

# Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1987

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*and*

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Our thanks as always to the specialist group organizers and all those who have provided summary reports on excavations and survey work. In addition to individual contributors, published interim reports and annual reports of archaeological trusts and other bodies, the following were consulted: Trust for Wessex Archaeology *Project Summary Reports 1987/88*; Scottish Group C.B.A., *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1987*; *London Archaeologist*; Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne *Archaeological Reports for 1987*. This year, as usual, there are some notable omissions which we have been unable to make good despite some effort.

We now enter a period of transition as new compilers prepare to take over from John Clark and Susan Youngs. **Please note the new compilers** for reports on work in 1988. These should be submitted by the end of March 1989. It is helpful if summaries are provided in suitable style and length for publication direct to the compilers. Abstraction from longer reports written for other purposes takes much time and has given rise to some complaints.

#### *Pre-Conquest sites*

Dr S. M. Margeson, Archaeology Department, Castle Museum, Norwich,  
Norfolk NR1 3JU

#### *Post-Conquest sites*

David Gaimster, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum,  
London WC1B 3DG

#### *Irish sites*

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## SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

#### CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

Acting Secretary: R. A. Higham, Department of History and Archaeology, University of Exeter, Queen's Building, Exeter EX4 4HQ.

Following the launching conference in April 1987 at Gregynog, Powys (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 110-11) the steering committee pursued various items of business. Recruitment of members has been vigorous, and by April 1988 membership stood at 150. The Group was represented at the one-day conference organized by the Society for Medieval

Archaeology on 15 April 1987. In November 1987 the first Newsletter was published, outlining the aims of the Group and giving a list of current members. Information on current research in castle studies has now been collected from over 100 members and will be published as part of the 1988 Newsletter. In May 1988 a conference was organized in conjunction with the Department of Continuing Education and the Centre for Archaeological Studies at Leeds University. The theme of the meeting was 'Castles of the North', and there were over 50 participants.

#### C.B.A. URBAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Esmonde Cleary, Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

During the year the Committee has concerned itself with three principal topics. The first has been the continued lack of progress in the implementation of Part II of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. This allows for the designation of Areas of Archaeological Importance. Five towns were chosen to be a pilot scheme. At present some of them still have not been designated, and there would appear to be no reasoned system for monitoring progress in place. The Committee is now taking up the matter most strongly and urgently with the Department of the Environment as the responsible ministry.

It has recently become clear that H.B.M.C. has changed its procedure for consulting with informed archaeological opinion over the allocation of its grants for rescue archaeology. This has meant that the Committee has been excluded from this process. The Committee through the Council will be making representations to H.M.B.C. in the review the latter is undertaking of its consultation procedures. The Committee is of the opinion that it and the other topic Committees of the C.B.A. can make a valuable contribution alongside that of period-based groups.

On a happier note, the Committee has been kept apprised of the work of the new Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group, which has clearly been invaluable as a means for each side to get its views across to the other, and which should in time lead to a better understanding of and provision for archaeological investigation in the development process.

General topics now emerging include the likely impact of the changes in M.S.C. funding on archaeology, and the rôle of the Committee in the light of the British Academy review of the C.B.A.'s activities.

Of the particular cases noted last year, the outcome of the Dee House public inquiry at Chester is still awaited. At Worcester a major series of excavations has just commenced. Trial excavation took place at Monmouth and Salisbury, but so far nothing more substantial.

#### FINDS RESEARCH GROUP A.D. 700-1700

Hon Secretary: Sue Margeson, Castle Museum, Norwich NR1 3JU.

The ninth meeting of the Group was a day at The Royal Armouries on 11 May 1987, by kind permission of the Master of the Armouries, A. V. B. Norman. The lectures covered a range of weapons and armour, the accessories and fragments researchers might have to identify, and the role of scientific analysis. There was a joint meeting with the Medieval Pottery Research Group and the Vernacular Architecture Group, at the City Art Gallery, Leeds, on 28 September 1987. The theme was 'The Medieval Kitchen', using the evidence of finds, architecture and documentary sources. Another joint meeting on 'The Medieval House' is being planned for 1988. The rôle of the Group is expanding. Amongst other things, it has been asked to comment on the finds policy of H.B.M.C. The Group was represented at the Topic Groups Day Conference arranged by the Society for Medieval Archaeology on 15 April at University College London.

Datasheets published in 1987 were:

6. *Graffiti Gaming Boards* by R. Croft
7. *Bronze Ewers and Aquamaniles* by J. Lewis

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Stephen Moorhouse, West Yorkshire Archaeological Services, 14 St Johns North, Wakefield WF1 2QW.

The Bibliography, under the guidance of P. Davey, is making steady progress and the Glossary is at last under full steam. As a visual aids index, a series of wall charts have been devised. The Manual, reported last year, is in final draft form.

The series of Peterborough-type meetings were held at nine venues throughout the British Isles. A series of further meetings are planned, with much more of a workshop/practical bias and run by a number of different people.

The Fund-Raising sub-committee has met three times and has explored a number of avenues for funding. It has proposed a leaflet designed for circulation to potential sponsors.

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary : Christopher Dyer, School of History, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

The new Group's annual conference, held at Leicester, marked the transition from the former village and moats groups by having on its agenda papers looking back to the work of the former groups, and looking forward to the research of the future. The retrospective papers surveyed the achievements of the old groups in identifying, locating, listing, analysing and excavating both types of medieval settlement. The prospective papers reflected new trends in settlement study: the emphasis on dispersed settlements; the need to study settlement in the context of the whole past environment; and the need to raise public awareness of the surviving fragments of medieval settlement and landscape, in order to preserve them and make them accessible as a cultural resource.

During the year a working party chaired by D. Austin considered the Group's policy on excavation, leading towards a new statement, which will emphasize the need for survey and preservation of sites, with excavation as a last resort.

The future of work at Wharram Percy after the current programme of excavation ceases has been guaranteed by the formation of the Wharram Research Project Management Committee, on which the M.S.R.G. will be represented.

The large body of records collected by the former Medieval Village Research Group is held by the National Monuments Record at Fortress House. Under the guidance of A. Aberg of the N.M.R. J. Croom has been processing the records so as to make the basic information about village sites available through a computerized system.

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## ENGLAND

### AVON

BRISTOL. Excavations and observations by City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Department of Field Archaeology.

1. A watching brief at *Bristol Cathedral School* (ST 5833 7262) was carried out in advance of a new Sixth Form Block by E. J. Boore. The W. and S. walls of the lesser cloister of the former St Augustine's Abbey and a large stone built culvert were recorded. The cloister walls were constructed of Pennant sandstone and bonded in a hard, pinkish-buff mortar. The cloister width was 3.0 m. The return of the inner wall was located 10.50 m to the E. The disturbed remains of the outer wall return were observed as foundations, 2.0 m to the S., below a later standing wall.

The location of this cloister confirmed the conjectural plan published by R. W. Paul earlier this century (*Archaeologia* (1912), 231–50). The lesser cloister, based on Paul's plan, measured c. 25 m square. It was probably built as part of the monastic rebuilding programme

(AVON)

carried out by Abbot Newland or Nailheart (1481–1515). The remains of an early 16th-century arcade from the lesser cloister survives on the N. side, as part of modern school buildings.

A manhole situated 8 m to the W. of the cloister walls still leads down to a stone-built culvert. It is aligned E.–W. below the S. cloister and survives for *c.* 30 m. It lies at a depth of 5 m below the playground and originally lay at the foot of a low cliff. A dovecote found in the garden area, SE. of the abbey, was some 7 m below the abbey church buildings. The culvert is probably the main drain for the abbey serving the reredorter to the E. and the kitchens and frater to the N. The drain may have been flushed with water from the abbey conduit or possibly from a stream to the S. associated with the abbey fishponds. The mortar and construction of the drain suggests a late 12th-century date, that is contemporary with the original abbey buildings.

The drain was 0.75 m wide with ashlar walls built of Brandon Hill Grit, *c.* 0.5 m thick. A late deposit of silt, 0.7 m deep lay on the bottom. Excavation revealed a floor stone, possibly of lias limestone, carved with a shallow V-shaped groove. The walls were bonded with a red sandy mortar and had been repointed several times in later periods. The height of the drain roof varied. Towards the E. end where the drain had collapsed, the roof was made of large blocks of Pennant Sandstone, *c.* 0.16 m thick. At this point the roof was 0.8 m above the silt. At the W. end the drain is blocked by a modern infill. E. of this late blockage the roof is tunnel vaulted. A further 3 m to the E., the roof rises vertically for 3 m for a length of 5 m. Internal arches occur at this rise in height and are constructed of pitched Pennant Sandstone with a keystone of oolitic limestone. The rise of the drain roof may have been associated with a later garderobe. The outer, W. wall of the lesser cloister bridges across the drain.

There are putlog voids of 0.17 m square, at regular intervals on both internal wall faces throughout the drain. In the N. face, towards the W. end, are three contemporary, small inlet drains, gutter-shaped made of oolitic limestone. In the S. face there are three much larger outlets with jambs and lintels of oolitic limestone. The outlets continued for several metres and lead S. to the Canon's Marsh and the River Avon. Both the lesser cloister walls and the abbey drain are preserved beneath the new classrooms.

