hunt and N. A. Kerr during excavation of an area 4 × 3 m found some 1,700 sherds of pottery dating from the 11th to 15th centuries. Other finds included parts of three whetstones, nails, iron fragments, a silver halfpenny (1180–1247) and animal bones. The finds were associated with structural features including post-holes, a timber beam slot and irregular groups of stones. Over 60% of the pottery assemblage waS of Saxo-Norman date, with roughly equal quantities of Stamford ware and shelly wares.

The site lies at the E. end of the village, and is in the centre of a raised ‘square’ area approximately 100 × 90 m, bounded by roads on three sides and a footpath on the fourth.

73. ——— (Rutland): TIXOVER (SK 977 006). A watching brief and fieldwork carried out by Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team, arising from roadworks on the A47, revealed Saxo-Norman and early medieval settlement, with buildings of the local Lincolnshire limestone and Collyweston slate and Lyveden tile roofs, extending W. of the present village and village earthworks along the main E.–W. A47. A 20 m sq. building platform untouched by the roadworks is associated with Stamford and St Neots-type and other early medieval wares, and excavated features nearby include an iron-roasting hearth, pits and wall foundations of the same period.

In the late medieval or early post-medieval period roadside quarrying took place, probably removing traces of further structures in the area of the present village. A small post-medieval building with probable rear yard area and outbuilding was then inserted into one of the quarried areas. The watching brief continues.

Fieldwork in the vicinity of the isolated 11th-century church near an early N.–S. river crossing has revealed a Roman villa N. of the churchyard. The origins of the settlement may thus lie in this area, but the absence of Saxo-Norman or later medieval pottery here suggests that its focus had shifted N. to the main E.–W. road to Peterborough by the Conquest.

74. LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN, BISHOP’S PALACE (SK 978 717). The Photogrammetric Unit of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, has undertaken a survey, and field work has been completed by A. J. Waywell. Excavation by G. Hey for D.o.E. began on the oratory roof at the E. end of Bishop Alnwick’s chapel. Removal of modern asphalt revealed demolition debris, and beneath this a mortar bedding layer and two parallel rows of stone blocks, projecting 1.50 m from the E. wall, perhaps an altar base. (Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol., 17 (1982), forthcoming).

75. ———: ———, GRANTHAM PLACE (SK 976 715). G. Tann and M. J. Jones investigated a small site at the corner of Grantham Street and Grantham Place, immediately W. of the Flaxengate excavation site for the Lincoln Archaeological Trust. The primary objective of the work was to recover more of the plan of the late Roman building whose NE. corner was found at the W. end of the Flaxengate trench, and which has been tentatively interpreted as a
church (C. Thomas, *Christianity in Roman Britain to A.D. 500* (1980), fig. 37). It was also hoped to recover more information about the medieval structures along the line of Grantham Street.

19th-century house cellars had removed the medieval layers from the S. end of the site, but these layers remained in part at the N. end. The cellar walls incorporated a number of re-used architectural fragments, including some late medieval window mullions. A N.–S. stone wall foundation, associated with covered drains and floor remains, probably of 14th-century date, was especially solid; the massive roughly hewn blocks of stone rested on a tightly packed layer of small pitched stone within a trench 1 m wide. The wall appeared to be based on a foundation of timber piles. These structures probably formed an added rear wing to an earlier stone house on the Grantham Street frontage, built no later than the early 13th century.

Beneath the stone building were the remains of several periods of timber structures going back to the late 9th century as at Flaxengate (D. Perring, *Early Medieval Occupation at Flaxengate, The Archaeology of Lincoln XI.* (1981)). One oven set into a hollow in the rear part of a timber house was especially well-preserved. Clay and daub walls within this depression were supported by slender twigs which survived, carbonized, in a horizontal position. Two small broken stakes at the opening of the ovoid oven may have supported a fired daub structure associated with the oven; the crushed daub with wattle impressions had filled the interior and spread outside onto a contemporary floor surface. Some of the daub fragments showed imprints of smearing by hand; there were some indications that a lightly peaked cover or roof may have been used rather than the vertical daub structures which it has been suggested protected hearths on the Flaxengate excavations. The oven, as with other timber phase hearths located on the site, appeared to have been used solely for domestic purposes. Three fragments of crucible vessels and a few pieces of slag were the only signs of industrial activity, not necessarily on this site.

Underlying the earliest timber structure was a considerable accumulation of dumped organic soil with stones and much domestic refuse, below which remained Roman demolition deposits and pits thought to be no later than the 3rd century. There was no trace of any 4th-century building, or of later robber trenches. Such unexpected results suggest two possible interpretations which only further excavation may clarify; either the building was of a much smaller size than the E. apsidal end had suggested (this seems unlikely) or substantial earthmoving operations removed all trace of the building and its construction at this point.

76. St Benoit’s Church (SK 974 712). D. A. Stocker for Lincoln Archaeological Trust surveyed the W. tower of this 17th-century church, thought to contain re-used belfry openings from the earlier church, possibly Saxon. However, the design of the openings appears to be original to the 1670 church, though stonework, apparently 14th-century window mullions, was re-used in their construction (*Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.* 17 (1982)).

77. Lindsey. Measured earthwork surveys carried out during 1981 on behalf of R.C.H.M. (Eng.) for a project on medieval and later settlement in West Lindsey, and including monastic sites, villages and moats, are reported by P. Everson (*Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.* 17 (1982)).

London: City. Excavations for Museum of London, Department of Urban Archaeology, and D.O.E., with considerable financial support from the developers on most sites.

78. At Apothecaries Hall, Water Lane (TQ 31 75 81 06) D. Bluer recorded human bones from trial holes in advance of development in the area of the S. aisle of the nave of the late 13th-century church of the Black Friars.

79. At 9 The Arches, Crutched Friars (TQ 33 50 80 90) R. Lea recorded a human skeleton and a N.–S. chalk foundation within the NE. corner of the precinct of the Crutched Friars.
80. At Baynards Castle (TQ 3194 8085) J. R. Burke-Easton excavated four periods of successive river frontages. *Period 1*, the earliest, was timber; horizontal planks edge-on-edge were nailed to the back of large vertical posts which were supported on their front by angled struts jointed into them. *Period 2* was represented by the construction of a rubble ashlar-faced wall whose front line was a little over 5 m S. of the previous structure. It was at least 2.3 m wide at its base and partly founded on timber base-plates which were supported by piles set into the foreshore. Evidence of a N.–S. drain was recorded on the E. of the area. It went out through an intact arch in the wall, and the timbers abutting it may belong to some sort of sluice gate. *Period 3* represented the rebuilding of Baynards Castle, historically dated to 1428, of which only the SE. corner tower was within the area. It was of roughly octagonal shape, with a diameter of c. 8 m, and survived to a maximum height of 2.5 m (Pl. vii, a). Built as integral features on the E. end of the tower were a garderobe with evidence of a system of chutes which allowed disposal from three floors, and an E.–W. river wall which ran for at least 10 m. The tower and wall were founded on large timber plank base-plates which were supported by piles. *Period 4* saw the building of a brick river wall in the 19th century.

81. At 32 Clements Lane (TQ 3287 8095) excavations funded by Guiness Peat Ltd. were directed by C. J. Evans. Roman features were cut by an early medieval robbing shaft which produced substantial quantities of late Saxon pottery and two medieval cess-pits.

82. At 19–20 College Hill (TQ 3250 8087) M. Barker carried out a watching brief and excavation funded by Dundas Properties Ltd. on the site of almshouses built c. 1426 under the will of Richard Whittington. The earliest layers exposed were a series of gravels, recorded in a N.–S. section, adjacent to the church, which may have represented a gravel alleyway or yard. These were overlain by a series of early medieval occupation surfaces with horizontal, spaced medieval tiles. At one horizon a wedge of burnt daub may have represented a hearth area. The uppermost of the occupation surfaces had a well-built brick and green-glazed tile hearth. These layers had been cut into burials contemporary with the Whittington almshouses.

Two phases of medieval wall construction were exposed. An earlier E.–W. wall was probably contemporary with the occupation surfaces and was truncated by the later medieval burials. The later phase consisted of wall foundations, probably of the almshouses c. 1426. These were well constructed ragstone, sandstone and chalk walls forming part of a cellar, its inner walls faced with ashlar blocks and whitewashed, with a fragmentary brick floor.

During further excavations adjacent to the S. wall of 21 College Hill, truncated medieval walling was exposed, together with a flagstone walkway with one flagstone carved to form a slot into which a beam could be laid flat. The walkway appeared to be of a phase of alteration post-dating the almshouses. Most of the S. area had been truncated by burials, probably of inmates of the almshouses, which may have continued until 1666.

83. At 2–3 Cross Key Court, Copthall Avenue (TQ 3275 8148) excavations funded by Commercial Union Properties Ltd. were directed by C. Maloney. There was little evidence of activity from the late Roman to early medieval periods except for a 10th-century surface, a series of pits dating from the 11th to 12th centuries and a N.–S. ditch. A thick deposit of peat must represent the marsh which developed in this area from the Roman period onwards; the boggy nature of the ground was alleviated by the dumping of large quantities of clay in the 13th century. Into this, tanks, possibly for the storage of shellfish, were cut in the 13th century. Large quantities of slag and crucibles and a mould for the casting of bronze buckles were found in 14th- to 15th-century deposits, perhaps indicating metal-working in the vicinity.

84. At Peninsular House (TQ 3296 8070) excavation by G. Milne revealed traces of the internal floors and hearths of several 9th- and 10th-century buildings. Their E. frontages
respected the line of Botolph Lane, which was sectioned in three places and shown to have been laid out at the same time as the earliest buildings.

85. At Peter's Hill/223-25 Upper Thames Street (TQ 3203 8091) T. Williams excavated a Roman to post-medieval sequence. Saxon levels survived only under Peter's Hill and Upper Thames Street, both of which were sectioned. Under the former a sequence of structural and occupational activity was identified, yielding a quantity of grass-tempered pottery, but the area was too small to allow firm conclusions. Both streets appear to have been laid out in the 12th century, Upper Thames Street using the Roman riverside wall as its S. boundary. Street surfaces survived on both streets from the 12th to 20th centuries. Various related medieval properties were excavated and although the pre-13th-century material is fragmented, the spatial distribution of the early pits suggests various properties. The W. wall of St Peter's church, possibly of the 12th century, was examined in relationship to the development of Peter's Hill. A rebuilt wall on the site of the church incorporated a large quantity of moulded stonework, which should allow considerable insight into the appearance of the pre-Great Fire church.

86. At 5 Philpot Lane (TQ 3312 8088) in a watching brief F. Hammer recorded dark earth and pits of Saxon date over Roman features, and ragstone and chalk walls perhaps contemporary with a surviving 15th-century undercroft S. of the site.

87. At Pudding Lane (TQ 3294 8072) G. Milne directed excavations funded by English Property Corporation and National Provident Institution, primarily to examine the development of the Roman waterfront and associated buildings. Roman levels were sealed by dark earth cut by pits of 9th- to 11th-century date. Remains of two sunken-floored buildings of 9th- and 10th-century date were recorded, and three surface-built pre-Conquest buildings with evidence for timber-framed superstructures. Associated were external yard surfaces, pits and two timber-lined wells.

88. At Swan Lane/Upper Thames Street (TQ 3273 8070) G. Egan carried out excavations funded by Edger Investments Ltd, with the co-operation of National Car Parks Ltd. Some worn timbers were found in situ at what had been in the Saxon period the edge of the R. Thames immediately to the S. of a consolidated surface of gravel and Roman building rubble. These features were overlain by an eroded late Saxon clay bank against which foreshore material had accumulated.

To the S., 12th- to 13th-century dumping reclaimed at least 18 m of land from the river, probably in more than one operation, but any revetting structures, with the exception of a single cruciform timber back brace, had been removed. The first activity in this newly-made land was represented by a series of at least 35 hearths, each constructed with a burning surface of mortar laid over vertically-set roof-tile fragments, surrounded by a keyhole-shaped kerb of ragstone and horizontal roof-tile fragments (Pl. vii, b). These hearths included a vertical series of six superimposed burning areas (from which samples were taken for archaeomagnetic dating by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory) and up to five horizontal rows, though contemporaneity is difficult to demonstrate. The nature of this riverside industrial activity may be clarified by the analysis of samples recovered during excavation; these include some montmorillonite (fuller's earth) identified by the Mineralogy Department of the British Museum (Natural History).

The hearths were truncated at the N. by an early 13th-century undercroft, the stone-built entrance of which survives in part with the imprints from removed steps which would have led up towards medieval Thames Street to the N. To the S. the hearths were overlain by several later medieval stone and post-medieval brick foundations.
89. (Surrey): CROYDON, WHITGIFT HOSPITAL (TQ 323 656). Trenches dug by J. Davison, Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, uncovered a mortared flint and chalk foundation wall and chalk floors of a house first documented in 1464.

90. ---: ISLINGTON, CLERKENWELL NUNNERY (TQ 315 823). At Newcastle Row the Inner London (North) Archaeological Unit for D.o.E. excavated in the area of the N. side of the nunnery claustral range, recording two phases of medieval occupation. The first comprised part of a building, possibly 12th- to 13th-century, with an associated yard surface of rammed gravel. A mortar floor, much repaired, may have been connected with this phase. Subsequently a chalk cellar or undercroft, possibly 15th-century, was inserted within the walls of the earlier building. The remains have been provisionally interpreted as being part of the building referred to as the 'Nun's Hall' in the 18th century, and may have formed part of the infirmary.

91. ---: LAMBETH, RECTORY GROVE (TQ 2927 7588). R. Densem for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee and D.o.E. continued excavation on a large redevelopment site (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 173). Four areas totalling c. 530 sq. m yielded prehistoric and Roman small finds and several Saxon pits from which a quantity of 5th- to 7th-century pottery and two spindle-whorls were recovered (Fig. 6). The pits all lay within 30 m of Rectory Grove roadway. To date no buildings have been recognized. The discovery of Anglo-Saxon material is rare in Inner London and has been the most important aspect of the site.

A medieval ditch and several pits were excavated and some later features. Excavation will continue.

92. --- (Surrey): RICHMOND, BARNES, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TQ 220 765). J. S. McCracken and South West London Archaeological Excavation Committee and D.o.E. continued the investigation of the fire-damaged church (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 198). Elevations have been produced of the surviving medieval E. and S. walls and the original nave has been excavated. Observation of contractors' trenches excavated in advance of rebuilding revealed evidence of at least three post-medieval building phases but no further medieval features. The records are held by the Unit. (Bull. C.B.A. Churches Committee, 14 July 1981, 9-10).