2. At *Jacob's Wells Road, Clifton* (ST 5769 7287) a small cave with a flowing spring was cleared by the developers. The entrance to the cave was through a well-built and massive freestone doorway with square head rebated for a door. The lintel bears the Hebrew inscription 'Zacklim' meaning 'flowing' (pers. comm. Ralph Emmanuel) a clear reference to the nature of the waterworks. This implies that the find is a Jewish ritual spring and architecturally could date to the 12th century and to a period before the abbot of St Augustine's conduited the free-flowing waters of the adjacent Brandon Hill. It is the only surviving mikveh in Britain. The water has been used in corporate water supplies for centuries, particularly since the expulsion of English Jews in 1290.

3. At *Newgate* (ST 5907 7313) a narrow service trench cut by S.W.E.B. in the pavement on the S. side revealed an extensive area of masonry bonded in buff mortar which may be part of the S. side of the 12th-century Old Gate. A gap in this masonry may represent a door into the gate. Slightly to the E. were fragmentary remains of another wall, probably part of a post-medieval wall found to the S. in 1975 on top of the 12th-century town wall. About 12 m to the E. remains were found of another wall bonded in compact red sand, probably the same as that found in 1975 and interpreted as the wall constructed in 1312–15 during the Burgesses' Revolt.

4. At *Welsh Back* (ST 5893 7252) in a watching brief at C and D Sheds, B. Williams recorded the medieval bank of the River Avon. The bank lay *c.* 16 m from the more recent quay wall of the Floating Harbour. Three clear stages of post-medieval reclamation were discerned.

5. CLEEVE (ST 451 650). Work continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 116) on defining a timber building. The daub-filled pit has now been recognized as part of the floor of the structure; an end wall E. of the line is anticipated. The new floor area was covered with a quantity of finds, particularly pottery. Part of a second building was found to the S. partially cut by the main one. Other post-holes in that area are probably fence-lines. A storey-strip has been defined in the W. end. In 1986 further red clay flooring and a shallow rectangular feature with a partial stone kerb was found between this and the hearth. The drain continued round the W. end into the swallet.

## BEDFORDSHIRE

6. CLAPHAM, URSULA TAYLOR SCHOOL (TL 033 523). Rescue excavations by Bedfordshire County Council Archaeological Field Team in advance of building works at Ursula Taylor School revealed the remains of medieval structures. A severely truncated, rectangular, post-hole building was tentatively dated to the 13th to 14th century, a date which is generally in accord with the results of Tilson's unpublished excavation of the Clapham Manor site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 249; xx (1976), 193). Adjacent cobbled areas were discovered, the remains possibly of an outer court S. of the manor. Publication in *Beds. Archaeol. J.*

7. BEDFORD, NEWNHAM PRIORY (TL 066 494). In about 1166 Simon de Beachamp founded Newnham Priory for the Augustinian canons of St Paul's church, Bedford. The move of the establishment, to just over the parish boundary into Goldington, took place in 1178-81.

A series of trenches, designed to locate the major claustral buildings and adjacent structures, was dug across the site by Bedfordshire County Council Archaeological Field Department. Principal results were the location of the priory church with a possible apsidal E. end, the probable S. cloister and associated ranges of buildings and adjacent structures to the W. As well as the monastic ranges, sufficient later structures were identified to postulate the position of the post-monastic house.

Additional trial trenches were excavated W. of the scheduled area, in what must have been the outer court of the priory, and here there was good survival of stone building foundations. Publication in *Beds. Archaeol. J.*

## BERKSHIRE

8. HURST, LEA FARM (SU 787 334). C. Farwell and S. Lobb carried out an evaluation of 52.8 ha for Trust for Wessex Archaeology funded by the developer, Summerleaze Gravel Co. Ltd., sampling two ditches and two pits of medieval date; pottery indicates a date range of late 12th to 15th century.

9. READING, FORBURY ROUNDABOUT (SU 7177 7370). Examination by J. Hawkes for Trust for Wessex Archaeology of deep excavations associated with the building of a roundabout at the junction of Forbury Road and The Forbury produced evidence for the construction of the Plummery Wall, the boundary of Reading Abbey.

The alignment of a 17 m length of wall ran approximately E.-W. and in an extension of the course of the N. edge of Forbury Road. Of flint and mortar build, 1.10 m wide, the wall survived in parts to a height of 0.90 m although elsewhere it had been much reduced by service conduiting and adjoining brick buildings. Construction levels were not reached in the immediate vicinity of the wall; natural Chalk and gravel strata were observed to the S. The evidence of excavations carried out adjacent to the Plummery Wall 250 m to the E. suggests a natural or artificial terrace immediately outside the abbey precinct, and it appears that the wall line marks a significant drop in levels down to the River Thames, 350 m to the N.

S. of the wall quarry or borrow pits were dug into the gravel or the Chalk. In some mortar was congealed against the contours of the sides, occasionally forming the majority of the fill. The pits were otherwise filled with and sealed by a dump of soil, considered below to be contemporary with the completion of a wall construction, and it is suggested that the

## (BERKSHIRE)

quarrying and mixing was for the building of the wall and the N. Gate, which would have stood immediately to the W.

Overlying the Chalk and gravels was a dump of yellow-brown gravelly soil. Construction works had quarried much of it away, and it was visible only immediately against the S. face of the wall and in section near the corner of Forbury Gardens. A single sherd of scratch-marked, sooted cooking pot was recovered from adjacent to the wall. Thin rendering on the side of the wall was well preserved, and may have been deliberately applied to restrict moisture penetration from the dumped soil. The soil is therefore considered to be broadly contemporary with the construction of the wall, and must represent a raising in level (presumably to the height of contemporary levels inside the area of Forbury Gardens) within the abbey precinct.

10. WINDSOR, JENNINGS YARD (SU 9673 7715). Excavations by J. Hawkes for Trust for Wessex Archaeology took place in advance of redevelopment. An area of approximately 1,000 sq m was examined in the expectation of revealing further information on buildings and silted watercourses of suspected medieval date previously revealed. Partial truncation and modification of the brickearth contours established an island isolated from the mainland by a broad, shallow, hollow to the W. and by a channel to the E. partially filled with waterlogged riverine silts and containing revetment timbers and wooden and leather artefacts. The island was linked to the S. by means of a causeway consolidated with chalk blocks and with some evidence to suggest planking; a further channel between the causeway and the town is not closely dated. On the island a constructional sequence included two successive buildings with chalk-and-mortar footings with associated yards, wells and cess-pits. The buildings are presently interpreted as warehouses fronting wharfage on the River Thames, and topographic and cartographic considerations indicate possible links with Windsor Castle or with an adjacent manorial settlement. The associated pottery suggests that a date range from the mid 12th century to the end of the 13th century would cover all phases of construction and use. Layers of levelling and consolidation of likely 14th-century date included the burial of at least nine near-complete, articulated horse skeletons in a single feature.

11. WRAYSBURY, CHURCH MEADOWS (TQ 0010 7402). J. Richards for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology carried out excavation in advance of construction work within the area sampled by excavation in 1980. An area 15 × 5 m was machine stripped and revealed additional subsoil features of Saxon date including pits and ditches, one of which contained an iron knife. The results of this excavation will be incorporated within the main excavation report.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE

12. ELY, N. RANGE OF CLAUSTRAL BUILDINGS (TL 542 803). Excavations took place within these buildings, which front onto Ely High Street, in advance of repairs and conversion to shops and offices, under the direction of A. Holton-Krayenbuhl and T. Malim, funded by Ely Cathedral. Earliest occupation deposits were of 10th- to 13th-century date and could not be fully excavated because of their depth within old and (at that stage) unsafe buildings. Above these was a medieval (13th- to 14th-century) building phase, to which belonged limestone and mortar walls with wall plaster, post-holes, a stone wall cupboard and layers of building debris. Finds from later deposits included pottery, tile and roof-tile fragments and, most significant of all, a large collection of window glass. Much of the glass was painted and some was stained ruby, blue or purple. Some fragments are thought to date to the early 13th century, others to the late 13th or 14th century. There was a second phase of medieval building, which was subject to 18th-century alterations before demolition of most of the range in the mid 19th century. Subsequent rebuilding used stone from the medieval buildings as well as features such as windows, doors and arches, plus a deliberately medieval building

style. There is considerable documentary evidence relating to the various building phases. Finds will be deposited in Ely Museum, when it reopens. Archive reports will be deposited there and with the Cambridgeshire S.M.R. Publication in *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*

## CHESHIRE

13. CHESTER, THE ROWS RESEARCH PROJECT (SJ 405 664). The project, promoted by Cheshire County Council and Chester City Council, has completed detailed study of all the Rows buildings of Watergate Street. The recording is being undertaken by J. Grenville. The most important buildings have been:

*The Leche House.* Above an undercroft of late 14th-century date is a timber-framed building of later 15th-century date. This retains its two-bay open hall behind a medieval shop fronting the Row walkway. In the early 17th century a new solar block, façade and ornate plaster work were added.

*No. 37, St Ursula's.* The undercroft retains evidence of the only town house yet identified whose origins are earlier than the reigns of Edward I.

*Bishop Lloyd's Palace.* A famous timber-framed town house dated 1615. The analysis of the plan is not straightforward. Much of the interior seems to be imported, leaving several unsolved puzzles.

*No. 10, the Deva.* A timber-framed building with a wide frontage above the stone undercroft. The undercroft contains a wooden samson-post arcade with four-way bracing similar to the Merchants Adventurer's Hall, York. Above, the house is of the early 17th century with ornate overmantels and other details.

*Nos. 44 and 46.* Two buildings where the Row walkway has been enclosed to make an extra room in the early 18th century. Documentary evidence has been found to complement the structural evidence.

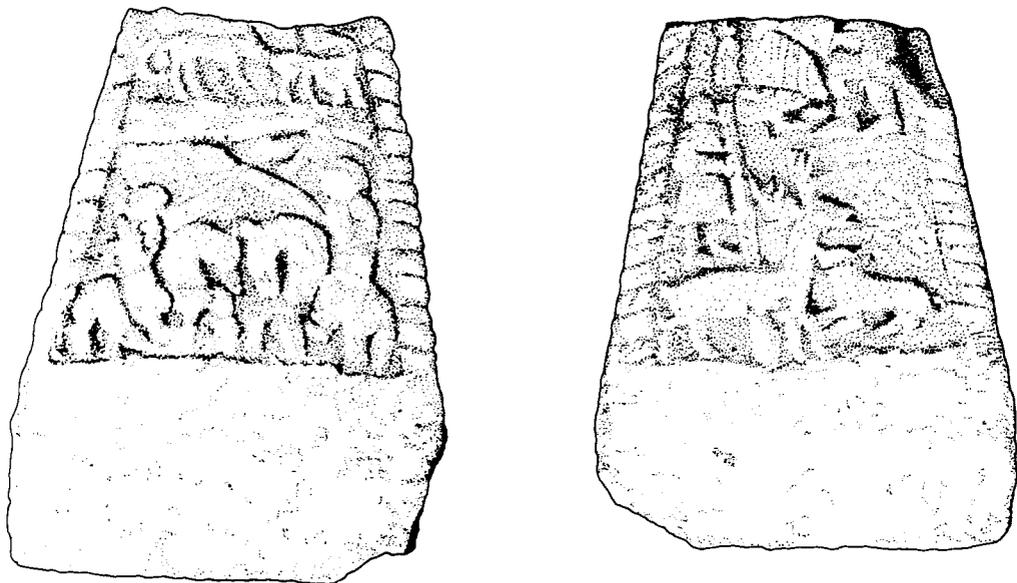
14. GREAT SANKEY, BARROW OLD HALL (SJ 561 895). D. and S. Hollos for North West Archaeological Trust, funded by M.S.C., carried out excavations on this moated site. The empty platform is surrounded on three sides by a water-filled moat. Excavation demonstrated that the fourth arm of the moat, on the N. side, had been infilled *c.* 1924 when the last surviving building on the platform was demolished. From documentary evidence of 1330 a building at the site can be inferred, and an inventory of 1614 provides some information for that period.

An area of 10 × 8 m was excavated on the moat platform, and exposed a clay floor with associated sandstone footings. Beneath the floor was a number of clay and pebble-filled post-holes; further post-holes were located in an area identified as a garden in the post-medieval period. Finds from disturbed contexts in the garden are probably of early to mid 16th-century date.

15. MACCLESFIELD, TOWN HALL CAR PARK (SJ 918 738). A small excavation of 75 sq m was directed by M. Connell, of Liverpool University's Rescue Archaeology Unit, for Macclesfield Borough and Cheshire County Councils. The aim was to assess the survival of the archaeological levels derived from the medieval borough, in advance of a planned major redevelopment. The site lay *c.* 40 m behind the medieval street frontage, and lies N. of the former guildhall, the parish church and the market-place. The excavation revealed the stone footings of the corner of the 18th-century Shambles Market and an adjacent stone building. This overlay two layers, both probably garden soils, the upper containing post-medieval pottery, the lower medieval and 16th-century wares. Sealed and cut through these layers was a complex of medieval and later pits in the NW. corner of the site.

(CHESHIRE)

16. NESTON, CHURCH OF SS. MARY AND HELEN (SJ 292 775). In 1986–87 work was carried out by R. H. White, University of Liverpool Department of History, on the Viking period stones within this church for the Neston and Parkgate District Society. A faculty was arranged for the removal of the large sculptured stone which has acted as a lintel for a window in the belfry. As anticipated, this was part of a Viking circle headed cross of the St John's, Chester, type (Fig. 1, Pl. VII, A). On the front of the cross is a hunting scene involving a stag brought to bay by a dog and speared by a footman. Above these figures are the lower halves of a man and a woman. The top of the shaft and the head are lost. On the other broad face are two panels divided by a horizontal bar. The upper has a dog chasing a hind and the lower has a jousting scene. The narrow sides are ornamented with running chain interlace and step 2 line pattern. This new fragment may join with an existing cross fragment in the church which shows a horizontal angel and on the other face a knife fight. Such a reconstruction would place the angel above the heads of the man and woman and the knife fight above the hunting scene. All five fragments will be redisplayed within the church. Publication in *Jnl. Chester Archaeol. Soc.*



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FIG. 1

CHURCH OF SAINTS MARY AND HELEN, NESTON, CHESHIRE  
Viking circle headed cross fragment no. 5. Faces A and C. Scale length 500 mm

17. RUNCORN, HALTON CASTLE (SJ 5400 8223). R. McNeil, funded by M.S.C. for the North West Archaeological Trust and Warrington and Runcorn Development Corporation, carried out a programme of excavation, survey and documentary research. Nigel, first baron of Halton, is credited with laying out the first castle in c. 1071.

The topography of the hill lends itself to a small higher inner bailey at the W. end and a large flat outer bailey at the E. end. There was no sign of a motte and its associated tower, but the bedrock had been extensively quarried in the interior of the castle and such work has removed any stratigraphy or any evidence for post-built structures. The earliest recognizable archaeological occupation probably dates to the late 12th century, when the bedrock was scraped to form a circular plug, possibly for a stone shell keep, and a massive ditch was deliberately backfilled to accommodate a rectangular tower at its N. end. This tower is the only major structure to break the line of the defences, but was obviously used for a variety of functions: military, domestic and, possibly, ecclesiastical. The back wall of the tower, found during the excavations, was constructed of well-laid ashlar blocks with pilaster buttresses and splayed plinths. A number of cellared buildings were built around a courtyard in the inner bailey curtain.

In the 15th century extensive refurbishments took place and included the construction of twin polygonal gate towers, now demolished but shown in a 17th-century Randle Holmes sketch and an 18th-century engraving by the Bucks. The rectangular tower became the solar for the baron's chambers and a garderobe was built into the renovated courtyard buildings.

CLEVELAND

18. HARTLEPOOL, MIDDLEGATE (NZ 526 338). Excavations for Cleveland County Archaeology Section, directed by P. Robinson, revealed the early medieval foreshore with light timber structures tentatively assigned to the fishing industry. This had been reclaimed by the dumping of sand, following which industrial buildings were erected in the late 13th century. These continued in use until the 16th century when the site was abandoned.

19. KILTON (NZ 701 181). Cleveland County Archaeology Section excavated a house platform site as part of a comprehensive survey programme covering the townships of Kilton and Kilton Thorpe. Excavation indicated a substantial man-made platform of 14th-century date with little evidence of occupation.

CUMBRIA

20. BARROW-IN-FURNESS, FURNESS ABBEY (SD 2185 7175). A watching brief, undertaken by J. Wood for the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and H.B.M.C., took place E. and N. of Furness Abbey Museum during excavation work in the visitors' car park. Museum and car park occupy the site of the former Furness Abbey Hotel, a large early Victorian building partially demolished in 1953. The hotel incorporated the E. side of the abbey's great gatehouse and adjacent medieval buildings, parts of which were converted into a house by the Preston family following the Dissolution (cf. *Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc.* LXVII (1967), 63–76).

East of the museum the medieval foundations of two truncated E.–W. walls were partially exposed. They belonged to a chamber attached to the E. side of the outer porch of the great gatehouse. Those to the N. were cut by a modern service trench, while those to the S. had been partly retained *in situ* as foundations for the W. wall of the hotel. The latter wall was built parallel to the gate passage with a return to the E. and contained some reused medieval masonry. Remains of an external buttress and an internal dividing wall were also recognized. Probably to be published in *Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc.*

DERBYSHIRE

21. KNIVETON, WIGBER LOW (SK 205 513). P. Foster and J. Collis, sponsored by Derbyshire County Council and Sheffield City Museums undertook further excavations on this multi-period site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 172 and see J. Collis, *Wigber Low: a Bronze Age and Anglian Burial Site in the White Peak*, Sheffield University 1983). A further area was opened S. of the cairn on the summit of the ridge. A spread of stones in the edge of previous excavation and surface indications suggested the presence of a second smaller cairn. This still

(DERBYSHIRE)

awaits final excavation but appears to be prehistoric and perhaps of two phases but certainly remodelled in the 6th–7th century A.D. Further S. in the edge of the excavation was a further scatter of stones, near which two of the unstratified objects described below were found.