93. ---: SOUTHWARK, BANKSIDE (TQ 3236 8045). Work was carried out by G. Dennis for Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee, funded by European Ferries Ltd., on a large site at 5-13 Bankside. A deep waterlaid sequence was revealed, probably part of a large creek running inland from the Thames. A thick peat deposit was cut by a medieval ditch, possibly a drainage dyke, cut in turn by an erosion plane representing flooding. Soon after the erosion a large group of pottery wasters was dumped on the newly formed foreshore, similar in form and fabric to 14th-century Kingston wares; this suggests that a previously unknown kiln site must lie quite close to the site.

94. ---: TOWER HAMLETS, TOWER OF LONDON (TQ 336 805). The cleaning of the N. and W. outer curtain walls revealed an abundance of medieval masonry, surviving S. of Legge's Mount virtually to its full height and including surviving battlements. G. Parnell excavating for D.o.E. against the NE. face of Legge's Mount revealed that the base of the bastion was contemporary with the curtain wall of 1281. Both wall and bastion were originally low constructions revetting the infilling of the earlier moat, allowing a clear range of fire from the inner curtain. The subsequent raising of the wall is as yet undated, though the heightening of the S. (river) wall is documented during the reign of Edward I and Edward II.

Excavations at Brass Mount revealed that this was a later medieval addition, though earlier than the heightening of the wall. It replaced a massive buttressed projection, perhaps representing a platform for a stone-throwing machine, which itself was later than the curtain wall.
NORFOLK: BARTON BENDISH, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (TF 7116 0560). Excavations by A. Rogerson for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. on the site of the Domesday church, totally demolished in 1788, were carried out in advance of housing development. The area covered by the later church was occupied by inhumation burials cut through a ploughsoil which contained Saxo-Norman pottery. Evidence for the five major construction phases of the masonry church derives almost entirely from foundations. Few floor levels survived although the chancel was largely floored with 15th-century glazed undecorated tiles.

Phase 1, mid 11th century: nave and apsidal chancel of same width as chancel and sanctuary arches, measured 16.6 m by 6.6 m.

Phase 2, 12th century: the W. wall was retained and a W. extension of the same width as the nave and measuring 3.5 m E.–W. was probably a tower. It was supported by seven contemporary buttresses.

Phase 3, early 13th century: the chancel was shortened when the apse was demolished and a straight E. end was built further W. and the chancel arch replaced by a screen further W. The tower was retained but a westward extension measured 4.5 m E.–W.

Phase 4, 14th century: the chancel was extended back to its original length and a 5.5 m square W. tower with NW. and SW. diagonal buttresses was built.

Phase 5, 15th century: a brick-built chantry chapel was added to the N. of the nave.

A majority of the excavated burials were pre-church but the series extended into the 18th century particularly in the E. part of the chancel. A 13th- to 14th-century burial in the chancel was accompanied by a pewter calix and paten.
96. **North Elmham, Spong Hill (TF 981 195).** The tenth and final season of excavation by C. Hills for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. exposed the W. edge of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, extending from the 1980 area and N. along the edge of the original 1972 area (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 174). The final numbered total of cremations from the site is 2,322 although a few of these involve scattered burials which may have been given more than one number. The 1981 area also exposed a further part of the large enclosure ditch partially excavated in previous years, some prehistoric material, and several rectangular post-hole structures which appear to be of Anglo-Saxon date on comparative grounds although no datable material was discovered directly in association with any of the post-holes. There was, however, a pit within one structure which contained the remains of a number of annular loom-weights, packed vertically probably on a stick standing in the hole. It is now clear that there was settlement on the hilltop contemporary with the cemetery, extending to the NW. perhaps along the ridge towards the present farm, and also to the SE. It is still not clear how extensive or nucleated any such settlement was and as the buildings excavated in 1981 were very heavily eroded, much of it may already have disappeared.

97. **Norwich, Carrow Priory (TG 2428 0745).** M. W. Atkin of the Norwich Survey carried out investigations on the site of the Benedictine nunnery (founded 1146) on behalf of Colman Foods Ltd and D.o.E. in advance of a programme of consolidation and laying-out for display. The site had been excavated in 1879 to foundation level and then backfilled. Work carried out in 1981 on the E. end and transepts of the priory church revealed, however, small surviving areas of tiled floor dating from the 13th to late 15th century (including late medieval green- and yellow-glazed Flemish tiles) and a series of graves. Nine intact burials of the late 12th to late 15th century were found in the choir and side chapels, together with a brick double vault that had been robbed in antiquity. All the burials were of adult females including one with a severe case of osteo-arthritis. Two further burials of the 13th century (one female, one adolescent) were found immediately to the N. of the 12th-century church, sealed by the late medieval foundation trenches of an extension to St Catherine’s Chapel. It is hoped to carry out an investigation of the chapter house and dorter range in 1982, together with a detailed re-survey of the whole priory complex.

98. **St Martin-at-Palace Plain (TG 2347 0916).** B. S. Ayers for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and D.o.E. excavated a large area of late Saxon street frontage and waterfront. Rectangular timber buildings of both post-hole and slot construction were uncovered at right-angles to the street with further buildings parallel to the street behind. Lack of domestic debris may imply use as warehousing. At least two, but probably three, property boundaries were identified, all extending into the area of the waterfront. Here the foreshore of the R. Wensum had been consolidated by levels of brushwood and rubbish material revetted in position by wattle fences. These latter were of slightly different construction on each property. Some evidence for a more substantial hard-standing was recovered with large timbers pinned to the ground by pegs. Most of this feature lay too close to the modern riverline for safe excavation. The waterfront declined in use from the 12th century onwards.

Three burials of probable late 10th-century date, located adjacent to the E. edge of the excavation, may imply a lost Saxon church off the now extinct World’s End Lane. The notable lack of middle Saxon material from the excavation suggests that the area is one of late Saxon expansion. Quantities of imported pottery including relief-band amphorae, Pingsdorf and Andenne ware were recovered.

A large area of medieval street frontage and waterfront was also excavated. A rectangular stone building, 16.3 × 8.5 m externally and standing in excess of 3 m high in places was located at right angles to the street (Pl. VIII, A). It is built of coursed flint rubble with internal and external corner quoins of Barnack limestone, occasionally incorporating some Caen stone. The building survives as an undercroft cut into a slight hill, known pre-Conquest as *Bichil*, which runs down to the river. Two well-dressed buttresses on the interior face of the N. wall may be support for a stair or for a substantial arch or similar on the first floor. The
ST MARTIN-AT-PALACE PLAIN, NORWICH, NORFOLK
Axonometric projection of N. wall of 12th-century building, showing cess-pit turret, N. doorway and buttress, and 15th/16th-century steps above arch. (Drawing: P. W. Williams)
undercroft was not vaulted but in other respects resembles the Music House on King Street. A turret, however, contemporary with the remainder, is attached to the exterior NE. corner. This is clearly a latrine turret, the cess-pit at the base being furnished with an arch fronting the river, either to allow ease of access for cleaning or to enable the river to flush the pit. Slots either side of the arch probably supported a grille or small sluice (Fig. 7).

The building was probably constructed in the period 1140–1170. It seems to have fallen into disuse in the 13th century but was repaired in the late 15th or early 16th century when a brick vault was added. Traces of this vault, three corbels and three inserted central pillars all survived. Later access was effected by a spiral stair in the SE. corner. The vault was probably destroyed in the 19th century and replaced by inserted brick cellars which continued to use the Norman walls until c. 1920. It is hoped that this completely undocumented building will be preserved below the new Magistrates’ Courts.

Elsewhere the excavation located traces of post-built Norman outbuildings to the W. of the stone structure. To the E. the area appears to have been occupied by artisans, possibly dyers, from the 12th to 14th centuries. Then a large building above flint footings with brick dressings for door jambs was erected. Within the excavated area this consisted of a square kitchen with hearth and oven and a chute through the wall to an external, vaulted cesspit; a screens passage; hall; and an undercroft, a sidechamber which retained its brick vault. This building was only part of a larger structure which ran east and beyond the limits of the excavation. To the N. of these structures the waterfront area fell into decline after 1100. The present river frontage seems to have been consolidated at an early date and buildings were erected here by the 16th century.

Publication is forthcoming in *E. Anglian Archaeol.* and finds are deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.

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**Northamptonshire.** A comparative survey of the major standing medieval houses was completed by P. Woodfield. This revealed an uneven distribution within the county, some consistency in the size of halls (although within the same social group earlier halls are larger) and a major building period within the years 1300 to 1350. Drawn details of sixteen houses and numerous fragments will be published in *Northamptonshire Archaeol.* 16 (1981).

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**Brackley, Castle Close (SP 583 363).** Excavations by R. Barcham for Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit, funded by D.o.E. and M.S.C., were begun with the intention of locating medieval tenements adjacent to the Norman castle site. Wall-footings of a large building and two finely constructed stone-lined cellars were excavated, containing pottery of 12th- to 13th-century date. Excavations continue in 1982 (C.B.A. Group 9, *Newsletter*, 12 (1982), 31–32.

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**Brixworth, All Saints Church (SP 748 712).** D. Parsons for Brixworth Archaeological Research Committee supported by Society of Antiquaries and British Academy carried out a further season of work (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 174). Recording continued in the W. tower; all available masonry in the ground floor was drawn and mortar samples extracted.

Excavation in connection with a drainage scheme NW. of the church was carried out by M. Audouy of Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit. A drainage trench was dug along the N. side of the choir and nave and around the W. end of tower and turret exposing the foundations of the church and *porticus* chambers and associated stratification. The choir foundations were more heavily constructed than foundations elsewhere and stepped out into the construction trench; they are thought to be a 19th-century rebuild. The original ambulatory wall was overlaid by Victorian foundations. N. wall piers showed similar sequences, brick-work rising to become part of the main wall, the lower section hidden by Victorian facing, itself set on the remains of earlier wall facing. Nave and *porticus* foundations consisted of a matrix of ironstone rubble in lime mortar in an almost vertical-sided construction trench c. 0.7 m deep. The material appears to have been laid in a near-liquid
state or rammed. Opposite the stone bonding in the N. face of the piers, foundations similar to those of nave foundations. Within the N. area the foundations also resembled those of nave and porticus. The turret, however, rests on a massive square platform of coursed limestone blocks, including a section of pitched stonework.

The main units of stratification include a reddish gravelly layer containing fragments of charred wood, a pre-church level and a mortary silt level overlying the foundations and marking the change from foundation to wall coursing.

Examination of the structures exposed shows that the porticus chambers were built at the same time as the nave and the present recesses for window openings between the piers on the N. side have resulted from the widening of smaller openings in the wall. Excavations continue.

102. ———: NORTHAMPTON, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SP 7501 6037). J. H. Williams and M. Shaw for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. commenced excavations in November 1980 to the E. of the church, in an area where the remains of a 7th to 8th-century stone(? ) church had been discovered in 1976. The intention was to investigate further the nature of the middle Saxon nucleus from which the town of Northampton seems subsequently to have grown. The area was badly disturbed by medieval pits and also by post-medieval cellars. Sufficient survived, however, to give a reasonably coherent plan of the middle Saxon features in the area; indeed the medieval pit-diggers appeared at times to have avoided the more substantial middle Saxon structures. A further stone structure, measuring 105 m N–S., which was extensively robbed in the late Saxon period, seems to have been in use at the same time as the (?) church. Two mortar mixers, similar to those previously discovered in the St Peters Street excavations, lay immediately to the N. of the stone structures and are likely to have been used in their construction. In the levels below the stone structures the foundation trench, 0.75 m deep, of a substantial timber building, possibly c. 6 × 8 m was uncovered, and a sunken-featured building discovered at the extreme N. end of the site also probably pre-dated the stone phase.

The evidence suggests several phases of Saxon occupation; the earlier timber phases included a substantial building and were succeeded by the stone structures of a possibly ecclesiastical complex. An area of some 300 sq. m has been excavated so far and work is to continue to the S. and E.

103. ———: ———, THE RIDINGS (SP 7570 6054). Excavations were undertaken by J. H. Williams and C. Butterworth for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. within the postulated boundary of Gobion Manor, property in the town fields held from at latest the end of the 13th century by the Gobion family. Medieval pits were located, stone foundations of uncertain purpose, a well and metalled yard surface, probably of late medieval date.

104. ———: RAUNDS (SP 998 733). G. Cadman for Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit revealed intensive medieval and Saxon activity to the W. of the previous season's excavations (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 175, 218; xxiv (1980), 230, 258). This includes a second manor house pre-dating that excavated in 1979, and a late Saxon enclosure and associated structures. The excavated area is now one ha and it is expected that work on this site will be completed during 1982. Although the extent of the medieval occupation is fairly well defined, that of the Saxon is still unclear and awaits further excavation. A revised though tentative outline of the site chronology can be advanced on the basis of the 1981 excavations.

Period 1: the main features are buildings A and B and a ditched enclosure. Pottery indicates a middle Saxon date at earliest, though whether the buildings are contemporary with the enclosure has yet to be proven. Building A is 19 m long and bow-sided with a maximum width of 6.8 m in the centre. The width across the ends of the building is c. 1 m less than at the centre. The walls are formed by a series of trenches, the deepest of which is 0.5 m. Within the best preserved of trenches on the E. side is a series of stone post-settings arranged
at c. 0.3 m intervals. Building A thus appears to be of the 'post-in-trench' type. There are four internal post-holes and evidence for an entrance, slightly off centre, in the E. side.

Building B is of post construction, 13 × 6.8 m externally. The post-holes are all rock-cut; the N. and S. sides comprise eight regularly spaced double post-pits, each containing stone post packing. The two post-pits midway along each side are considerably larger than their neighbours, being over 1 m sq. and probably represent the entrances. Set between these entrances, and almost in the middle of the building are four post-holes thought to form a hearth or fire canopy base. Parallel to the end walls, c. 1.0 m from the W. end and 2.0 m from the E. end are three double post-holes, suggesting that a hipped roof was in use, and that there may have been a chamber at the E. end. Only one phase of occupation can be recognized for this substantial and imposing dwelling.

To the W. and E. of buildings A and B are other less substantial contemporary structures. Such traces also occur within the area later to become the graveyard, and to the S. of the ditched enclosure; but the enclosure itself (c. 35 m sq.) appears to be devoid of buildings of this period, and may have served as a stock control compound. Two entrances have been located, one on the N. side, and a multi-phased one with a 'gate' arrangement on the S.

Periods 2 and 3: These broadly cover the 10th and 11th centuries and include the construction of the two churches. A group of buildings was investigated, believed to be contemporary with the later church. These are designated buildings F, G, H, J and R.