Burial 9 (Fig. 2): an irregular pit 2 × 2.60 m was dug through the earlier cairn and into the underlying bedrock. A first body, that of a child, was placed in a hollow in the S. part of the pit. This seems to have been in a skeletal state when the second burial was inserted, as the hollow is only a few centimetres deep and it had been covered with rammed limestone levelling the bottom of the pit, though the skull lay undisturbed on the floor of the later grave.

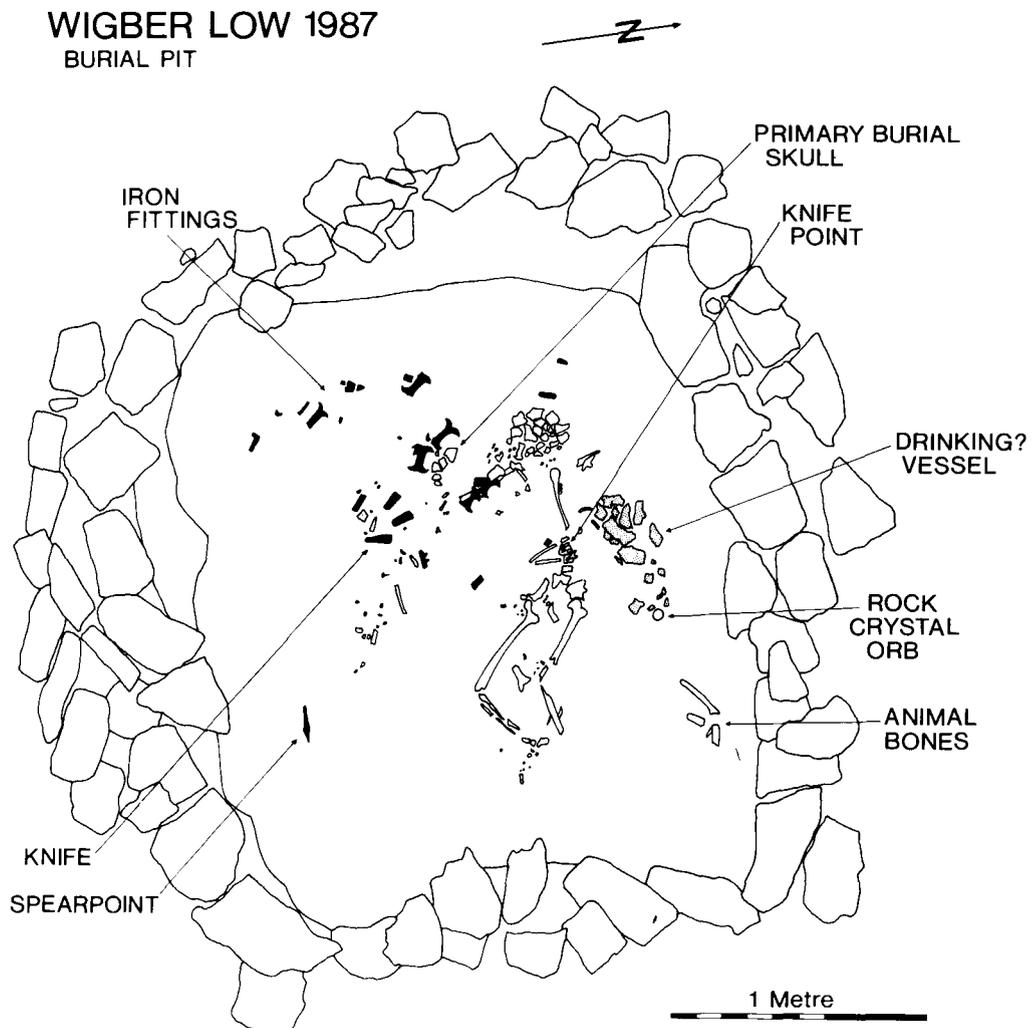


FIG. 2

KNIVETON, WIGBER LOW, DERBYSHIRE  
Plan of the Anglo-Saxon burial pit

Bone preservation was poor, but sufficient remained to show that the bones were in articulation. It is undated. On the basis of the teeth H. Bush suggests an age of 5 years  $\pm$  16 months. The second body was that of a young woman, laid on her right side, head to the W. and with legs slightly flexed. Preservation, though better than the earlier burial, was poor in comparison to other burials from the site. H. Bush's study suggests an age between 17 and 25. It is assumed that the grave goods all belong to this burial, which takes up most of the area of the pit, and there was certainly no trace of a hole to insert this burial cutting through the grave infill. This consisted of a homogenous clayey brown soil mixed with large blocks of limestone which in places lay directly on the body. Both soil and stones were imported on to the site, a feature noted in some of the previously excavated Anglian graves, and as Burial 4 there was a dribble of lead derived from later lead smelting running vertically through the infill. Around the top of the grave was built a ring of large limestone blocks, also selected and brought in from elsewhere.

Close by the head, to the S., were the ornate fittings of a wooden box and an iron knife. Along the S. side of the body was a spear, the point to the E. Behind the body, to the N., were the fragmented remains of a pottery vessel and a ball of rock crystal, though lacking the usual silver suspension chain. In the NE. corner was a cow-sized rib, again similar to Burial 4. On one of the human vertebrae was a triangle of iron, perhaps the tip of a knife, but the lack of damage to the bones suggests this was not connected with the cause of death.

In terms of burial rite, late 6th- to 7th-century date, and wealth of grave goods, the burial is directly comparable with those previously excavated and with 19th-century finds deposited in the British Museum. Double burials occur in two other graves, though the present burial presents some problems of interpretation. It does not appear that the later grave cut into and destroyed an earlier grave, especially as the skull of the child lay undisturbed on the floor of the main grave, nor does it seem likely that such a large grave was dug for an infant and then reopened for the second burial. Unlike the other two burials, however, the two bodies were not placed in the grave at the same time. The problem of their relationship and the sequence of events remains unresolved.

Other finds: two 6th- to 7th-century objects were recovered in the S. part of the excavated area in removing the soil overlying the bedrock, and not definitely associated with any features. A pendant made from a beaver's incisor, enclosed in a gold tube and suspended on a gold hook, is almost identical to one given to the British Museum (MLA 1873, 6-2, 95). The second find is part of a glass ring-bead or pendant in amethyst glass. It is almost certainly part of the glass bead in the British Museum (MLA 1873, 6-2, 1) though it does not actually join. The location of these two finds at the extreme S. edge of the excavation throws doubt on the suggestion that the large pit in the NW. corner of the cairn excavated in 1976 was the site of the excavations by Lucas in the 19th century. Those may lie S. of the excavated area.

#### DEVON

**BARNSTAPLE.** Excavations by North Devon District Council Rescue Archaeology Unit.

22. At *Rackfield Lane* (St Mary's Priory) (SS 5569 3357), excavations took place on the line of the proposed Urban Relief Road, N. of the town centre. Work was directed by A. M. Lovatt and E. S. Lee with funding from North Devon District Council and M.S.C.

Earliest features discovered included a 7 m length of a substantial drystone wall footing, 0.75 m wide surviving to 2-3 courses (0.50 m height). This ran NE./SW. across the NW. end of the site, terminating in a large rectangular 'buttress' 2  $\times$  1.2 m. 2-3 m to the SE. a large area (8  $\times$  6 m maximum excavated dimensions) of rough cobbling or hardcore was uncovered. Cut into this surface were three subcircular steep-sided pits (0.75-1.0 m diameter, 0.25-0.50 m in depth) forming a line roughly parallel to the wall and 6 m S. of it. The fill of one pit contained a single fragment of a decorated floor tile identical to an example *in situ* in Exeter cathedral dated to c.1290. Pits, cobbles, and wall were all partially sealed by layers containing plain gravel tempered pottery (14th/15th century?) suggesting that they

(DEVON)

formed part of the same construction. Any direct stratigraphic link between wall and cobbles had been severed by 19th-century foundations.

The tile fragment implies the site's proximity to a well-appointed church, though none of the features revealed can be attributed with certainty to the Cluniac priory of St Mary founded in this area in the 12th century.

23. At *Tuly Street* (SS 5565 3337), D. Bond and A. Lovatt supervised an M.S.C. team excavating close to the street frontages of Tuly Street and Gammon Lane. The work was partially funded by Bullsmoor Ltd., the developers.

A shallow ditch with a possible rutted road surface, running N.–S. along the present line of Tuly Street was excavated; the finds included sherds of local 15th-century pottery. The area available for excavation provided little opportunity to examine the Gammon Lane frontage and it is assumed that the alignment has changed little. Excavations in 1985 on the W. side of Tuly Street revealed the inner edge to the outer bailey ditch of the castle; no evidence for the outer edge was found on the present excavation, and it must therefore lie under the present street.