The establishment of the early church in the mid to late 10th century accompanied a change of form of the whole settlement. An originally outlying area was now utilized to site a church and its graveyard. Buildings A and B and the enclosure were probably deliberately demolished and backfilled respectively. Traces of timber buildings were found in the N. part of the enclosure but in turn replaced by structures including buildings F, G, H, J and R. All are of a similar construction. Continuous trenches contained upright posts, slight impressions of which still remain. Entrances are represented by deeper post-hole or slot arrangements within the main wall trench. These structures appear to be confined within an area immediately W. of the W. graveyard boundary. Their construction and layout suggest a replanning of the settlement during the 10th century.

Period 4: During the mid to late 12th century another major change in layout occurs and may be linked to changes in tenure. Shortly before the partial demolition of the later stone church, a stone manor house was constructed in the area previously occupied by the structures of Periods 2 and 3. This manor is thought to have continued in use until approximately 1300, with some additions and modifications. Its size, and the finds, which include a gold brooch, several rings, a rowel spur and arrowheads, suggest a manor house of importance. Its construction was accompanied by the digging of a large enclosure ditch and bank separating manor house buildings from the open fields. Evidence is also emerging that some slightly more E. set ditches may represent an earlier version of the manorial enclosure boundary, perhaps dating back to the 10th-century replanning.

The shell of the now abandoned church was reused, serving together with several structures in the NE. corner of the site for agricultural purposes.

Period 5: The early 14th century saw the abandonment and dismantling of the Period 4 structures except for the surviving fragment of the later church. This was used as the starting point for the construction of another stone manor house (Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 1981). This was of a more modest scale than its predecessor. The centre of occupation had moved E. and the surrounding manorial ditch was backfilled. By the 16th century, the entire site had been abandoned and became pasture. (See C.B.A., Group 9 Newsletter, 12 (1982) 34–38 incl. plan).
destroyed by fire in the 15th century. Coincident with it to the N. was the enclosure bank of a toft. Evidence of a timber phase was uncovered, which will be excavated in 1981.

106. ———: Edlingham Castle (NU 115 092). The fourth season of excavation by G. Fairclough for D.o.E. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 201) concentrated on excavation of the W. range, the solar tower and the NE. defences and the gatehouse. The five periods defined in 1980 were refined, particularly in the W. range where a sequence of stone-based kitchen buildings, with remains of ovens and hearths, was excavated; and on the E. defences, where the earlier of the two E. curtain walls was examined and seen to replace at least two phases of moated enclosure, the later contemporary with the construction in c. 1300 of the hall-house, and the earlier pre-dating all known occupation of the site. A similarly lengthy development is becoming apparent beneath the W. curtain wall.

Excavation of the gatehouse is not complete but at least three separate building phases can be distinguished: (1) a small lightly fortified opening; (2) a re-casting of (1) to form a rectangular tower (7.7 × 8.2 m) which had vaulted passageway, ground floor guard chamber and at least one upper floor; (3) a barbican passage attached to (2). The excavation of the interior and forebuilding of the solar tower was completed, involving also a more detailed examination of the construction, stratigraphy and garderobe pit of the hall-house. A final season of excavation is planned for 1982. An interim report of the first three seasons’ work will appear in Château Gaillard x.

107. ———: Eshott (NZ 195 981). During pipeline construction, a dense scatter of 12th- to 14th-century pottery and fragments of fired clay were recovered after topsoil stripping, 600 m SW. of the site of the moated manor of Eshott. A rescue excavation by P. J. Dixon for British Gas revealed a settlement toft defined by ditches 30 m apart to N. and S. At the S. end of this toft was the ovoid hearth of a kiln-clamp, 1.2 × 0.85 m. This has been dated by archaeomagnetism to the mid to late 12th century. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle Archaeol. Reps. (1981).

108. ———: Thirlings (NT 956 324). R. Miket and C. O’Brien continued excavations for the Unit for North East England and D.o.E. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xx (1976), 168). In an area excavation the remains of rectangular buildings and their surrounds were examined to complete the work began in 1973. Six rectangular buildings between 10 and 14 m long were aligned W.–E. and were constructed with continuous foundation trenches. Four, or possibly five, buildings with individually set posts lay to the W. Building C, occupying a central position, was contained within a rectangular enclosure and building P, some 25 m E. of C, was in a small oval enclosure. Otherwise the site seems to have been unenclosed. Radiocarbon determination from buildings B and C support the identification of this as a pre-Conquest site. Further dates are expected. Other pits and post-holes scattered across the site are associated with neolithic occupation. Furrows of medieval cultivation crossed the site and also a boundary ditch which is likely to pre-date the buildings.

109. Nottinghamshire: Colwick (SK 51 19 9370). During surveillance of gravel extraction in the flood plain of the R. Trent, C. R. Salisbury excavated a Saxon fishing weir for the Nottingham Historical Arts Society. A double row of holly and hawthorn posts, driven into the ancient river bed, extended for at least 35 m. Between the rows were slotted prefabricated wattle hurdles of hazel, willow and ash and the whole structure was buttressed by oblique posts, held in place by a low rubble wall. The radiocarbon date of one post was 1260 ± 65 b.p. (Q2030) whilst that of a sample of wattle was 1130 ± 30 b.p. (UB-2351). Calibration of these figures gives a date between the 8th and 9th century A.D.

A full report appears in Trans. Thoroton Soc., 84 (1980), 26–36, where it is suggested that the structure is one wing of a V-shaped fish weir.
110. ———: EDWALTON, CHURCH OF THE HOLY ROOD (SK 599 351). C. J. Drage, Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee, reports that during the rebuilding of the E. wall of the S. aisle of the church fragments of two 13th-century stone cross slabs were found reused in the jambs of the E. window. One piece depicts a foliated cross head from a half-size slab. The second, from a full-size slab, shows the stepped base of a cross. (Trans. Thoroton Soc., 85 (1981)).

111. ———: HEADON, ST PETER’S CHURCH (SK 749 770). C. J. Drage, Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee, reports that during the construction of a drainage trench, the foundations of a larger Early English church were observed and a gravestone, a semi-effigy of a knight carved c. 1325, recovered. At the top of the stone, within a quatrefoil chamfered sinking is depicted the head and shoulders, with the hands crossed in prayer. The armour comprises a mail shirt and mitts, besagews, a surcoat, and a separate mail coif worn over a bascinet. At the bottom of the stone, within a trefoil chamfered sinking, the mailed feet rest upon a recumbent hound. A large plain shield is carved on the centre of the stone. (Trans. Thoroton Soc., 85 (1981)).

112. ———: NOTTINGHAM CASTLE (SK 568 395). The programme of excavation, survey and research directed by C. J. Drage for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee continued (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIII (1979), 262). The programme was commissioned and financed by Nottingham Civic Society, with the exception of the excavation in the boiler house which was funded jointly by them with Nottingham City Council.

Outer Bailey Gatehouse: A measured drawing of the gatehouse was completed in 1981 (Trans. Thoroton Soc., 85 (1981)). Built 1251-55, it comprises a vaulted gate passage flanked by two ‘D’ shaped towers. The approach is across a stone bridge, barred on the N. side by the infilling of the moat. The gate passage is defended at the front by a portcullis, of the type used at Warkworth, and closed by a door, midway down. The passage was originally flanked by two opposed loops set within arced embrasures; three similar loops defended the fronts of the drum towers.

Middle Bailey: Excavation in the boiler house revealed the internal face of the W. curtain wall crossing the ditch separating the upper and middle baileys, which was cut through sandstone bedrock. Subsequently the ditch had been quarried away, either to form undercroft for buildings adjacent to the curtain wall, or to provide access to undercrofts and rock-cut caves on the N. and S. sides of the former ditch. The entrance to a surviving cave to the N., now called King David’s Dungeon, was strengthened by the construction of two relieving arches, before being blocked in the 14th or 15th century when the area of the ditch was infilled. A new floor, level with the roof of the adjacent cave, supported two sandstone buttresses and a firehood built against the curtain wall.

On the basis of topographical, resistivity and infra-red photographic survey, an area of c. 250 sq m was selected to examine medieval levels and structures on the E. side of the middle bailey. Excavation revealed a circular stone-built cess-pit, constructed at the rear (W. side) of the middle bailey curtain wall of 1170-85.

The undisturbed lower fills contained late 12th-century pottery, animal bones and seeds. The cess-pit post-dated the curtain wall but pre-dated an irregular mass of stonework, perhaps the foundation of a 13th-century semicircular tower. The construction trench for the cess-pit cut through over 2 m of earlier sand layers containing 12th-century pottery and animal bones, suggesting that the level of the middle bailey was considerably raised in the early medieval period.

The Middle Bailey Bridge: A measured drawing of the middle bailey bridge was completed. The middle bailey gatehouse as depicted on the Smithson plan of 1617 consisted of a gate passage, fore building and barbican, probably indicating a building remodelled on a number of occasions. Documentary evidence suggests that the gatehouse, constructed 1170-85, was repaired in 1362 and rebuilt in 1358 and 1536. The surviving structure comprises two separate abutments, built of yellow sandstone on a chamfered plinth. A
buttress has been added on the NW. side. The abutment may have been linked in the 16th century by stone arches, constructed either side of the drawbridge.

113. Skegby, Manor House (SK 496 608). A measured drawing funded by D.o.E. was conducted by C. J. Drage for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee.

On the E. side of the courtyard, building A, constructed of coursed magnesian limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and kneelers, was substantially complete. The ground floor was entered through a door with a flat lintel below a round-headed relieving arch. No trace of original fenestration remained but a 15th-century window had been inserted in the N. wall. A ledge, formed by the reduction in thickness of the upper walls, once supported the timber floor of the first storey, entered from an external spiral stair on the W. side. This principal level, perhaps a solar, was lit by a large pointed window, originally with tracery but now blocked, in the N. wall. The S. end of the building was lit by two narrow deeply splayed loops on the N. and W. sides. A fireplace, built into a buttress on the E. side, heated this chamber. The surviving N. gable showed that the roof was recessed behind a slight parapet. The building is dated to 1300–50.

Only one wall survived of building B, the hall, constructed c. 1250–1300, on the S. side of the courtyard. On the interior the building was infilled to first floor level. The principal storey was entered through a round-headed door. A contemporary square-headed lancet window to the E. and an internal rebate to the W. of the door indicated the presence of a timber screens passage. A small loop at the W. end was the only other original window to survive. Larger windows had been added in the 16th to 17th century and the building subdivided probably in the 18th to 19th century. To the W. lay building C, an extensive area of footings and collapsed vaults, from which a water course emerged defining the W. side of the courtyard.

The site is to be excavated in 1982 and the results are hoped to be published in *Trans. Thoroton Soc.*

114. Oxfordshire: Charlbury, Cornbury Park (SP 341 19). G. Lambrick and B. Durham for the Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit excavated a partially crouched burial with an iron spearhead and two knife blades. The provisional date is 6th- to 7th-century. There is no previous Saxon evidence from the immediate area, but within a few days of the Unit’s visit, T. Copeland had found a child burial at a spot apparently very close to the first. The report (copy at O.A.U.) also shows that the estate workers suspected another burial although this could not be confirmed. These findings will be published in *Programme of the Charlbury Street Fair 1982.*

M. Harman examined the skeleton which was nearly complete but in poor condition, the bone being broken and eroded. The size of the bones and conformation of the skull and pelvis suggest that the bones are those of a male, while wear on the teeth suggest an age of between 30 and 40 years. The height, calculated from the length of the tibia, is about 5 ft. 6 in. (1.69 m). Dental and skeletal reports in *C.B.A., Group 9 Newsletter, 12 (1982), 140–41.*

115. Walcot (SP 348 197). T. Copeland, Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit, recorded visible features of this deserted medieval village, prior to destruction by ploughing. A series of c. 10 tofts was identified aligned roughly NW.–SE. with a hollow way on the NE., and possible paddocks beyond it. The pottery sequence collected from the site suggests that the village came to an end in the 14th century. Further earthworks survive to the S.

116. Coat (SP 355 213). The earthworks of the deserted medieval village of Coat were recorded as part of a weekend course arranged by Oxford University Department for External Studies and directed by J. Bond, R. Chambers and T. Rowley. The line of the main village street was located as a hollow way, and platforms and stone foundations of about a dozen buildings were identified, together with croft boundaries and traces of the village boundary bank (C.B.A. Group 9 Newsletter, 12 (1982), 41–43).
117. ———: FINSTOCK, MOUNT PLEASANT (SP 3495 1575). T. Copeland, Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit, identified a probable moated site, with a platform c. 25 x 100 m aligned NE.–SW. and a distinct ditch c. 3 m deep and c. 10 m wide on the NE.

118. ———: KIDLINGTON, OLD RECTORY (SP 4973 1446). Measured drawings of a circular dovecote in the grounds of the Old Rectory were made by J. Bond for Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services. Built of limestone-rubble with an internal diameter averaging 5.6 m, it contains some 440 nestholes in 13 rows, and has a modern conical slate roof. Though of medieval type it is not closely datable (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 12 (1982), 103–04).


120. ———: MIDDLETON STONEY SP 536 236). Fieldwork by E. Leggatt and J. Bond, Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services, resulted in the discovery of two parts of an octagonal shaft, apparently part of a medieval cross, lying by a barn wall. A nearby field name Headless Cross Furlong is recorded.

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

121. At Christchurch Meadow (SP 518 058), B. Durham located a major medieval river channel with a sequence of three fragmentary stone river walls on the W. bank, the earliest dating to the 13th century.

122. At Corpus Christi College (SP 515 060), E. Forfang excavated part of the interior of Bastion 21 on the town wall, surveyed the remainder of the medieval masonry and dug two small trenches in the adjoining Canon’s Garden of Christ Church to investigate the wall line to the S. This bastion is the largest surviving one at Oxford and is on an inside angle where the wall turns a right-angle to enclose the cathedral precinct. The excavation of an embrasure left no doubt that the structure is medieval, but provided no reason why it should be so strongly fortified. The most likely explanation is that it was defending a gate or postern linking Shidyard Street (now Oriel Street) with a ford below St Frideswide’s mentioned in 1265. The arrow slits are sited to defend an E. facing gate just to the S., but there were no signs of jambs in the surviving masonry. There was however tenuous evidence of another flanking bastion to the S., heavily robbed and unavailable for excavation.

123. At High Street (SP 515 063), B. Durham watched a machine section dug half-way across medieval Oxford on a previously undisturbed line down the middle of High Street. Unlike most of Oxford’s streets, this street had been stripped of topsoil before being metalled with small quartzite pebbles, small stone cobbles and animal bones. It was drained of surface water by a central kennel 1 m wide by 1.2 m deep, vertical sided, probably timber-lined and possibly covered. By the 12th century it had deteriorated into an irregular ditch, but it seems likely that throughout the existence of the late Saxon burh and the medieval town it was always on an identical line, since no recuts were seen. It is therefore surprising that the kennel made several changes of direction as though it were respecting frontages which had already encroached on the original burghal plan (see C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 12 (1981), 159–60).