24. BISHOPSTEIGNTON, BISHOP'S PALACE (SX 9150 7436). Fabric recording in advance of cleaning and consolidation was carried out by S. R. Blaylock and K. A. Westcott of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for H.B.M.C. and Bishopsteignton P.C.C. The surviving buildings were probably constructed by Bishop John Grandisson (1327–69) and comprise a section of perimeter wall, the S. and E. walls of a chapel (identified by a stoup in the S. wall) and several other fragments of masonry. The chapel building and contiguous fabric to the W. were recorded by means of elevations showing details of constructions and ornament. Identification of variations in types of stone (from two local quarries as well as from Salcombe Regis in E. Devon) and style of masonry enabled the processes and stages of construction to be elucidated. A number of other observations contributed additions to the plan of the palace.

EXETER. Excavation and survey by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit.

25. At the *Cathedral* (SX 921 925) recording of the *South Tower* was continued by S. R. Blaylock and J. P. Allan, assisted by K. A. Westcott and A. Matthews for the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 121). Recording was completed on the W. elevation of the tower with the lowest of the ornamental tiers (E) and the two stages of plain ashlar below (F and G). A roof line and several sets of beam sockets mark the position of houses built in the cloisters against the face of the tower in the 18th century and removed by c.1820. The pilaster buttress at the NW. corner of the tower is partially masked by the abutment of the 14th-century nave aisle; part of the buttress was removed to accommodate the easternmost window of the S. nave aisle at the same time. On the S. face the Norman blind arcades are interrupted by the large window inserted to light the new S. transept in the 1280s. Work will extend on to the E. face and the eastern halves of the N. and S. faces in the coming year.

On the *West Front* further work has taken place on drawing up and processing of the results of recording work of 1982–86. The S. end of the image screen, recorded in 1986, has been drawn up and simplified elevation drawings prepared for the whole screen, coloured to show the nature and extent of four phases of medieval work and seven different categories of additions and repairs spanning the period from the late 18th century to the present day.

26. At *St Martin's Church* (SX 9210 9265) the exterior elevation of the S. wall of the nave was recorded by S. R. Blaylock and K. A. Westcott for H.B.M.C. and the parish of Central Exeter. Two phases of medieval work were seen. The first exclusively employed local

volcanic trap, cut stone and rubble, bonded in a variety of brownish and greyish mortars and containing large 'long and short' quoinstones at the SE. corner of the nave. This work is also associated with the remains of the E. jamb of a small round-headed lancet window. The facework is heavily patched but is interpreted as a survival of the fabric of the late Saxon church whose dedication in 1065 is recorded in a late medieval source. The second phase of work involved the blocking in the 15th century of the lancet window and its replacement by a larger perpendicular window of three lights in Beer stone.

27. At *Cricklepit Street* (SX 9182 9222 to 9197 9216) a length of c. 150 m of the City Wall was investigated by S. R. Blaylock, S. J. Simpson, and P. A. Patch with funding provided by Exeter City Council and M.S.C. This stretch of the wall lies on the S. side of the city between the breach made by the inner by-pass, SE. of the site of the West Gate, and the site of the post-medieval Watergate at the southern corner of the city. No Roman facework survives in this area. Excavation in trenches behind the wall in 1974 revealed that the wall at the NW. end retains Roman core faced with work of late medieval date. To the SE. the whole wall was rebuilt in the late medieval period for a length of at least 35 m. The medieval masonry is of a mixture of volcanic trap and Triassic sandstone blocks. The latest medieval facework contains a little Heavitree breccia. Buttresses were constructed at irregular intervals and the base of the wall was finished with a chamfered plinth.

28. At *Bowhill House, Dunsford Road* (SX 9065 9158) recording was carried out by S. R. Blaylock and K. A. Westcott for H.B.M.C. to establish the primary form of this late medieval house. The roof, previously believed to have been an addition, is now seen as primary. Two areas in particular were examined: the elevations of the S. wall of the S. range in the vicinity of a primary garderobe which went out of use early in the life of the building and was replaced by various other features; and the E. elevation of the S. range where the present windows and the door to a ?stair turret were shown to be insertions, although the former were probably displaced from elsewhere in the building. Further recording work will take place in 1988.

29. TORQUAY, TORRE ABBEY (SX 9074 6385). The nave, aisle, and part of the choir of the abbey church (a house of Premonstratensian canons founded in 1196) were fully excavated in 1987 by S. Calway, P. A. Patch and A. R. Pye of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit, funded by Torbay Borough Council and M.S.C.

The late 12th-century church had one aisle, on the N. side, separated from the nave by an arcade with Salcombe stone piers. The two doorways in the W. end were axial to the nave and aisle; a door in the N. wall of the aisle was situated towards the W. end. A substantial stone culvert ran along the outside of the N. wall. Stone benches were positioned against the side walls of the nave. Two screens separated the nave from the choir, in which the foundations of the W. end of the choir stalls were excavated.

A number of alterations were made in the 15th and 16th centuries. Two doorways in the S. wall of the nave which provided access from the cloister may be insertions of this period, presumably replacing earlier entrances in the same position; the arcade was blocked between the two eastern piers, and the western of the two screens was demolished. Two chapels flanking a central doorway were built on the W. side of the retained screen. One of these was floored with reused 14th-century encaustic tiles, the other with plain glazed Flemish and N. French tiles of the early 16th century. Mortar bedding for tile pavements survived in the choir, and for slate floors in the aisle and in the nave to the W. of the retained screen. The whole of the church was covered with a deposit of demolition material containing architectural fragments, floor tiles, and fragments of monumental sculpture of 14th- and 15th-century date.

Of 35 graves discovered (34 in the nave and 1 in the choir), 13 were fully excavated. Seven were in vaults built of stone and rendered in plaster, whilst three vaults were merely rendered (one with a black cross painted on each side). Work will continue in 1988 when it is intended to complete the excavation of the E. arm of the church and the transepts and fully record the standing walls of the E. claustral range.

## DORSET

30. CRANBOURNE, PENNY'S HEAD MEAD (SU 058 132). P. Chowne for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology carried out an evaluation for H.B.M.C. of an area where in 1982 a pit was excavated by J. Keen that contained occupation debris mostly of mid Saxon date. A geophysical survey by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory proved unsuccessful because of modern interference. Seven trenches were dug to bedrock; two produced evidence of ancient human activity. This was five sub-circular pits: one produced medieval pottery, another a Late Neolithic assemblage.

31. DORCHESTER, SOUTHERN BY-PASS (SY 710 913 to 668 904). Selected sites were examined by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology along the route of the by-pass, together with survey work and observation during topsoil stripping. At SY 7055 9025 medieval strip fields and lynchets with a small farm building and yard overlay Iron Age and Roman features.

32. WAREHAM, BELLS ORCHARD (SY 925 876). P. W. Cox for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology, funded by Purbeck District Council, undertook a second phase of work in an area immediately adjacent to and within the Saxon town walls (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 122). An irregular ditch was discovered running parallel to the town defences and two courses of wall footings were also uncovered. The earliest pottery recovered is probably 13th century.

33. WYTCH FARM (around SY 974 850). P. W. Cox investigated a number of sites for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology in advance of the full development of the Wytch Farm oilfield, funded by B.P. Petroleum Development Ltd and its partners — Carless Exploration Ltd, Tricentral Wytch Farm Ltd, Clyde Petroleum (Dorset Ltd), Premier Oil Dorset Ltd and Goal Petroleum plc. S. of *Ower Farm* (SY 998 854) excavation revealed medieval buildings, clay pits and a shell midden, probably 12th to 15th century. At *Newton Bay* (SZ 002 852) recent aerial photographs have revealed the probable location of the failed medieval port of Newton. Examination of 'house platforms' and enclosure ditches produced no evidence for any occupation of the town beyond the initial preparation of the site in the 13th century.

## ESSEX

34. BARDFIELD SALING, SS. PETER AND PAUL CHURCH (TL 687 265). Archaeological recording by D. Andrews for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section of drainage trenches dug S. and E. of the church provided an opportunity to record the foundations of the standing building, as well as revealing features now demolished. The principal discovery was the foundation for the easternmost bay of the chancel, probably demolished in the 17th century. At the NE. corner of the chancel the base of a buttress was exposed and consisted of a rubble core, faced by blocks of oolitic limestone. These were chamfered for a plinth and show that the ground level has risen by some 150–200 mm.

35. BRENTWOOD, GOLDEN FLEECE (TQ 5777 9292). Wall plaster was removed by B. H. Milton, Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section, from a large area of the interior and the timbers were recorded. Service and foundation trenches were examined. It was found that the 14th-century W. cross-wing had originally formed the E. wing of a 14th-century hall, since demolished. The surviving wing had been extended at the rear and incorporated into the present building of c. 1520. The first floor of the central hall was shown to be an insertion and a number of blocked doorways and windows were uncovered.

36. CHIPPING ONGAR, THE PLEASANCE (TL 553 032). R. Flook for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section dug two trial trenches prior to a car park extension in the High Street. Although a backland site, its proximity to the junction between

the bank of the town enclosure and the earthworks of the 12th-century castle was of interest. However, medieval deposits had been truncated by later terracing.

37. LISTON CHURCH (TL 853 448). D. Priddy for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section recorded a flint rubble foundation at the SE. corner of the chancel revealed during the excavation of a drainage trench. It extended at least 1.5 m to the E. at a slight angle to the E. wall; its full extent was unknown due to the presence of gravestones. Since no corresponding foundation or straight-joint was visible at the NW. corner, its most likely interpretation is a buttress.

38. MALDON, THE CHEQUERS (TL 8505 0701). Excavation by D. D. Andrews, Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section, took place after the recording and demolition of a 17th-century timber-framed building, incorporating remnants of a ?15th-century structure. The presence of a large cellar left two small areas near the frontage for excavation. The earliest features were timber slots and a probable roadside ditch of 11th–12th-century date. Although there was evidence for several building phases, the fragmentary nature of the areas available for excavation made meaningful interpretation difficult. A gravel spread on the E. side of the site may represent a trackway from the High Street to the Carmelite friary, founded in 1293. In the 14th/15th century the level across the site was raised and a substantial building, occupying the entire frontage, was constructed. It is possible that elements of this buildings are those incorporated into the framing of The Chequers.

39. ———, ELMCROFT (TL 844 070). Excavation by O. Bedwin for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section and Maldon Archaeological Group during redevelopment revealed a substantial ditch up to 1.5 m deep. Its line corresponds with that postulated for the Saxon *burh*, and a sherd of grass-tempered pottery, possibly 10th-century, came from the fill. Finds to Colchester and Essex Museum; report in *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

40. PELDON, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TL 989 168). D. Priddy for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section recorded a number of features when shallow drainage trenches were dug around the church. A brick foundation, sealed by a buttress E. of the S. door, may represent an earlier buttress, perhaps associated with the elaborate 16th-century buttress which now forms the W. wall of the S. porch. At the E. end, the top of the foundations of the chancel (rebuilt in 1859 on old foundations; easternmost bay demolished in 1953) were visible.

41. PLESHEY, VILLAGE HALL (TL 736 082). Trial excavations by D. Priddy for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section on the S. frontage of Back Lane, the hypothetical line of the castle's N. bailey, revealed medieval pits and ditches. These included a substantial ditch, truncated by later terracing, partially underlying the Back Lane, which may represent the northern bailey ditch. Possible medieval cultivation marks were also recorded.

42. SAFFRON WALDEN, WALDEN ABBEY (TL 524 382). Excavations by C. M. Cunningham for Chelmsford Archaeological Trust and H.B.M.C. of the 19th-century formal gardens at Audley End in 1986 and 1987 revealed foundations of extensive parts of the Benedictine abbey (Fig. 3), founded between 1139 and 1143 (see *C.B.A. Research Report*, 45 (1982), 94–105). The cloister, which had painted clunch vaulting carried on a partly glazed, traceried, and buttressed arcade, was of mid 14th-century work but reused some earlier elements. Part of the tile floor of the S. aisle of the nave survives *in situ*, as well as the lower walls of the E. processional doorway, the S. transept, parts of the chapter house, the dorter undercroft, and other buildings of the E. and S. ranges. The earliest surviving evidence for the E. end of the church is for a square-ended chancel 23 m long, with three chapels at the E.

(ESSEX)

end, although this may not be the original form. Later an aisled extension was added, deviating slightly to the N.; eventually at its maximum extent the abbey church probably exceeded *c.* 100 m. About twelve inhumations were observed SE. of the chancel, curiously misaligned with the main Abbey buildings, along with numerous reinterments of individuals in small pits, presumably a result of the Dissolution.

In 1538 the abbey passed to Sir Thomas Audley who converted it to domestic use. The cloister was retained though much altered, but the E. range was substantially rebuilt, most of the E. end of the church and the transepts demolished, and the internal spaces of many of the remaining structures reworked.

43. SPRINGFIELD LYONS (TL 736 082). D. G. Buckley for Essex County Council continued excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 124). An area S. of the main site revealed few features and it is likely that the later Saxon settlement has been delimited. In contrast, further excavation of the W. side showed the early Saxon cemetery to continue. Eighteen cremations bring the total to *c.* 130 (+ *c.* 120 inhumations). Finds to British Museum; final report in *East Anglian Archaeol.*

STANSTED AIRPORT PROJECT. Fieldwork by H. Brooks for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section.

44. At *Takeley, Bassingbourn Hall* (TL 545 227) a large semi-circular earthwork was interpreted as part of a possible 12th-century circular moat, belonging to a manorial site. Fieldwalking revealed virtually no medieval material, although a scatter of brick confirmed the existence of a building there. Excavation showed this house to date to the 15th/16th century, with associated ponds and drains. The 'moat' did not have any medieval associations and may have been a quarry ditch for infilling deep features after the demolition of the house.

45. At *Takeley, The Wilderness 1* (TL 544 225) surface finds of medieval pottery (largely 12th-/13th-century) indicated a potential occupation site. Pits and gullies containing pottery of a similar date range did not form any observable pattern, suggesting they were peripheral to the main focus. A similar pottery scatter at TL 544 224 produced no recognizable features.

46. At *Takeley, Round Wood* (TL 543 221) fieldwalking has produced three medieval timber buildings to date; one post-built, one trench-built, the third combining the two. A number of boundary ditches demarcate these buildings. A central concentration of pits produced finer quality pottery than has been usual in the area and this, together with the structural evidence, suggests a higher status site than others recorded to date.

47. STANSTED, AIRPORT SOCIAL CLUB (TL 523 224). D. Priddy for Essex County Council reports that fieldwalking produced a number of Saxon and earlier features which are currently under excavation. One pit produced Saxon pottery. The overall impression is of a large area of multi-period occupation.

48. WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, CHURCH STREET/LEVERTON WAY (TL 381 006). Excavation by M. Gardiner, Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section, was adjacent to a trench dug in 1976 by Waltham Abbey Historical Society, which had revealed a series of ovens, one of which was again cleared, for archaeomagnetic samples.

The site lies near the Cornmill Stream, a tributary of the River Lea. In the late 12th/early 13th century the ground level, where it sloped down towards the stream, was made up with a dark soil containing occupation debris. A number of features cut this, including a series of rubbish pits, one of which contained a carved bone object dating to the