124. A watching brief by B. Durham at New Inn Hall Street, Frewin Hall (SP 512 063) revealed seven floor layers, undated, above the vault of the 12th-century undercroft. The deepest layer, immediately over the vault, produced eleven sherds of pottery provisionally dated to c.1150.
125. A trial trench was dug on the site of Rewley Abbey (SP 505 064), a small Cistercian house. The N. wall of the chapel range was located, protected by 1 m of Victorian rubbish.

126. At 65 St Aldates (SP 514 057) B. Durham carried out a small excavation principally to complete the plans of medieval houses seen in 1979. However, exceptionally impervious ground conditions permitted a small trench into the silt of an old river channel to a depth of 1.5 m below water table, and this showed the stone metalling of a ford on the river bed. St Aldates is known to have been a Thames crossing from the late 8th century, and pottery evidence from the ford suggested a construction date before the 11th, with abandonment in the late 11th (B. Durham, 'Archaeological Investigations in St Aldates, Oxford', Oxoniensia, 42 (1977), 176-79). This would agree with references in the Chronicle of Abingdon to a 'great bridge' (Grand Pont) built at Oxford by the first Norman sheriff, which clearly eclipsed the Saxon ford. It therefore seems reasonable to call this the 'Ox' ford, but the question remains whether the bridge which replaced it was of timber, or whether it is indeed the stone spine which runs for at least 370 m down the centre of the road here and of which several arches survive (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 12 (1981), 160-61).

127. Opposite 92 St Aldates (SP 514 058) B. Durham reports that water main excavations cut through solid mortared rubble, probably part of a bridge crossing the Trill Mill Stream outside the S. gate.

128. ———, FOLLY BRIDGE (SP 5145 0555). Three arches of Folly Bridge, the continuation of the causeway, perhaps of Anglo-Saxon origin (Oxoniensia, 42 (1977), 175-79), crossing the Thames valley S. of Oxford, were investigated by C. Bradford and J. Steane for Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services. In each case a semicircular arch of corallian limestone, with a roadway width of 3.5 to 4.0 m, was later extended westwards for about a further 2.0 m, with further extensions, perhaps quite recent, on both E. and W. sides. The original arches may be part of the series of stone bridges known as Grand Pont attributed to Robert d'Oilly (d. 1091 or 1092) (see above, No. 126) (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 12 (1992), 108-09).

129. ———: SANDFORD-ON-THEMES (SP 5335 0180). R. Chambers, Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit, reports that construction work for a new village hall has destroyed more of the earthworks of the medieval village (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 223). Medieval building and domestic debris, including 13th- to 15th-century pottery, was recorded.

130. ———: THOMLEY (SP 631 090). R. Chambers for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit recorded a possible boundary ditch of this deserted medieval village during excavation of a drainage ditch.

131. (Berkshire): WALLINGFORD BRIDGE (SU 6100 8946). An investigation was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services following the survey of medieval bridges in Oxfordshire (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 225). The most ancient portion of the bridge appears to be a semicircular arch (no. 13 from the W. bank), a rubble and flint barrel vault 2.2 m high and 5.4 m wide; a 12th-century date is suggested. A major rebuild of the 13th to 14th century is represented by four arches and nine cutwaters, the arches having chamfered ribs in ashlar, the cutwaters being of flint rubble with ashlar projections upstream. Further rebuilding took place in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the bridge was widened, with three new navigation arches, in 1809 (C.B.A. Group 9, Newsletter, 12 (1982), 110-13).
132. Shropshire (Salop): Tong, Shackerley mound (SO 8112 0644). D. Andrews for D.O.E. Central Excavation Unit carried out excavation on this moated site in advance of motorway construction, revealing two phases of moat and, contemporary with the later phase, a timber bridge (known from earlier excavations by Tong Archaeological Group). The bridge (of Rigold’s type II) consisted of two trestles. The S. (outer trestle) comprised two uprights and two braces of straight sawn timber; the similar N. trestle was more massive, with two additional uprights between the main ones. Pottery from the site is mainly 13th to 14th century.

133. Somerset: Ilchester (ST 525 225). Excavations by P. J. Leach for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset and D.O.E. took place on the Roman and medieval town defences close to the SE. corner in advance of a flood alleviation scheme. A section, cut at approximately 90° to their alignment, revealed the truncated late 2nd-century clay rampart fronted by the robbed remains of the early 4th-century stone wall. Robbing of this structure appeared to have taken place no earlier than the 12th century, which may imply the re-use and re-furbishment of the derelict Roman defences by the presumed Saxo-Norman burh. No direct traces of these arrangements survived, although 10th- and 11th-century pottery was present in some quantity in secondary contexts.

The remains of foundations, apparently representing a massive mortared stone wall, lay immediately in front of the plundered late Roman foundations, themselves sealed by dumps of clay and gravel. The latter is interpreted as 12th-century rampart material backing the stone wall, which in this area appears to have been very thoroughly robbed some time before the 16th century. Rubble from its demolition and robbing spread into the upper fills of a broad outer ditch, c. 10.0 m wide, which could not be fully excavated. This sequence is broadly confirmed by an excavation on the NE. perimeter of the defences in 1974 (P. J. Leach, Excavations at Ilchester 1974-75 (C.R.A.A.G.S., 1982)), and may give some support to an 18th-century observation by William Stukely of the remains of a double wall still marking the circuit of Ilchester’s town defences at that time (Ilchester Town Defences: Excavations 1981. Interim Report (C.R.A.A.G.S., Mark Lane, Bristol)).

134. ———: Stavordale Priory (ST 732 520). Research by I. Burrow and D. Walsh for Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, Somerset County Council and the University of Rochester, U.S.A. included excavation of the area of the demolished bell tower adjacent to the standing church, structural and stylistic analysis of the church building and field survey of the precinct.

The church had been largely rebuilt in the 15th century, the only exception being parts of the S. wall of the nave W. of the arch opening into the area of the bell tower, documented in 1374. Excavations here showed that the earliest (late 12th-early 13th-century?) walling included a small S. porch or similar structure. This was replaced by a massive tower, 8 m E.-W. x 6.5 m N.-S., with angle buttresses at the SW. corner. A central burial and a possible altar setting were located. The tower was demolished possibly in the 15th century and a large porch was erected on the site in the 19th century when the nave was used as a barn. Field survey in the precinct area recorded many features relating to the monastic water control system, including leats, drains and fishponds.

135. ———: Washford, Cleeve Abbey (ST 046 407). C. J. Guy for D.O.E. continued excavation of the reredorter (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 192). The reredorter was at least 14 m long, the E. end not being located. The floor of the main drain, which occupied the S. part of the building, was robbed after the Dissolution and a rubble soakaway constructed. 6 m W. of the reredorter the main drain divided into two branches. The flow of water into these channels was controlled by sluice gates. A narrow uncapped drain was inserted on the S. side of the N. undercroft in the 14th century. At about the same time the undercroft was divided into two rooms by a N.-S. partition. The E. room was reached by a passage to the N. of the W. room. The partition was removed in the 15th century and the passage continued...
along the N. side of the undercroft. This replaced an external pentice to the N. of the reredorter. The building was demolished soon after the Dissolution.

136. Staffordshire: Bagots Bromley (SK 066 259). D. Andrews for D.O.E. Central Excavation Unit carried out a watching brief on this manor and village site and identified a rectangular platform which might be the site of the medieval manor house.

137. ———: Stafford (SJ 92 13 2327). J. Cane directed excavations on St Mary's Grove site for Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, assisted by D.O.E., Manpower Services Commission, Staffordshire County Council, Stafford Borough Council and Messrs. Arrowcroft. Large-scale area excavation was begun in this rear-of-tenement area in advance of development and following site evaluation of the centre of the town by M. O. H. Carver.

A series of late Saxon features was revealed in the NW. corner of the site where a trial trench dug in 1979 revealed a clay-built low-temperature oven, probably for baking, and a rubbish pit 2 m to the S.; both produced 10th-century Stafford ware. Current excavations have shown that these are part of a group of as yet unexcavated features which lie between the trial trench and a substantial pebble surface c. 6 m E. This surface shows signs of considerable wear and has a thin, even scatter of poorly preserved bone and sherds of Stafford ware set onto the surface. A N.–S. linear feature may prove to be a property boundary. This horizon is very uneven but there is a general slope towards the NE.

Late Saxon features are sealed by a thick layer of soil varying from 10 to 40 cm which produced abraded sherds of medieval pottery. This and large quantities of small charcoal flecks in the upper part of the layer suggest cultivation. However it seems to have been a deliberate deposition of soil, leaving the Saxon layers intact, which was cultivated and later supported structures.

Building activity is evidenced by a series of post-holes and post-pads and a clay floor. The post-pads are either simple, large slabs of sandstone set on the surface, or more complex types, with sandstone fragments packed into a hole and clay packed around the base of the post. From the depth to which these have been pressed into the soil, the building or buildings must have been framed and fairly substantial. The clay floor is very disturbed, possibly by cattle hooves, but may have been associated with the post-pads. Other features include a clay-lined pit, which may indicate puddling of clay, and a complex group of pits, and possibly linear features, on the W. edge of the site. No property boundary has been identified for this period which suggests that this large area to the N. of St Mary's Church was under cultivation during the medieval period. Post-medieval features and buildings were also recorded.

138. Suffolk: Brandon, Staunch Meadow (TL 77 86). R. D. Carr for Suffolk County Council and D.O.E. continued excavation of a middle Saxon settlement (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XXIV (1980), 232). This season c. 4,300 sq. m have been excavated. The ground plans of seven buildings were revealed, c. 60 burials were excavated in a cemetery area, and a section of causeway uncovered.

The buildings are in four different forms; first, and in common with seven examples excavated in 1980, simple rectangular post-built structures. In 1981 there were two of this category but both are oddities in that one (6.2 × 12 m) lacks a gable wall while the second has the extraordinary dimensions of 4.4 × 18 m. Second, there is a single very large post-built structure 7.5 × 15.5 m which has four post-holes aligned down the centre of the long axis of the building. These must be interpreted as roof supports rising either to tie-beams or ridge-posts.

Third, there is a post-hole structure 6.7 × 12.3 m which has two parallel rows of post-holes within the walls and along the long axis of the building. These give the building the appearance of an ailed hall, but such a simple interpretation is marred by the fact that not all the 'aisle' posts are paired either with each other or with wall posts. There are opposed entrances central to the long walls. Fourth, there is a trench-built structure 6.1 × 10.8 m with opposed entrances central to the long walls. Finally there is a sub-category of buildings
using planks rather than posts in the walls. Despite the fact that this is a sand site the higher water table has preserved timber in three buildings; two of these were plank-built — the ‘aisled’ hall and the trench-built structure. The building with the central row of post-holes was post-built.

The cemetery lies on the N. side of the site and was only partially within the excavated area; c. 60 skeletons were exhumed, aligned E.–W. and are of both sexes and all ages. There were no grave goods. The causeway running S. from the site was a sand ridge which had been strengthened with wooden piles which may have supported a bridge-like superstructure.

Exceptional finds are a Northumbrian styca (Ethelred II 841–844); a chip-carved and gilded disc; silver tweezers with a runic inscription; and a fine bronze key. The whole nature of the site and its isolated position, together with the high class of finds, including imported continental pottery and glass, indicate that this site was high in the social scale, either aristocratic or ecclesiastical.

139. ———: BUTLEY, BURROW HILL (TM 390 485). V. Fenwick with the Butley Excavation Group undertook a fourth season of excavation on the summit of the hill in advance of gravel-extraction (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 178). Further evidence of 8th-century occupation was found, the latest dated object being a penny of Cuthred of Kent, but the nature of the occupation, whether monastic or defensive, has yet to be determined. First report on 1978–81 excavations in Anglo-Saxon Studies 3, forthcoming.

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

140. At Tower Ramparts, where three squares totalling 285 sq. m were excavated, bringing the total area excavated to 365 sq. m. Occupation was continuous from the middle Saxon period onwards. The density of middle Saxon features was low but included seven pits and evidence for two structures, one of post-hole and the other of continuous foundation trench construction. The area was divided up in the 12th century by large boundary ditches, similar to that found at Cox Lane in 1957.

141. At Tacket Street, an area of 60 sq. m was excavated 15 m N. of the street frontage. A continuous sequence of occupation was revealed from the middle Saxon period onwards. One pit, with a group of pottery characteristic of the change-over from Ipswich to Thetford ware, was associated with a coin of Alfred.

142. At Bridge Street, excavation of a trench 3 m wide and 26 m long, cut through the infilled river deposits on the N. bank of the R. Orwell, revealed a series of six preserved timber revetments and a stone wharf. The earliest middle to late Saxon revetments consisted of vertical timber posts with interwoven branches, while those of medieval date were of vertical plank construction. The deposits produced leatherwork and well preserved environmental evidence for each major period.

143. At Key Street, excavation has located a medieval cemetery overlying middle Saxon to 12th-century occupation N. of the common quay. Excavation continues.

144. At St Peter’s Street, a small area, 45 sq. m, revealed occupation from the middle Saxon period onwards.

145. SURREY: CATERHAM (TQ 334 558). M. Russell for the Bourne Society carried out work at the rear of the King and Queen public house, revealing flint foundations, a pebbled floor, roof tiles, and pottery from c. 1150 to 1350.

146. ———: REigate, CHURCH STREET (TQ 2570 5035). D. W. Williams for Holmesdale Archaeological Group reports post-excavation discovery of a 7th-century ribbed glass jar of
Harden's type VIIIb from the Old Vicarage site (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiv (1980), 255). It seems likely that the fragmentary human skeleton found some 15 m away in 1980 and which lay beneath the Saxo-Norman 'herchefelle' deposits may be of similar date (cf. Popular Archaeology, Oct. 1981, 20-25). This is the first certainly Saxon find from the area. Subsequent re-examination of the find-spot of the jar by R. Poulton for Surrey County Council and D.o.E. failed to locate any associated burial.

147. ———: ———, HIGH STREET (TQ 252502). Excavation in advance of redevelopment of Nos. 45-51 was carried out by D. W. Williams and Holmesdale Archaeological Group on behalf of Reigate and Banstead Archaeological Co-ordination Committee on a site to the rear of No. 43A, a 17th-century building now removed to the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum. The main structure uncovered was a 2.4 × 4.9 m malting kiln, originally stone-built, which may be medieval in origin. This could not be established beyond doubt as complete excavation was not possible with a view to preservation. The kiln now lies beneath an access road. Adjacent structures included a well, filled in the 16th century, and part of a stone structure of 13th- to 14th-century date which could be a further kiln. A stone wall of similar date, perhaps part of the foundation of an under-croft, was traced beneath No. 43A. Subsequent to this work, observation of contractors’ trenches after topsoil removal resulted in the location of a line of medieval drain pipes running downhill, away from the High Street, terminating in a folded-over, perforated, lead cover. Over 20 complete pipes were recovered along with other, broken examples. The pipes are glazed only within the narrow end and in a similar, oxidized fabric to the local, cream-slipped jugs. A date in the first half of the 14th century seems likely.

148. ——— (Middlesex): STAINES, MARKET SQUARE (TQ 0342 7152). An area c. 7 × 5 m was excavated by R. Poulton for the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, funded by D.o.E., following the destruction by fire of a 17th-century building. The site is adjacent to the main street of Staines, close to the medieval market place and bridge across the Thames. The earliest buildings fronting on to the street belong to the 12th century and overlie fragmentary traces of post-Roman occupation, which are, however, difficult to date more precisely. It was not possible within the limited area available to elucidate plans of the successive building works, though there was a number of these associated at each stage with extensive areas of hearths made from tiles laid on edge in a clay matrix. These were clearly too large for domestic purposes, and one 14th-century group had quantities of associated slag, which awaits analysis.

149. ———: SUTTON PARK (TQ 00455380). The fourth season of excavation by D. G. Bird for Surrey County Planning Department and Surrey Archaeological Society further defined the medieval ditch system which presumably enclosed the manorial complex, although its proper shape and full extent remain unclear. Associated finds are still compatible with construction in or before the 13th century. Excavation of an early 16th-century brick building was completed and more Sutton Place type terracottas were found. It is hoped to carry out further work in 1982; eventual publication will be in Surrey Archaeological Collections.

150. SUSEX, EAST: LEWES, GREY FRIARS (TQ 418102). A small trial excavation was carried out by D. Rudling, Sussex Archaeological Field Unit, for East Sussex County Council, to assess the potential for future investigations on the site of the 13th-century Grey Friars. The work showed that much of the area had been levelled/destroyed during the last hundred years, and that where destruction was less severe only the very bottom courses of wall foundations survived.

151. ———: WINCHELSEA, MILL ROAD (TQ 904175). Excavation by D. Rudling for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit funded by D.o.E., East Sussex Council and Margary Fund
revealed traces of a two-phase medieval building. The first phase had clay-bedded sandstone foundations, while the second phase involved the use of 'Flemish' bricks for at least its side walls and a central hearth. Several pits, including a large stone-lined cess-pit, were also discovered.

152. ———, WEST: BOXGROVE, DEVIL'S DITCH (SU 913 085). Part of the E. end of the Chichester dyke system (known locally as the Devil's Ditch) was sectioned by O. Bedwin for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and D.o.E. The ditch here proved to be 1.60 m deep with a wide flat bottom (and hence very different in profile from sections dug at the W. end of the dykes). Much medieval pottery and roof tile (14th- and 15th-century) were found in the ditch, to within 10 cm of the bottom. In the absence of visible evidence of a re-cut, it seems likely that this stretch of the earthwork is medieval in origin.

153. ———: CHICHESTER (SU 86 04). A. Down of Chichester Excavations Committee for Chichester District Council and D.o.E. began excavation at the rear of East Pallant House in advance of development. Apart from Roman building debris and a well a number of sherds of hand-made middle to late Saxon pottery were found but so far no structures or sealed group. The sherds are classified as Group I in the Chichester series and date between c. 8th and early 10th century.

Three medieval wells have been found, one with pottery no later than c. 13th century, the others having late 14th- to early 15th-century pottery in the well pits. Two are along the E. site boundary where it abuts on to land previously owned by the Black Friars. No structures have been positively identified as being of medieval date, but a series of stone-packed post-holes may prove to be so. A post-medieval kiln was also found. Excavation will continue.

154. ———: COMPTON, APPLE DOWN (SU 79 15). A series of Anglo-Saxon and Roman copper alloy artefacts was discovered by Mr and Mrs R. Chambers of Petersfield in ploughsoil and reported to F. Aldsworth and M. Welch. A footplate fragment from a great square-headed brooch (Leeds Type B6) and a button brooch, precisely matched by three of the five from Alfriston Grave 62, probably came from 6th-century graves. The remaining finds include 3rd- and 4th-century coins, one being pierced for suspension, and a late Roman strap-end which may also originate from an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. F. Aldsworth for Chichester Excavations Committee will be undertaking fieldwork to determine the extent of the site, which lies to the W. of East Marden (see No. 155 below; and Sussex Archaeol. Soc. Newsletter, 35 (1981), 253).

155. ———: EAST MARDEN (SU 80 14). A. Down of Chichester Excavations Committee for Chichester District Council and D.o.E. excavated in the field NE. of the village on the site where Saxon burials were alleged to have been found 50 years ago. No burials were found but more of a settlement ditch, first found in 1980, was traced N. by excavation and aerial survey and is seen to enclose the high ground NE. of the village. The primary silt contained a few fragments of Iron Age pottery. A short season of excavation in 1982 will attempt to locate the settlement.

156. ———: KEYMER (TQ 3 15 136). Part of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered by P. Bish and L. Gaston and reported to F. Marsden and M. Welch. One grave was excavated revealing leg bones, a spearhead, shield boss and handle, four centrally perforated copper alloy discs, an iron buckle and knife. At least two female interments are implied by a pair of gilt cast saucer brooches with a variant of the floral cross design, a pair of copper alloy tweezers and an ungilded button brooch with a ring of punched circlet design.

chapter house, with twin buttresses on its E. angles, projected 7.5 m E. of the range, and was thus some 14 m long. To the N. of it there was a slype, and between the slype and the quire one long room. This had been intended originally to be two, but the partition wall was never built above its foundations, and its place was taken by a central column. E. of the range a room, presumably a chapel, had been added to the S. side of the quire, and between this chapel and the chapter house there was an open space which formed part of the cemetery.

158. (---)---, CASTLE (NZ 250 639). B. Harbottle and M. Ellison, excavating for City of Newcastle on the site of the medieval castle, discovered that the cemetery, previously thought to be pre-Conquest (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxiii (1979), 246) continued in use until the late 12th century. A total of 410 burials has now been found, the latest being in stone cists, with grave covers and head- and footstones. Close to the keep was a medieval building apparently destroyed in the early 17th century.

159. WARWICKSHIRE: NUNEATON PRIORY (SP 335 921). Work was carried out by D. Andrews for D.o.E. Central Excavation Unit in three areas:

1. To the S. of the cloister adjacent to the Abbey Grange Hotel. No evidence was found for occupation beyond some post-holes and a robbed wall, but it seemed certain that the medieval stratigraphy had been removed in the course of levelling.

2. In the vicarage garden, where there are remains of the cloister, brewhouse and misericord. The main drain was exposed at one point and investigation of the brewhouse revealed what appears to be an intact medieval vat. A bank along the S. side of the vicarage garden was shown to be of 20th-century date.

3. A survey was made of earthworks in a field to the E. of the vicarage. This clearly revealed rectilinear features that must represent the outlines of buildings, including presumably the infirmary. At the S. end of the field, by a stream, there are two small fishponds.

160. WASEPERTON (SP 261 581). Excavation instigated by Warwickshire County Museum of a cropmark complex threatened by gravel extraction was continued by G. Crawford for Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, assisted by Warwick District Council and M.S.C. Most of the 30,000 sq. m destroyed by quarrying was salvage recorded and every archaeological feature of this multi-period site sampled and recorded, while three areas of high feature density were excavated more fully. In one, Area A, two Anglo-Saxon inhumations lay across two interconnecting enclosures. The first burial was of a juvenile, prone, aligned N.-S. The skeleton was complete except for the lower right arm and without goods although a single animal bone was found in the grave. The second grave also lay N.-S. and was cut into the N. ditch of the E. enclosure. It had been badly disturbed by scrapers and no articulated bone was recovered, but contained two gilt saucer brooches, amber beads, an alloy belt buckle and various iron objects too corroded for immediate identification. A third grave lay inside the enclosures, oriented E.-W. and contained an adult in a wooden coffin. Subsequently a concentration of cremations and inhumations with grave goods of presumed 5th- to 6th-century date has been located in the same area.

161. WEST MIDLANDS (Warwickshire): BIRMINGHAM, TILE CROSS, SHELDON HALL (SP 164 875). R. Ferguson for Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, funded by Birmingham City Museum, carried out survey and excavations at this site, believed to be that of the 'East Hall' of the medieval parish of Sheldon. The existing building is 16th century. Excavation to the N. of it produced 12th- to 15th-century pottery with no associated structures. The moat to the W. of the house was sectioned; it was found to be revetted on the inner side by a wall of brick similar to that used in the house, was too shallow to function as a defence, and was probably constructed for ornamental purposes at the same time as the Hall in the 16th century. The identification with the medieval East Hall must remain open.
--- (---): COVENTRY. Excavations by Coventry Museums.

162. At Earl Street (SP 376 787) M. A. Stokes completed excavations begun in 1980 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 214) with the total examination of a section across the Red Ditch. The ditch proved to be c. 6 m wide and up to c. 4 m deep at this point. A layer of primary silt, containing pottery datable to the last quarter of the 12th century, was cut by an early 13th-century V-shaped recut which contrasted sharply with the stepped profile of the original, probably attributable to the unstable nature of the bedrock at this point. There was no hint of any pre-Conquest origins for this feature. The ditch had been at least half-way backfilled when two cellars were constructed in the late 14th century. It was replaced at that time by a culvert c. 1 m wide which retained the name 'Red Ditch' for some two centuries after. The ditch profile at this point is comparable to sections recorded nearby in 1972 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XVI (1972), 183) and in 1980 at Kirby House, all on the S. alignment, whilst it is in strong contrast with that excavated in Broadgate East in 1974.

163. At London Road (SP 345 783) excavations from 1980 to 1982 by M. Rylatt on the site of the Carthusian Priory of St Anne (founded 1371/72) revealed the remains of four of the five documented cells and gardens along the E. side of the cloister range. The inner cloister wall, through which the cells were entered, has survived to a height of 1 m, forming the E. limit of a bowling green. A proposal to extend the green would have involved the demolition of this wall and the excavations were designed to confirm the monastic origins of the stonework.

The cells were subdivided internally by wooden partitions on stone sills into a lobby and two rooms. Each lobby, leading to a door into the garden, had a tiled floor, while the rooms appear to have had raised wooden ones. Access to the garden pentices was obtained through doors at the end of the lobby and through the rear wall from the living room, the first leading to a well or tank, the second to the garderobe (not excavated).

164. WILTSHIRE: DOWNTON, CHARLTON PLANTATION (SU 167249). S. M. Davies of Wessex Archaeological Committee for D.o.E. and Wiltshire County Council carried out a salvage excavation of part of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, probably in use between the 5th and 7th centuries, found during road widening, c. two miles N. of Downton.

The number of graves destroyed before the find was reported is difficult to assess, but as a large number of iron, bronze, glass and wooden objects were eventually recovered from workmen, and as the observed length of the cemetery was over 110 m, it is possible that up to 50 graves may have been lost. However a total of 40 graves and 49 burials was recorded, among them four double graves (fifteen burials were found in machining). Two distinct grave orientations were noted: slightly N.-E. (26 graves) and N.-S. (12 graves). Most of the graves contained at least one object, most frequently a small iron knife, and a small number were more lavishly equipped with objects such as beads and brooches.

Finds are being conserved in the Wiltshire County Council Conservation Laboratory at Salisbury and may be deposited in the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.

165. YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, North Riding): CATTERICK, BAINESSE FARM (SE 241 973). Rescue excavation of a Roman roadside settlement and Anglian cemetery was undertaken by P. R. Wilson for D.o.E. Central Excavation Unit in advance of improvement of the A1. In addition to much evidence relating to the Roman period settlements, eighteen burials were discovered. Of these, two could definitely be ascribed to the Anglian period, while one was possibly pre-Roman, two were Romano-British, the remainder being either Roman or Anglian in date. The two Anglian burials were both extended inhumations associated with annular brooches.

--- (---, East Riding): WHARRAM PERCY. The thirty-second season of the Wharram Research Project was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst and P. A. Rahtz for the Medieval Village Research Group, D.o.E. and University of York (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 223-34). The organization was by M. W. Beresford. An examination of the periglacial elements of the landscape suggested that these determined the basic layout of the
site in prehistoric and Roman — and therefore medieval — times to a much greater extent than had previously been recognized. In Toft 10 there is increasing evidence for middle Saxon occupation, while there is late Saxon pottery from North Manor.

166. At North Manor, Site 60 (SE 858 645), the second season of excavation was directed by P. A. Rahtz for York University (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 220). A further c. 50 sq. m was opened to the S. to embrace the S. slope of the hollow way area, the N. edge of the toft area and the S. end of the 1976 trench (Site 43), which was re-emptied. Finds in the upper fill of the hollow way include a decorated Anglian sherd, others of mid to late Saxon date and some of Saxo-Norman style, including a Torksey-type rim. There was also a piece of a ring ?loom-weight. The ruts, paths and terraces which comprise the medieval 'linear movement zone' were defined, planned and photographed in two phases. The lower of these was worn or eroded into underlying pre-medieval bank layers on the N. side of the hollow way.

The chalk wall on the crest of the bank to the S. was isolated and shown to have been set into the bank, principally as a revetment. It appears to be of several phases and is broadly dated to the 12th century or later, contemporary with the ubiquity of Staxton ware in the ceramic assemblage. It is probably to be associated with the building of the North Manor complex.

167. At Toft 10, Site 59 (SE 858 643) P. A. Stamper and R. A. Croft supervised the excavation of a 10 m square close to the NW. corner of the Toft 10 enclosure. This was just to the W. of the area excavated by D. Andrews in 1977 and 1978 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978), 185; xxiii (1979), 272), and some 10 m from the 12th-century camera block excavated in the 1950s. Overlying the medieval occupation layers, and scaled by the topsoil, was a broadly homogeneous layer of pebbly loam up to 50 cm thick. The latest pottery found in this layer was 15th-century and the evidence suggests that it represents a deliberate dumping of locally derived soil on the site of the medieval buildings at this time. Scaled by this layer were the traces of two outbuildings of the later 13th or early 14th century, aligned roughly E.–W., in one of which were found considerable quantities of smithing slag.

By the end of the season’s excavation over 160 residual sherds of Saxon pottery had been found on the site, many of those from the lower layers of the site being large and unabraded. Nowhere on the site has ‘natural’ been reached, and there are indications of stratified Saxon material surviving beneath the medieval buildings.