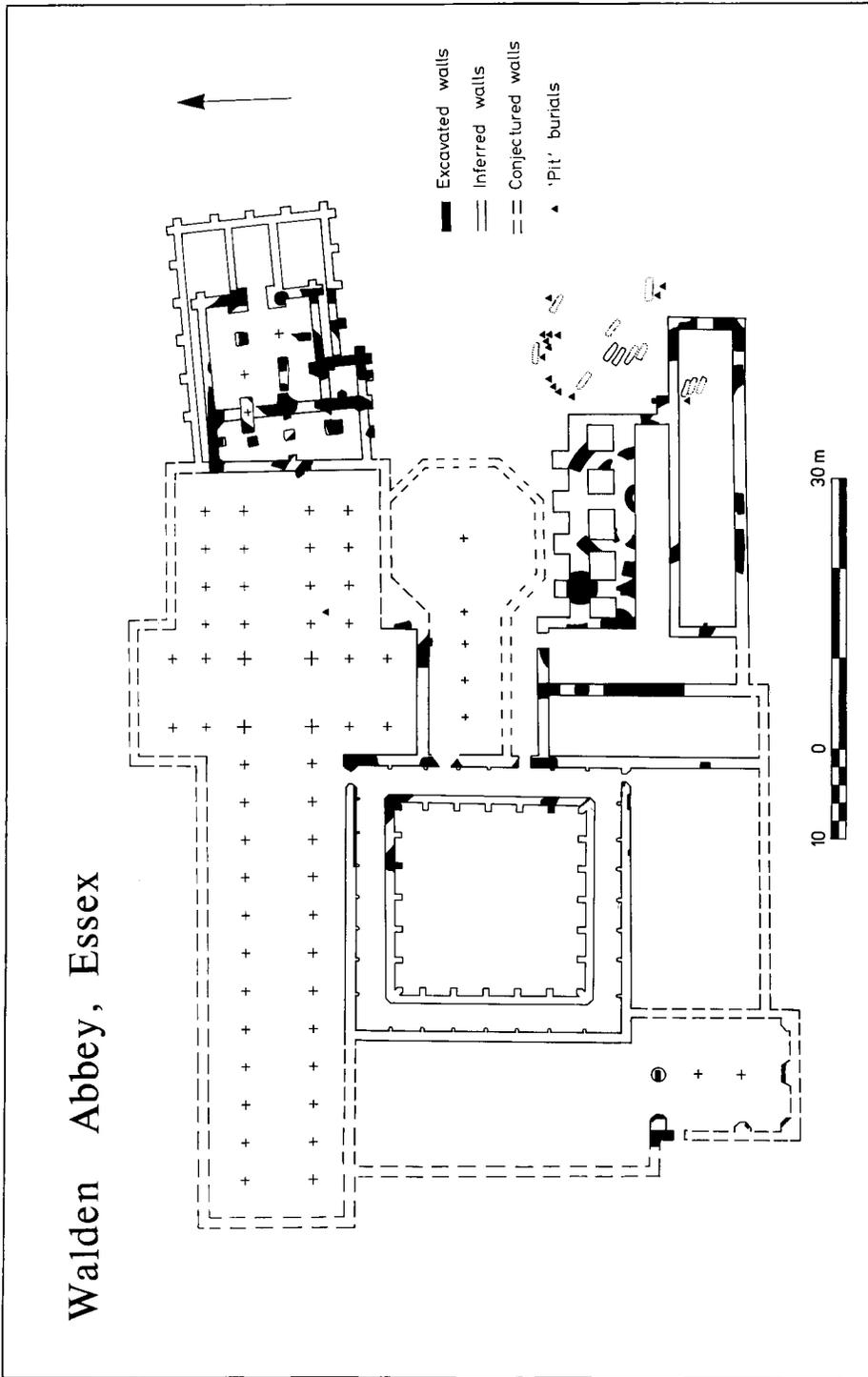


FIG. 3  
WALDEN ABBEY, ESSEX  
Plan (by L. Collett) of foundations and robber trenches of all phases

(ESSEX)

13th/14th century. This was probably a decorative mount from an altar, and may have come from the abbey church, immediately opposite the site.

A single beam-slot running parallel to the street frontage also cut the dumped deposits. Nearer the stream, thick, battered walls of chalk blocks were found. Only two sides of the structure had been built, but its size and the depth of the foundations suggest it was a substantial work. The fill retained by the chalk wall contained a number of finds, including fragments of mortar. It seems most likely that the walls were built in the 14th century as a wharf to serve boats coming up the River Lea to the town of Waltham Abbey.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GLOUCESTER. Work by Gloucester City Museums and Art Gallery, City Excavations Unit.

49. Within the precinct of *Llanthony Priory* (SO 8240 1795) excavations by M. Atkin and M. Sims revealed a stone-lined culvert running E.-W. The culvert was 0.77 m deep and 0.68 m wide, capped with slabs of carboniferous limestone. Pottery from the construction trench suggested a date of 13th/14th century, although it remained open into the 18th/19th century. This was probably a diversion channel leading from the Sudbrook to the River Severn. (*Trans. Bristol Gloucester Archaeol. Soc.*, forthcoming).

50. At 3-5 *Berkeley Street/57 Westgate Street* (SO 8302 1865) observations of pile-holes by M. Atkin and R. Dunn revealed the demolition spreads of Roman buildings behind the city wall. These were sealed by the floor levels of medieval buildings, rubbish pits and associated iron-working debris.

51. At 76 *Kingsholm Road* (SO 8350 1939) excavations by M. Atkin, partly funded by Richard Cound (BMW) Limited, revealed evidence for a shift in the alignment of Kingsholm Road in the post-Roman period. There was no evidence for activity related to the Saxon palace (150 m to the W.) but the site formed part of the rear yards of three medieval tenements in the 13th/14th century. These were possibly abandoned in the late medieval period. Interim report published as *Found at Richard Cound: the Kingsholm Dig* (1987).

52. At *St Catherine Street* (SO 831 191) observations by A. P. Garrod on a sewer trench cutting through the western archway revealed five successive medieval and post-medieval lias limestone wall footings with associated sand and stone floor make-ups.

53. At the *Cathedral Precinct* (SO 1315 1885) observations by C. M. Heighway on the cutting for a new man-hole in the grounds of the King's School playground revealed remains of the southern wall of the 13th-century Infirmary for St Peter's Abbey.

54. At *Alney Island, Pool Meadow* (SO 824 191) observations by A. P. Garrod made during the construction of a new sewer recorded the easternmost arch and two cutwaters of the three-arched causeway of the 12th-century bridge over the present E. channel of the River Severn (see *Antiq. J.*, LIV (1974), 51 and Pl. xiv 6). Extensive repairs using brick were made during the Tudor period to the W. cutwater.

## GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London Boroughs.

*Note:* the overall grant made by H.B.M.C. to Museum of London (Department of Greater London Archaeology) and Passmore Edwards Museum for archaeological work in London outside the City of London is not acknowledged separately for each site excavated by these bodies.

BARKING. Work for Passmore Edwards Museum and Forest Projects Ltd.

55. At *Abbey Road and Town Quay* (TQ 4400 8368) K. MacGowan directed an excavation before construction of an office block. Post-medieval structures overlay landfill, indicating that the River Roding was wider at this point until land reclamation began in the mid 18th century.

56. At *Gascoigne Estate* (TQ 4404 8363) a trench aligned along Abbey Road (medieval Fisher Street) excavated by K. MacGowan revealed several boundary ditches parallel or at right angles to the road. A series of large post-pits seem to indicate housing; pottery suggests the site was first occupied in the mid 14th century.

57. BEXLEY, 95-97 HIGH STREET (TQ 497 735). D. Weeks and D. Lawrence for Bexley Archaeological Group directed excavation in advance of development on a site which produced fragmentary foundations and Limpsfield ware pottery in 1963, provisionally dated to the 13th century. Three sides of a structure were traced, with fragments of a tile-set hearth towards one end and a small extension to the NE. Construction was of large flint nodules and chalk blocks set in heavy yellow clay; the foundations had been truncated by an overlying house of c. 1650. Dark peaty soil, containing Limpsfield ware, underlay all the structural remains.

58. BROMLEY, CHISLEHURST, SCADBURY PARK (TQ 459 701). S. Archer, F. A. Hart and V. E. Satterthwaite continued work for Orpington and District Archaeological Society on this medieval/Tudor moated site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 127). The area NW. of the Hall was cleared; a trench between the moat and parlour walls was extended, and part of the upper levels of the remainder of the moat wall foundation trench excavated. The Hall was dismantled by workers from Weald and Downland Museum, and the medieval timbers incorporated in it were taken there.

CITY OF LONDON. Work by Museum of London, Department of Urban Archaeology.

59. At *Aldermanbury House, 58-63 Aldermanbury* (TQ 3242 8149) on the S. side of Aldermanbury Square an archaeological investigation funded by Heritable City Investments was conducted by G. Brown. 300 sq m of the site were excavated. The depth of the basement slabs of a post-war building destroyed all archaeological features except for intrusions: pits, wall foundations, post-holes and wells. Many of the medieval pits were cesspits.

60. At *2-6 Austin Friars* (TQ 3293 8133) O. Beazley conducted excavations within the building, funded by Guardian Royal Exchange, and recorded 0.5-0.7 m of stratigraphy. The medieval period was represented by pitting in all areas, finds from which provide an 11th- to 14th-century date range and include a bone skate.

61. At *19-25 Birchin Lane* (TQ 3290 8106) E. Shepherd and A. Westman conducted an excavation, funded by City Merchant Developers Ltd. Medieval features included cesspits, a chalk-lined well and a brick drain.

62. At *St Helen, Bishopgate* (TQ 3321 8127) R. Lea supervised archaeological investigations when the exteriors of the S. wall of the nave and the W. wall of the S. transept were stripped of render and the mortar joints raked out prior to repointing. Areas of early 13th-century masonry were identified in both of the elevations. The masonry included wall facings, a lancet window and a relieving arch for a door in the S. wall of the nave together with facings and two lancet windows in the W. wall of the S. transept. The lancet windows correspond with those in the S. wall of the S. transept. Probably in the 14th or early 15th century the elevations were altered by the addition of knapped flint at parapet level, probably replacing eaves. The easternmost lancet window was inserted at a low level. A wall, probably the

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churchyard wall, was constructed to abut the SW. corner of the S. transept and a two-storey building was constructed against the S. half of the W. wall of the S. transept, i.e. in the SE. corner of the churchyard. This building incorporated a piscina at first-floor level and squints at ground- and first-floor level into the S. transept.

63. At *The Warehouse, Apothecaries Hall, Blackfriars Lane* (TQ 3173 8103) B. Pye undertook a three-month watching brief in the basement during refurbishment of this Grade I Listed Building. It was followed immediately by a three-month standing building survey. The site is also a scheduled Ancient Monument, as Apothecaries Hall was built on the site of the Dominican (Blackfriars) Friary. However, no buildings of medieval date were found under the Warehouse. This area, external to the Roman city wall, was used for digging of rubbish pits during the medieval period.

64. At *9-13 Crutched Friars* (TQ 3354 8099) A. B. Thomas supervised excavations funded by Hartstreet Properties Ltd. The site is located just inside the line of the Roman city wall, on the line of its inner bank. By the medieval period the area of the Roman bank was being encroached upon by a large N.-S. foundation, possibly for a stone building to the W. To the E. of this building a series of N.-S. post-holes showed a possible lean-to structure or covered area between the building and the defensive wall. Once this timber structure went out of use, a N.-S. yellow-tile pathway was laid down between the building and the wall.