168. At Croft West, Site 70 (SE 856 642) archaeological investigation of an area on the W. boundary was begun, under the supervision of P. Herbert, in advance of tree planting. The excavation measured 15 m N.–S. × 5 m E.–W., and was situated on an area between the suggested northern extent of a ditch, which probably represents the W. boundary of Crofts 4–7 (Site 18), and a NE.–SW. aligned section of the 1st/2nd-century W. boundary ditch (Site 33). There was evidence of later tree-root disturbance, two ditches and a compacted road surface which aligns with a village hollow way between Crofts 8 and 9.

169. At the Dam, Site 30 (SE 858 641) the tenth season of excavation was supervised by C. Treen (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 226–27). Detailed examination of the make-up of the clay banks showed variations in composition along the length of the dams. At the W. end the slope of natural clay in situ was adapted. Along the middle section an unsystematic mix of clay and silts was revealed. At the E. end interpretation was bedevilled by the cuts of later spillways. However, it was clear that the eastern edge of the pond consisted of a succession of clay and silty clay deposits on/into which had been placed layers of chalk pebbles. A potentially significant find from the silts was a timber object, which might be interpreted as a paddle from a horizontal-type wheel, though identification must be regarded as speculative. At the lowest excavated level of the dams two parallel lines of wattle SSE.–NNW. appeared to define the E. edge of an earlier feature. As they do not reflect the alignment of the clay dams
above, their presence within the clay banks previously identified as reinforcement may have been a secondary usage after partial removal/destruction.

At the foot of the slope of natural clay on the W. the lowest evidence was a deposit of cementstone boulders, not a wall, but not a casual dump either. It was related to a new lower series of silts. It is a reasonable conjecture that the process observed on this site during medieval and post-medieval times was also at work earlier. It is too arduous regularly to remove earlier dams and ponds in toto; rather it is easier to start again on a slightly higher level, adapting the older work to new purposes where possible, and sealing it beneath and within new work where it is not.

170. (——, York): YORK, CITY WALLS TOWER 11 (SE 598 514). Tower 11, immediately to the SE of Micklegate Bar, was investigated and recorded by the York Archaeological Trust (M. Pearson) prior to its being dismantled and rebuilt on newly constructed foundations by the City Engineer's Department, York City Council. This was necessary as the tower was in serious danger of collapse.

This stretch of the walls had been much altered in the 19th century with the addition of newly constructed crenellations and a parapet walkway. Tower 11 had been infilled to provide a stable base for this walkway. Removal of this infilling material and subsequent excavation at foundation level showed that the tower rested on the crest of the rampart with no deep foundations. It was semicircular in shape, projecting 1.9 m out from the main body of the wall with battered base (maximum NW./SE. dimension of 3.96 m; maximum NE./SW. dimension of 5.88 m) and had three arrow slits, of which only the central one was complete. Nothing was found to give any clearer indication of the date of construction than that indicated by documentary sources (possibly as early as 1226, but more likely c. 1250–70).

The two topmost rampart make-up deposits beneath the tower consisted of a deposit of brown sand overlying a band of small and medium-sized limestone fragments set in loose brown sandy loam. These were partially removed to insert a concrete foundation beam. No further rampart deposits were disturbed. Publication in The Archaeology of York, volume 9.

171. (——, York): 16–22 COPPERGATE (SE 604 516). The five year programme of excavations directed by R. A. Hall for York Archaeological Trust on this approximately 1,000 sq. m site ended in September 1981 (Medieval Archaeol., xxi (1977), 215; xxv (1981), 178–79). Approximately 500 sq. m were excavated to natural soil, including the greater parts of two medieval tenements and the available street frontage of another two; the remainder of the site was only excavated to 10th-century levels.

The rear walls of a series of post- or stake-and-wattle buildings were located (the front walls were inaccessible below the modern street), and the post-and-wattle property boundaries traced back to an origin c. 900. From one of the two tenements which had previously produced evidence for metal-working and coin production (including two lead trial pieces of Athelstan, not 23 as in Medieval Archaeol., xxv) came an iron coin die head of Athelstan. Coins from this die are in Liverpool City Museum and in the National Museum, Copenhagen. The yards in all four tenements were riddled with pits, whose contents were rich in biological evidence, including human and animal intestinal parasite eggs and evidence for contemporary environmental conditions. There were also good series of leather and textile remains. For the first time, pathways of either wattle hurdling laid horizontally or, in one case, of transverse boards pegged into axial side beams, were recovered in some tenements.

The nature of the archaeological deposits altered dramatically in the layers of pre-900, where organic-rich deposits were not present. In the period c. 850–900 there was evidence for rubbish disposal, roughly cobbled surfaces and some lines of posts varying by about 10° from the alignment of the later tenement boundaries; their function is uncertain. A furnace base associated with glass droplets and cullet was located and archaeomagnetically dated c. 880; analysis has confirmed that an unusual series of pottery vessels did hold molten glass, as suggested previously. Into the furnace was cut a pit containing an unaccompanied human skeleton: another, probably contemporary, was partially visible in section.
There was no evidence for Anglian period activity or occupation on the site despite sporadic Anglian finds including sceattas and a blue glass stud in a silver setting, like those on the interior of the Ormside bowl. Underlying Roman buildings on a different alignment to those of the 10th and later centuries were located. Publication in *The Archaeology of York*, volumes 8, 14, 16, 17 and 18.

172. (-----); ROUGIER STREET (SE 600 517) A trench 10 m x 2.5 m was excavated (P. J. Ottaway for York Archaeological Trust) near Tanner Street and Tanner Row, some way back from the SW. bank of the river Ouse in the medieval walled town. Post-dating the latest surface of a Roman street NE.-SW. was a deposit of 0.8 m of black soil and a pit of Anglo-Scandinavian date was cut during the accumulation of this material. In the 12th and 13th centuries a number of rubbish pits were dug into the surface of the black soil, in one of which a silver strap-end of early 9th-century date was found. Two other strap-ends of similar date were found nearby (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 214) and occupation of the Anglian period may therefore be suggested in the area. Part of a small timber building of 14th-century date was found which probably fronted onto a forerunner of Tanner Street. There was no evidence for the medieval tanning industry referred to in documentary sources and place-names for the area. No deposits later than the 14th century were found because Victorian cellars intruded. Publication in *The Archaeology of York*, volumes 7, 9, 16 and 17.

173. (-----); TOWER STREET (SE 504 515) In excavations (P. J. Ottaway for York Archaeological Trust) on a development site NW. of the motte of York Castle, a large multi-phase ditch was located running NE.-SW., which probably represents a hitherto unknown element in the castle defences. The ditch was sectioned and small areas to the NE. and SW. of the ditch were examined.

The earliest ditch, probably V-shaped, had been extensively recut by a wide flat-bottomed ditch some 20 m wide and 3 m deep. This dated to the 11th or 12th centuries and may have been part of the original defensive arrangements of the castle, perhaps a N. bailey in addition to that already known S. of the motte.

Documentary sources suggest that in 1268 the area was the subject of a royal grant to the Franciscan Friary whose original precinct lay to the W. of the site. By the mid 14th century the ditch had been completely infilled with silts containing large quantities of domestic refuse perhaps derived from both the castle and friary. On the SW. side of the site five oriented graves were found, presumably part of the friary cemetery. To either side of the ditch a number of large rubbish pits of late medieval date was excavated. Major ground clearance seems to have taken place at various times in the area, and no pre-Norman occupation deposits were found on the site.

After the dissolution of the friary the site remained sub-divided open ground until the mid 18th century when the Castlegate and Tower Street frontages were built up. Publication in *The Archaeology of York*, volumes 10, 12, 16 and 17.

174. (-----); HAREWOOD, ALL SAINTS CHURCH (SE 314 450). Excavations directed by L. A. S. Butler for University of Leeds Department of Archaeology and Redundant Churches Fund examined three early 15th-century tombs during conservation work. The original floor levels in chancel and chapels were established. The interior filling included an Anglo-Danish carved panel depicting a boar hunt, two 12th-century column shafts, early 14th-century window tracery and stained glass. A permanent historical exhibition is planned in the church.

175. (-----); LEEDS, KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SE 260 361). Work began on the Guest House site by West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council in association with Leeds City Council and M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXV (1981), 193). The first phase of the range built in the early 13th century consisted of a central hall with services to the S. and a solar wing to the N., one of the earliest examples of this development of
the end hall house. The axis of the range runs parallel to the slope of the valley side, so that an artificial terrace had to be created before construction could begin.

The solar wing consisted of two floors served by garderobes, access to the upper storey being provided by a staircase in the NW. corner of the hall. All floor levels had been destroyed and the deposits within the garderobes removed. Two features, a narrow stone-packed drainage gully and a shallow semicircular ditch cut into natural, date from the construction of the range or the period immediately preceding it.

The hall, 19 × 14 m, consists of four bays, the span of the roof supported by six piers founded on stone stilobates. The central hearth is constructed from sandstone cobbles contained within a curb of gritstone blocks, and although relating to the final phase of the use of the range it replaced earlier hearths in the same position. A lead pipe, partly robbed out, provided the water supply to the building, crossing the hall from N. to S. set in a shallow trench cut into natural. Later in the 13th century major reconstruction work was required to combat the subsidence of the W. wall into the main drain which threatened the structure. The floor was taken up, and a new wall was constructed immediately inside the old line, the area relevelled and a new floor laid.

The service wing was initially occupied by a single room, a kitchen, which was provided with a central hearth and fireplace. At a later date, probably when the reconstruction of the hall was taking place the room was sub-divided by a partition wall to create a pantry. The earliest surviving floor level in the wing provided a short-cross penny from the reign of John, dated to 1205–08.

A major expansion of the range took place sometime later in the 13th century with the addition of a scullery and a new kitchen, in order to provide direct access from the new service wing to create a corridor, which blocked the original fireplace. A complex series of drains relating to various phases of use of the range and of differing standards of construction cross the courtyard to where the main drain flows S. beyond the range. To the E. of the kitchen what had previously been considered to be a cellar has now been shown to contain a central hearth.

On the W. side of the courtyard are the stables which contain the most impressive surviving floor on the site. The construction of this building necessitated the demolition of a hitherto unknown structure lying partly to the N. which appears to have remained in use up to the last quarter of the 15th century. The discovery of two drains constructed in the 15th century and feeding the main drain provide evidence of further structures lying beyond the current excavations.

A wide range of finds have been made, particularly pottery, which ranges in date from the early 13th to the early 16th century. A feature of the pottery is the relatively large quantity of non-local types present.

176. ——— (———): PONTEFRACT CASTLE (SE 460 223). S. A. Moorhouse reports that work has been in progress on a three-year programme of archaeological excavation, stonework conservation and more general environmental improvements at the castle, carried out by West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council in association with Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, D.o.E., the Duchy of Lancaster and M.S.C.

Clearance work showed that the quality of preservation varied markedly over the site. Within the kitchen/bakehouse area, original excavations in the 1880s had removed much of the stratigraphy, although a well-preserved cobbled floor of as yet unknown date has been uncovered in one of the rooms. At the other side of the castle the Queen’s tower, the Constable tower and the later medieval chapel between them appear less disturbed. A stone structure within the chapel was revealed after initial clearance.

Documentary work and a detailed drawn survey have shown that the traditional sites of both the Queen’s tower and the Constable tower are incorrect, the former lying E. and the latter W. of their assumed sites. The Constable tower is currently being emptied of demolition rubble down to its intact foundations.
Geophysical survey of the lawn in the castle interior has indicated the extent of the nave of the Norman chapel, suggested another possible building site and hinted that there may have been an original ditch, now filled in, around the keep.

Excavations will concentrate throughout 1982 on the kitchen/bakehouse area, the Norman and later medieval chapels, the Queen’s tower and the Constable tower. Landscaping is in progress on the platform in front of the keep mound and material from the excavations is being redeposited outside the curtain wall near the keep to re-establish the medieval ground level.

**ISLE OF MAN**

177. **ANDREAS, BALLATHONA (NX 396 017).** L. S. Garrad, Manx Museum, investigated the site of a chance find of a single large pot of Manx micaceous medieval ware. No traces of structures were located but the finding of fragments of granite milling stone in the plough soil suggests that there had been medieval habitation in the area. Finds in the Manx Museum.

178. **—, OHIO COTTAGES (SC 412 985).** L. S. Garrad, Manx Museum, with a University of Liverpool Institute of Education Extension Studies class excavated a building site where chance finds had been made of sherds of Manx micaceous medieval ware and a coroner’s token in slate incised ‘JDF’. No traces of structures or further finds were made. Finds in the Manx Museum.

179. **GERMAN, PORT Y CANDAS (SC 285 816).** P. S. Gelling, University of Birmingham, undertook a further season’s work on this habitation/industrial site. Finds will be deposited in the Manx Museum.

180. **JURBY, CRONK MWYLIN (SC 375 984).** G. B. D. Jones undertook a flying programme with the support of the Manx Museum and National Trust. A preliminary report has appeared (see *Popular Archaeology*, March 1982, 8–13). Cronk Mwyllin main site appears to be the enclosure of a small Celtic church (or *keiill*) while some of the enclosure and habitation traces may be related to finds of granite milling stone fragments which probably relate to the site name ‘Mill Hill’.

**SCOTLAND**


The section of the burial ground to the N. of the church was extensively sampled and the N. and E. limits were established. Here the burials have been tentatively assigned to six phases, in two of which the graves were marked by head- or foot-stones and in one by pebbles. Burials in the area so far excavated to the S. of the church were more densely packed than in the N. and some were covered by flat uncarved slabs. Seventy-four graves were excavated this season.

No further excavation was undertaken in the interior of the church but its S. wall was revealed giving a width for its latest phases of 7 m externally and 4.9 m internally. The walls had been thickened when a domestic adjunct had been built on to its W. end. (A piece of incised interlace pattern was built into the S. wall.) The adjunct was 7.6 m externally and 5 m internally. Its length was not established but a building of at least three construction phases further W. could be part of it. Domestic occupation associated with the latest phase of this building was dated by pottery to the 14th/15th century.

The building cut into an earlier occupation platform which had been surrounded by a shallow gully or ditch. A fragment of a Romano-British glass bangle was discovered in this area. Other metalwork and pottery spanned the period from the 11th to the 15th century.
Continuing excavations by E. Robertson, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society (not previously reported here) have been concentrated on the inner lower courtyard. The whole area of the courtyard appears to have been levelled on four occasions. A substantial amount of stratified pottery has been recovered.

--- (Roxburghshire): Teviothead, the Dod (NT 409 001). J. M. Smith for S.D.D. excavated for a third season concentrating on the NW. sector of the main bi-vallate enclosure and interior of the appended ‘D’ enclosure of this multi-period site. Finds included evidence for spinning, weaving and smithing and indicate occupation from the pre-Roman Iron Age to the post-medieval period. Plant remains, worked wood and skeletal material were retrieved from the main ditches. Analysis reveals that pollen from the site covers the whole post-glacial sequence. Species present clearly suggest pastoral activity and possibly arable cultivation. Fuller report in Universities of Durham and Newcastle Archaeol. Rep., 1981.

--- (Wigtownshire): Cruggleton Castle (NX 484 428). G. J. Ewart directed a fourth season of excavations on the motte summit for S.D.D. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 202) which concentrated on tracing the remaining stretch of the 13th-century curtain wall and associated structures lying towards the SW. of the site. Three chambers (dating from the 15th and 16th centuries) were uncovered adjacent to the curtain wall and which overlay the badly robbed foundations of the original keep (13th century).

The partly excavated early medieval timber hall and tower, which in turn overlay a large hut circle, were further defined, although later building and coastal erosion were found to have removed much of the evidence of these periods of occupation.

--- (Dumfries): Del’s Dyke (S 721 144). J. Barber for Central Excavation Unit, S.D.D. excavated eight sections over a length of c. 1.3 km of this earthwork, revealing that it was constructed by stripping turves on either side and stacking them to form the bank. Medieval pottery (12th-century) was recovered from the core.

--- (Dumfries): Beattock Farm (NT 06 02). L. J. Masters directed a field survey by students of University of Glasgow Certificate in Field Archaeology course for S.D.D. Among features recorded were remains of a small medieval or post-medieval settlement and areas of ridge and furrow.

--- (---): Inverkeithing. Sites were examined by J. Wordsworth for Urban Archaeology Unit and S.D.D. in advance of redevelopment.

At Townhall Street (NT 1303 8289) the demolition of a building which incorporated a lintel dated 1599 revealed mortared foundations and early post-medieval pottery. Stratigraphically below these foundations was a series of extensive cobbled spreads that had been subject to much wear and replacement. The pottery incorporated amongst the cobbles included some 14th-century Yorkshire-type wares. The cobbles appeared to seal a large oven-shaped feature filled with much burnt daub with clenched nails and flat wood. The cobbles were interpreted as forming part of a market place that was enclosed at a post-medieval date.

At NT 1298 8276, trial trenching of a property adjacent to the Franciscan friary did not reveal cellars or buildings extending into the backlands. Some medieval features were discovered including an oven or kiln, but the area examined was too restricted to explain these features.

At Port Street (NT 1312 8288) excavation was concentrated on the backland of this area, as bedrock rose steeply in the front of Port Street. Medieval garden soil was found in
In conjunction with more recent garden soil to a maximum depth of 1.75 m. Two medieval pits were partially excavated.

190. **ST ANDREWS, KIRKHILL, ST MARY OF THE ROCK (NO 516 167).** J. Wordsworth for Urban Archaeology Unit and S.D.D. excavated over 350 skeletons of both sexes in an intensively used cemetery adjacent to the Culdee church of St Mary (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 199). Apart from one wood coffin and three long stone cists all were simple inhumations. Two radiocarbon dates indicate first use in the 9th century. As the upper levels probably date to the 14th century, the cemetery covers at least five centuries. Beneath the medieval skeletons were six crouched burials, three in long cists. The area excavated represents about 70% of the cemetery; further excavation is planned to increase the sample.

191. **GRAMPIAN (Kincardineshire): CASTLEHILL OF STRACHAN (NO 657 921).** P. A. Yeoman for S.D.D. completed excavation in advance of erosion (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 202; note corrected grid reference and site name). On the motte summit a sub-rectangular timber structure, originally 12 x 8 m, aligned N.-S., was revealed with a substantial construction trench backed by large single post-pits at 3 m intervals and sub-divided by a partition. Construction can be fairly securely dated by a coin of Henry III, mid 13th-century, in the primary fill of the construction trench. Round the motte-lip ran a contemporary line of post-pits 4 m apart, later replaced by a palisade of squared timbers. Areas opened at the base of the mound revealed a V-shaped ditch, 1 m deep and 3 m wide on the N., W. and S. sides; a boggy area would have protected the E. side.

It is likely that the motte was sited to guard a ford over the R. Fengh. (Scottish Group C.B.A., *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 1981, 14–15.)

192. **PORTKNOCKIE, GREEN CASTLE (NJ 488 687).** J. Ralston for S.D.D. spent a sixth season on this promontory fort site (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 1976–80; *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxii (1978) 151). Examination of the features underlying the Dark-Age timber-framed rampart produced a Dark-Age palisade line, backfilled with substantial beach cobbles, as well as earlier post-holes and a slot suitable for a fence line.

The more W. parts of Area I proved to contain the best stratification. Structure U 2 (*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 1980, 16) has been shown partially to overlie rough cobbled which is in the main occupation layer, this latter masking aeolian sand into which a series of pits and post-holes has been cut. The main occupation layer produced evidence of metal-working including both vitrified clay mould fragments and indications of the basal parts of bowl furnaces. Otherwise the range of small finds (in pottery, jet and stones) recorded previously, was extended. Among the structures U 5 remains enigmatic although now completely excavated; W 18 may be related to metal-working activities.

193. **FRESWICK LINKS (ND 37 67).** C. E. Batey, C. D. Morris and A. K. G. Jones for S.D.D. and Durham University continued work concentrating specifically on coastal areas of the site which are badly eroding (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 181). An extensive sampling programme was undertaken of the midden deposits yielding further information on the environmental picture gained in 1980; in one trench were possible cultivation marks, closely paralleled in the nearby cliff section. Exploratory work was undertaken at the N. end of the Links, where erosion exacerbated by cattle revealed structures and occupation evidence eroding out of the dune base at Lady’s Brow. An abbreviated excavation programme preceded consolidation of the area. Work continued on the area of Curle’s excavation in the centre of the links, revealing traces of walls immediately to the N. and S. of the late Norse building and modern disturbance around the W. end of the building, probably post-Curle. In addition, a comprehensive contour survey of the E. part of the Links was undertaken and detailed recording of the eroding cliff sections.

194. **URQUHART CASTLE (NH 530 286).** Archaeological investigation on the N. facing slope of the upper bailey by C. J. Tabraham for S.D.D. in advance of
necessary safety works uncovered late medieval deposits at the foot of the slope, though nothing other than bedrock higher up.

195. --- (Caithness): Wick Parish. C. E. Batey for S.D.D. undertook a second season of coastal survey work, commencing at the boundary of Canisbay and Wick Parish and proceeding S. to Bruan, the S. boundary of Wick Parish. In the distance of 28 miles covered, a total of 135 sites were recorded, 81 of which were previously unrecorded: the twelve sites already noted within Wick have largely disappeared. Excluding these as urban sites, the remaining 123 rural sites represent an increase in new sites of approximately 200%. Sites ranging from possible prehistoric ones to those of the Second World War were recorded. The inland extent of the survey was as in 1980, basically the A9 trunk road, with the exception of the Keiss area, where it was extended to link up with Mercer’s Aukhorn Survey area; details available on application to C. E. Batey, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham.


197. --- (East Lothian): Dunbar, Trinitarian Friary (NT 6779 7885). Excavation conducted by J. Wordsworth for Urban Archaeology Unit and S.D.D. confirmed that the dovecote standing in the field of Friarscroft was a central tower for the presumed friary church. The walls, though elsewhere robbed out, showed it to be a building 39 m long by 8 m wide. The chancel and nave were of an equal size, 16 m long. The chancel contained a N. aisle and internal divisions 5 m and 8 m from the E. end. Traces of a yellow- and green-glazed tile floor were found in the chancel, possibly dating to the foundation of the friary. Buttressing was found on the N. side of the building. There was no trace of ancillary claustral buildings and a cemetery was found immediately S. of the church. To the N. there was evidence of medieval ploughing. From coin evidence, the building was abandoned about 1450. A report is to be published in Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.

198. --- (Midlothian): Edinburgh, St Giles’ Cathedral (NG 257 735). Excavations by N. M. McQ. Holmes for S.D.D., St Giles’ Cathedral Renewal Fund and Edinburgh District Council were carried out in the E. part of the S. choir aisle in advance of the construction of a staircase below church floor level. From around the 13th century until the construction of this part of the church in the late 14th century the area had been used as part of a graveyard associated with the previous Norman church, which is considered to have stood on the W. part of the site occupied by the present building. Three distinct phases of burial can be attributed to this period with graves of the two earliest phases being sealed by layers of soil and domestic refuse, presumably deposited when this part of the graveyard was temporarily out of use. At the time of the construction of the existing church building over this part of the graveyard a further layer of soil and refuse was deposited in order to raise and level the floor, and burials continued to be inserted beneath the floor of what was now the Lady aisle. This practice would have ceased at or before the Reformation. The E. wall of the church had been demolished and rebuilt some 2,5 m to the E., probably as part of a total remodelling of the two easternmost bays in the mid 15th century. A theory that the building had been extended by one complete bay proved to be false.

199. Orkney: Brough of Birsay (HY 239 285). C. D. Morris, O. A. Owen and N. F. Pears for S.D.D. completed excavation of Site S and an extension S. to the N. perimeter of the ecclesiastical buildings (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 182). Work concentrated on removing the remaining structural features in the E. half of the site. Three main building phases were distinguished, all of which had been cut by a later gulley probably related to the ecclesiastical buildings to the S. Below were a number of features, including long pits, post-holes and stake-holes, cut into natural clay, similar to those found in the excavation of
sites E and N in 1980. Two small trial-trenches were opened to the E. of the area, and two to the S. to examine surface features and the stratigraphical relationship of features previously interpreted as a ‘Celtic enclosure’. An extension to the N. partially examined structural features apparent in the N. section of site S, but work was limited to planning these at the level reached by previous excavators of the site.

200. ——— (HY 237 285). C. D. Morris, O. A. Owen and N. F. Pearson for S.D.D. confined work this year to a limited survey of archaeological features showing in, or immediately above, the cliff-face between the Peerie Brough and the Guardianship area (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 181). At least 26 such features were noted. It is hoped to complete this survey with a survey of other cliff-sites in Birsay Bay in 1982, and the three partially excavated sites in 1983.

201. ———: HOWE OF HOWE (HY 276 109). D. Bell and D. Haigh for S.D.D. and North of Scotland Archaeological Services continued work on the site, greatly expanding the chronology. Three main structural phases had already been identified (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 182), a pre-broch ring fort, a broch and village and a Pictish settlement. Excavation of the broch and post-broch levels outside the broch tower area were continued. Finds included a fibula brooch, gilded bronze needle, much pottery and skeletal remains.

202. ———: ST MARGARET’S HOPE (ND 4450 9348). Excavations by J. W. Hedges and B. Smith for S.D.D. and North of Scotland Archaeological Services on the traditional site of the medieval St Margaret’s Chapel uncovered the foundations of an agricultural building apparently in use in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

203. STRATHCLYDE (Lanarkshire): BOTHWELL CASTLE (NS 688 593). Areas on either side of a breach in the N. curtain wall were excavated by J. Lewis in advance of a building programme. Work was concentrated mainly to the N. of the curtain wall where existed the lower courses of a possible gatehouse, the N. and W. walls of which were very substantial. The entrance to the ‘gatehouse’ may have been through its E. wall, adjacent to the curtain wall. An intra-mural passage within the N. wall of the building could have given access, via a stairway, to the first floor of the gatehouse and possibly to the castle courtyard.

204. ——— (———): CRAIGNEATHAN CASTLE (NS 815 463). Investigation by C. J. Tabraham for S.D.D. in advance of consolidation revealed that stone revetment outside the S. wall of the outer courtyard was not late medieval but an early 20th-century measure to prevent collapse.

205. ——— (Argyllshire): DUNADD (NR 836 936). A. M. Lane for S.D.D. carried out a second and final season on the Dark-Age fort. Excavation on the summit was continued to clarify the nature of the early rampart foundations reported in 1980 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xxv (1981), 183). This proved to be part of a drystone wall c. 3.5 m wide probably delimiting a summit area of c. 20 × 12 m. The W. end of this enclosure was subsequently demolished and the remainder of the summit enclosed by the rampart examined in 1980 and known from the previous excavations. This secondary rampart extension seals deposits which produced E-ware and is consequently likely to be of Dark-Age date. Undisturbed occupation deposits were encountered below backfill from the 1905 excavation but could not be fully explored in the available time.

Work also continued behind the rampart of ‘Christison’s fort D’. Deep deposits of black soil and stone were excavated to a depth of c. 0.8 m. Although disturbed in part in 1905 and 1929 further metal-working debris appeared to be in situ. Finds of glass, bronze, iron, stone and clay include a fine decorated bronze disc and further metal-working debris, e.g. moulds for class G penannulars, class B3 bird-headed brooches and various other types with Irish
and Pictish affinities. Work outside the known fort perimeter suggests two further possible defensive lines.

Apart from the summit extension no dates are yet available for the fort but finds indicate a mainly Dark-Age occupation.

206. ——— (———): DUNOLLIE CASTLE (NM 852 314). L. Alcock, University of Glasgow, reports four radiocarbon dates for Period A, an undefended occupation with E-ware, bone pins and combs and clay moulds associated with a large hearth (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiii (1979), 247–48). The earliest, GU 1398, from oak charcoal, is 1425 ± 60 b.p. The other three, GU 1395–1397, from animal bones, average 1280 ± 355 b.p. This may calibrate (on Clark's b.p. curve) at A.D. 640–750 at the 2-sigma level.

207. ——— (Lanarkshire): GLASGOW, GALLOWGATE (NS 599 564). Excavations by D. Pollock for Glasgow Urban Archaeology Support Group on the site of the 18th-century *Saracen Head* inn revealed a timber watermill, with an undershot wheel, by a revetted stream (the Poldrait), sealed by hillwash beneath the 18th-century inn yard. The mill was dismantled after a short life, and a large assemblage of medieval sherds deposited shortly afterwards should provide an approximate date.

208. ——— (Argyllshire): KILNAVE (NR 285 715). J. Barber for S.D.D. Central Excavation Unit reports on excavation at the foot of the 7th-century cross which revealed that it had been erected in a cist-like structure, through rectangular slots cut in the capstone and basal slab. It is agreed that this type of base may be late in date (*Glasgow Archaeol. J.*, 8, forthcoming) and in any event is secondary in this case since the foot of the cross has been cut to a tenon form, an attribute which is redundant in the cist-type cross base.

209. ——— (Lanarkshire): LANARK, CASTLEGATE (NS 879 435). Investigation by E. Archer and Lanark and District Archaeological Society revealed several 14th-century pits. The presence of bronze and iron slag may indicate the existence of a workshop nearby.

210. ——— (Ayrshire): LOUDOUN, OLD CASTLE (NS 51 7378). J. Mair identified a motte and bailey castle not previously listed as such, E. of the present Loudoun Castle. A deep crescentic ditch surrounds the crescentic motte. At the SW. corner of the ditch a small bank joins the motte to the bank of the bailey. Some stones form a base for a causeway or foundation for a drawbridge on the E. which continues into the bailey as a depressed track, on the NW. edge of which is a line of stones from a collapsed wall. A short area of a rubble stone and mortar wall still stands on the N. point of the motte. There is also evidence on the top of the mound of other walls or stone foundations.

Outside the E. line of the bailey there is also evidence of additional enclosures or outer baileys. The whole is masked by woodland and has not been properly surveyed and investigated.

211. ——— (Renfrewshire): MEARNS, HOUSECRAIG (NS 567 560). C. Welsh reports a possible castle site, consisting of a rectangular mound 18 × 11 m with remains of a thick-walled building of E-plan on the edge of crags, within an enclosure 43 × 15 m.

212. TAYSIDE (Angus): DUNDEE, MAINS CASTLE (NO 411 330). L. M. Thoms, Dundee Museum, reports that the ground floor of the N. range of the castle was cleared of debris as part of the consolidation of the fabric revealing hitherto unknown partition walls.

213. ——— (Perthshire): PERTH. A new gas pipe provided the opportunity for the Urban Archaeology Unit to conduct a number of watching briefs, most of which revealed medieval material.
At 23–45 Canal Street (NO 118 234), R. M. Spearman for Urban Archaeology Unit and S.D.D. excavated a large trench extending E. from a 1978 trial excavation. The majority of the deposits were midden and garden soils. The site traversed three known post-medieval properties fronting onto South Street. Excavation demonstrated that two of these represented the amalgamation of earlier burgage plots. The boundaries of these properties normally took the form of earth-cut gullies of either ‘U’ or rectangular section, c. 1 m wide and between 0.75 and 1.25 m deep. They were apparently unlined and had been repeatedly recut. Certain of the earlier divisions included alignments of intersecting pits, while a number of smaller gullies may have been used for timber fencing. A variety of pits was excavated, demonstrating a range of functions. Part of a late medieval clay-floored, stone-walled building was also excavated.

Finds included a wide range of pottery, both local and imported, metalwork, and mould fragments for the casting of large vessels. Publication will be in Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. or monograph, and records will be held by the National Sites and Monuments Record, Edinburgh.

Wales


The Anglo-Saxon defences were found to overlie ?field drainage ditches of presumed Romano-British date. The ten small fires immediately underlying the defences seem best interpreted as the camp fires of Edward the Elder’s army/workforce in 921. Uncalibrated radiocarbon dates are as follow:

\[
\begin{align*}
790 \pm 60 \text{ a.d.} (\text{CAR–240}) & & 880 \pm 80 \text{ a.d.} (\text{HAR–4417}) \\
795 \pm 55 \text{ a.d.} (\text{CAR–241}) & & 840 \pm 90 \text{ a.d.} (\text{HAR–4118}) \\
950 \pm 80 \text{ a.d.} (\text{HAR–4415}) & & 1190 \pm 80 \text{ a.d.} (\text{HAR–4419}) \\
860 \pm 110 \text{ a.d.} (\text{HAR–4416}) & & 890 \pm 70 \text{ a.d.} (\text{HAR–4420})
\end{align*}
\]

A marking-out bank and ditch were dug prior to the construction of the defences. The defences comprised an inner and a counterscarp bank of dump construction separated by a large ditch. Two lengths of ditch in the interior of the site may be contemporary with the defences (radiocarbon dates forthcoming); an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 1440 ± 60 (CAR–239) gives a terminus post quem for the slighting of the earthworks, probably carried out at the bidding of the Dominican Friars, whose establishment had been built within the defensive circuit in the mid 13th century.


The Inner Ward: There was some clearance of rubble overlying the W. part of the large rectangular building revealed in 1980 but the W. wall of this building has still to be located. Internal dimensions of this structure are approximately 16.5 m (N. –S.) by at least 18 m (E. –W.). Along the S. side of this building clearance was undertaken of a further area of the stone and clay sub-floor which formed the basis of a ‘ground floor’ level on this side. To the N., separated from the sub-floor by a medieval E. –W. wall lay a lower ‘cellar’ level. Steps down to the cellar were revealed in 1980; in 1981 an offset course surviving at the better preserved E. end of the building showed the level of the ‘cellar’ ceiling joists (c. 2.3 m above the cellar floor) and also revealed a doorway. Another portion of the sub-rectangular block of masonry, already known to lie within the cellar, was excavated; one corner of this had been damaged by the fall of what appeared to be a masonry chimney and it now seems probable
that it represents the base for a fireplace at ground floor level or above. Within the ‘cellar’, work concentrated on the careful removal of the destruction deposit revealed in 1980. Destruction within or shortly after the 15th century is postulated; beneath the deposit lay a cellar floor of mortar over stone chippings.

The opportunity was taken to locate the remainder of the external wall of the inner ward on the W. and N. On these sides the wall can now be shown to be without projections or projecting towers. On the W. the wall had a pronounced batter on the lower portions. On the N. a section against the wall showed it to be built directly onto natural rock, itself probably cut to form a ditch on this side. Fieldwork had suggested a series of radiating walls helping to protect the entrance on the NE.; one of these walls was located where it abutted the N. curtain.

The Township: An area was opened over one of the 'houses' whose walls had shown as low mounds on the 1980 surface survey. Excavations showed this building to be a comparatively late feature in a complex sequence of occupation. Underlaying the whole area was evidence of burning apparently from occupation and immediately over the bedrock. This occupation debris underlay all other features in the vicinity of the house. Over it and only partially within the area examined was a layer of burnt clay or daub. Cut through the burnt daub was the perimeter wall of the township, abutted onto which was a sequence of at least two buildings. The dry-stone wall producing the surface mounds formed the base for the latest of these buildings.

216. GLAMORGAN, MID (Glamorgan): MORLAIS CASTLE (SO 0500 0975). Aerial survey reported by H. S. Owen-John, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, revealed a number of previously unrecorded earthworks just N. of the castle and perhaps associated with it.

217. At 27 High Street (SS 994 776) medieval masonry was revealed to the rear of the standing premises, which are themselves partly medieval; this masonry, which consisted of roughly dressed limestone bonded with clay represented the foundations of the rear of the original building and had been substantially cut away by a post-medieval well. No associated occupation levels had survived.

218. At the Midland Bank, 61 High Street (SS 9941 7475) an upstanding section of the medieval town wall some 3.6 m long, 1.8 m wide and 2.3 m high was discovered some 12 m S. of North Road. This was slightly further S. than the traces noted in 1979 (cf. D. Robinson, Cowbridge: the Archaeology and Topography of a Small Market Town in the Vale of Glamorgan (Swansea, 1980), 45) to the rear of the Bear Hotel nearby at SS 9938 7477, and it is the only surviving exposed section of the town wall on the N. side of the borough. The W. end of this section of wall had been deliberately faced, and next to this facing was a small stone ramp. A small sondage excavated next to the ramp revealed the foundations of another mortared medieval wall at right angles to the line of the defences. Excavation in the area between the town wall and North Road revealed the inner edge of the town ditch. The angle of the tip-lines suggested that the far edge of the ditch lay on the far side of North Road, giving a total width in the region of 15 m.

Resting on the inner face of the ditch was a mortared masonry pier of medieval date some 1.8 m high, with a slight batter to each edge. This most likely formed the abutment for a bridge across the ditch, and the faced termination of the town wall, the stone ramp, and the wall at right angles to the town wall were all probably part of the north gate, the location of which was previously unknown, and which seems to have fallen out of use c. 1630.

219. At 77 High Street (SS 9931 7473) the massive foundations of the corner of a medieval building were found directly below those of a post-medieval building. The foundations were 1.5 m wide and consisted of limestone blocks bonded with clay.
220. **At Hopyard Meadow** (SS 9890 7485) the earliest medieval feature was a ditch flanking the S. edge of Westgate, some 4 m wide, 2 m deep, and at least 25 m long. This had been damaged by later activity, and its function is uncertain. To the S. of this a series of large pits had been dug, possibly for clay extraction, and then filled in with stone to act as soakaway pits for three cottages, to which the pits were connected by a series of drains. Three cottages which fronted on to Westgate were located. Their remains were in a very poor state of preservation, consisting of dry-stone foundations of dwarf walls which would have supported timber superstructures.

Detailed analysis of the finds has not yet been undertaken, but preliminary investigations suggest that occupation commenced c. 1300 and continued for about a century.

221. **Rumney, Cae Castell** (ST 2102 7894). Excavations by K. W. B. Lightfoot for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust continued on the NE. two thirds of the castle mound (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 203–04), confirming that early in the 13th century the site was converted from a ring-work castle to a fortified manorial centre. Associated with the ring-work was a timber gate tower of two phases, a stone and timber revetment incorporated in the defensive bank near the entrance, several large timber buildings (one of which was single aisled), and a large area of metalling which formed a central courtyard.

During the early 13th century the site was radically transformed. The defensive bank was cut down, the interior of the mound levelled up and the entrance blocked and re-located. At least three buildings were associated with this phase, two of which were constructed over the cut down bank. Building I, measuring 11 × 7 m, has been interpreted as a hall, and was eventually destroyed by fire. It comprised roughly coursed sandstone walls bonded in clay and lime mortar. Internal features included a raised dais, stone benches, capped with reused sandstone roof tiles, and a drain. Associated finds included a well-preserved wooden tub, a ram's head jug and a coin hoard of 63 silver pennies of Edward I. Building II was traced as three beam slots, two of which extended outside the area of excavation. The threshold of this building, consisting of closely set limestone slabs, was well preserved and laid across one of the beam slots. The most notable internal feature was a group of five bowl-shaped shallow clay-lined pits, ranging in size from 0.85 m to 1.2 m in diameter. Building III comprised two heavily robbed sandstone walls apparently forming the corner of a structure of uncertain nature and function. Also associated with this manorial phase was a well, over 4 m in diameter, together with two large drains. The site was abandoned after the destruction of the hall, dated by the coin hoard sealed in roof debris to the early 1290s.

222. **Margam Park** (SS 810 852). H. S. Owen-John, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, reports the discovery by R. Baddeley of a stone cross base. The sandstone block was octagonal in plan and measured c. 0.8 m across each of its four main axes. In cross section the part above the octagonal base was slightly domed. A circular socket c. 0.2 m across had been hollowed out of the top of the stone.

223. **Abergavenny, St Mary's Priory** (SO 3014 1410). A watching brief by H. S. Owen-John for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during the construction of a new vicarage revealed one side of a substantial ditch in excess of 3 m wide which ran approximately E.–W. to the S. of the priory church and may therefore have been associated with some sort of monastic enclosure.

224. **Caerleon, Roman Gates** (ST 3402 9080). V. M. Metcalf for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust recovered the almost complete skeleton of a woman from a roughly slab-lined grave cutting the final floor levels of a room in barrack block 2. J. L. Wilkinson, Department of Anatomy, University College, Cardiff, reported that the skeleton was that of a female aged 20 to 24 years, and approximately 1.54 m tall. She had particularly strongly developed muscle markings on her hands and arms, and on her legs, which
suggested she had been involved in heavy work, as for instance climbing hills whilst carrying a load.

A sample of bone sent for radiocarbon dating to P. Q. Dressner of the Department of Plant Science, University College, Cardiff, produced a date of $1245 \pm 60$ b.p. ($705 \pm 60$ a.d.).

225. GWYNEDD (Anglesea): ANGLESEA, CAPEL EITHIN (SH 4899 7270) (Fig. 8). Excavated by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust on behalf of the Welsh Office, and directed by S. I. White with funds from the Welsh Office and M.S.C. Work continued on this multi-period site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 186) where, in 1980 and 1981, some 3,000 sq. m were stripped of 25-30 cm of topsoil, the site being an arable field ploughed annually. Extensive prehistoric
features preceded stone foundations some 6 m square, overlying an earlier large rock-cut stone-filled pit 4.5 m long, 2.7 m wide and 1.25 m deep, which probably belong to a signal tower of the Roman period, as a scrap of Hadrianic Samian was found in one of the trenches.

Three distinct groups of aligned burials were discovered and these, with others, make a total of 97 graves over the whole area. The first group of sixteen had three full-sized adult dug graves, with three smaller dug graves, presumably for children, and ten very small babies' graves, five of which had stone cists or partial cists. As the soil is extremely acid, no trace of any bone remained. The second group of nineteen graves on a different alignment to the first group was predominantly for babies and young children with some slightly larger ones which could be young adults. Several of these were cists or partial cists. A great deal of care and attention had obviously been paid to the burial of these children. The third group was arranged around a small cella memoriae some 4.9 m square which had a deep partial cist central grave of an adult which contained the carbonized remains of a wooden plank beneath the body (Pl. viii, b). Beside it was a child's partial cist grave. A complete cist grave with the remains of the lintel roofing had been inserted in the threshold of the cella and just disturbed the foot end of the main grave.

Aligned with this stone building (most of the stone in the foundation trench was missing, but some patches of walling remained) were 20 or so well-made cist graves, five of which had very close-fitting stone slabs lining the bottom. These slabs were mainly of the natural schist bedrock but a number of gritstone dressed slabs foreign to the area were found in this group. It is suggested that the Roman building was robbed to provide stone for the cists.

The cella had been built over an earlier wooden structure of a rhomboid shape, the four post-holes belonging to it still extant. This third group was obviously the focus of a large cemetery continuing beyond the bounds of the excavated area. By the lack of any kind of grave goods, and their construction, all these graves could be Christian. The differences in alignment may show different periods of burial, the most true E.–W. of them arranged around the cella.

Capel Eithin would appear to have been in use fairly continuously for farming and for burial for at least 4,000 years. First interim report published in the Trans. Anglesey Antiq. Soc. 1981.

226. ——— (Caernarvonshire): GREAT ORMES HEAD (SH 768 839). Excavations by C. J. Arnold on the site of the discovery of three silver imitation pennies of Cnut, found in 1981, failed to produce further evidence or a satisfactory context for the coins. The coins have been declared treasure trove. Report filed with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Ltd.

227. POWYS (Montgomeryshire): DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 951). The first season's excavation by C. J. Arnold and L. A. S. Butler for Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch) concentrated on a rectangular tower at the S. end and part of the central courtyard. The walls of the tower survive to a height of at least 2.5 m, that on the S. side pierced by a doorway with freestone jambs. The interior of the tower had been divided into two chambers by an inserted cross-wall whose connecting door had red sandstone jambs and sill. Another floor remains to be excavated. The corner of another building was revealed in the courtyard. Excavations are continuing.