65. At *River Plate House, Finsbury Circus* (TQ 3283 8160) P. Askew and D. Lees supervised an excavation funded by the Hammerson Group inside a standing building, to investigate evidence of later medieval dumping activity. A sequence of deposits consisted of medieval dumps; in one of the dumps a few fragments of a Valencian lustre-ware altar vase were found.

A series of six underpinning holes, 8 m S. of the excavation and fronting on to Finsbury Circus, were investigated. Waterlogged black silts and organic material underlay the post-medieval dumping sequence, of which one bore certain evidence of a V-shaped channel 1.20 m wide filled with these waterlogged deposits, cut into brickearth and gravel. This was the only evidence of a possibly man-made channel cut to divert or drain one of the Walbrook tributaries in the vicinity. Further excavation N. of the first excavation fronting on to South Place, found the same sequence of deposits.

66. At *40-41 Furnival Street* (TQ 3121 8154) K. Tyler supervised excavations funded by Prudential Assurance plc. The earliest activity, of medieval or earlier date, was the quarrying of natural gravels. The quarry pits had been backfilled with brickearth. A series of 13th- to 15th-century rubbish pits and chalk-lined cesspit post-dated those quarries.

67. At *Guildhall Art Gallery, Guildhall Yard* (TQ 3251 8136) N. Bateman supervised excavation following the demolition of the Guildhall Art Gallery, sponsored by the Corporation of the City of London. Roman structures were sealed under about 1.5 m of dark earth which was itself sealed by a thick early medieval dump. This was penetrated by numerous early medieval pits of varying dimensions and orientation. A group of interconnecting medieval gullies and trenches in the S. of the site may have been used for an industrial purpose. Substantial but isolated chalk foundations perhaps part of the buildings associated with the 15th-century Guildhall Chapel were recorded, and substantial foundations of the Chapel itself, comprising the foundations of all four outer walls and of the N. and S. arcades, survived up to 3 m high. All contemporary ground levels, internal and external, had been truncated by the insertion of the 19th-century basement of the former Art Gallery.

68. At *St Martin Orgar Churchyard*, 24-32 King William Street (TQ 3282 8082) D. Power undertook watching briefs and excavations funded by Lazard Property Unit Trusts. The use of the site as a churchyard since the Great Fire of 1666 ensured the preservation of a rich variety of deposits. Medieval pits were sealed by a series of 13th-century horseshoe-shaped tile and clay hearths, cut by insubstantial chalk foundations. Deposits later than the Roman period to the W. were destroyed by the E. end of a church. The flint and gravel foundations of the E. apse of a church of Saxo-Norman date were replaced in the 13th century by a square-ended building founded on arches of chalk and ragstone. A number of alterations and extensions on the S. and E. were made in the medieval period (Fig. 4). Overlying a vaulted crypt in the area of the S. chapel a portion of the floor surface survived. It consisted of large (?) lead-glazed Flemish tiles arranged to form a chequer-board design around a series of moulded greensand pier bases. The church was destroyed in 1666 and not rebuilt.

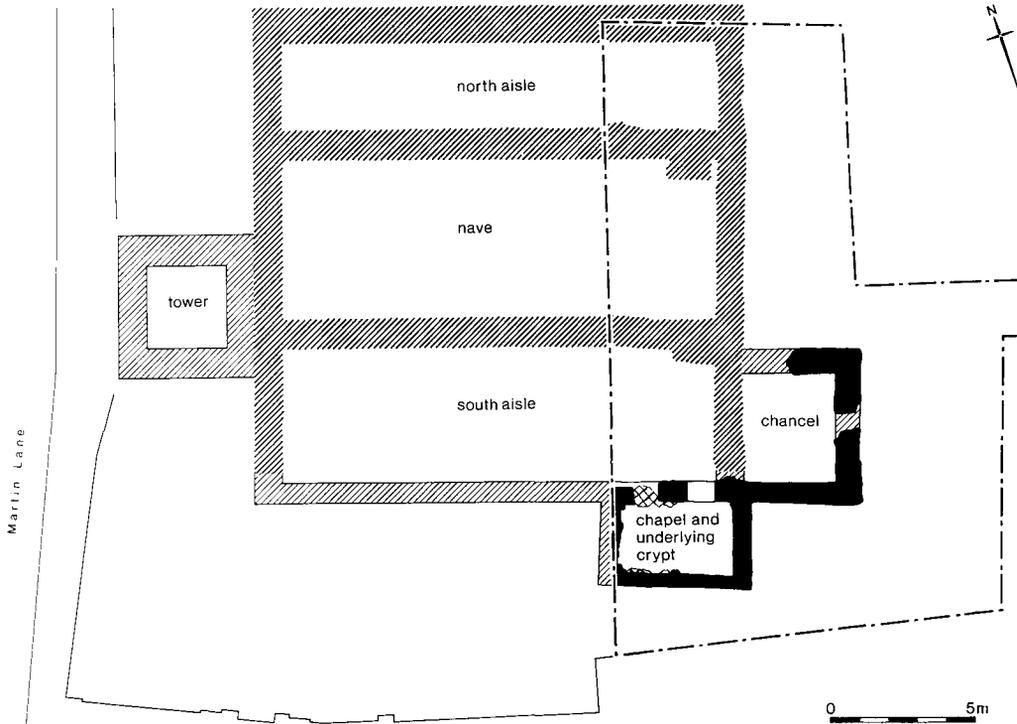


FIG. 4

ST MARTIN ORGAR CHURCH, CITY OF LONDON

Final phase, late medieval, of development of church before destruction in Great Fire of 1666

69. At *Little Britain* (TQ 3210 8160) M. Nally supervised excavations funded by Wimpey Properties Holdings. They followed the first phase of demolition in the Little Britain development. Four areas were investigated, three along the Aldersgate frontage and one in the angle between Aldersgate and Little Britain. Extensive truncation by modern buildings meant that in some areas only intrusive features dug into natural brickearth survived — these included three medieval wells, one of which was barrel-lined. Effort was concentrated on the N. trench where horizontal stratigraphy survived to a depth of up to 1 m. Here two well-built chalk foundations were found. One formed the side of a cellar, the backfill of which contained

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a medieval glass urinal. Another prominent feature of this trench was wattle- and plank-lined pits which produced textile fragments and leatherwork. All or some of this N. area may have been within the precinct of St Bartholomew's Priory.

70. At *Lombard Street* near St Mary Woolnoth (TQ 3278 8106) P. Rowsome supervised an excavation during the sinking of a sewer diversion shaft. Preparatory work to the extension of the Docklands Light Railway allowed a small area excavation also funded by D.L.R. which recorded 4 m of stratified deposits. A series of street metallings of 9th- to 12th-century date may be part of Saxon Lombard Street, an early E.-W. route across the city to the post-Roman crossing of the Walbrook. Street metallings of medieval date followed. There was no evidence of discontinuity in the street sequence, all of which were on a similar alignment to the present Lombard Street.

71. At *Lee House, London Wall* (TQ 3238 8159) G. Brown supervised an excavation, funded by M.E.P.C. as part of the Lee House redevelopment. In Monkwell Square a small trench was dug in the middle of Wood Street just N. of the junction with London Wall. Overlying the Roman features was a deposit of dark earth. Directly over that was the first of at least seven building phases, represented within the trench by clay floors and occupation debris. Each floor surface had a hearth built on it in the N., more or less occupying the same position in each instance. The pottery from these surfaces had a date-range of c. 1000-1150. Constructed directly on to the final building remains was the first of a long sequence of road surfaces, the majority of which were recorded only in section because of the depth of the service trenches. However, the earliest road levels were recorded in plan and rut marks cut into the surface were orientated N.-S. These were the earliest surfaces of Wood Street, shown by pottery evidence to have been established in the late 12th or early 13th century.

72. At *41-43 Ludgate Hill/8 Pilgrim Street* (TQ 3177 8114) W.A. McCann undertook archaeological investigation sponsored by Crown Estate Commissioners, which recorded 3 m of stratigraphy in basement in this building. In the E. the truncated remains of a N.-S. ditch 5 m wide and flat-bottomed, were found. It seems to have been a recut of an earlier, possibly V-shaped, ditch. A small area of surviving primary fill contained 10th-/11th-century pottery.

In the S. a 7 m length of the N. face of the E.-W. late 13th-century extension of the city wall around the Blackfriars was uncovered. It was constructed of faced ragstone blocks with occasional blocks of greensand and chalk and irregular tile courses, possibly reused Roman material. A 0.25 m wide offset delimited the foundation from the wall, the latter surviving 0.9 m above the level of the offset. The foundation had a maximum depth of 1.9 m and contained five irregular and narrow offsets. A foundation arch was used to carry the wall over the E. bank of the earlier ditch, whose W. bank lay outside the limit of excavation in this area. Partial excavation of the arch showed the wall to be 3.12 m wide. No evidence of a ditch associated with this wall was found. However, a series of dumps, which contained late 13th-century pottery and a complete jet chess piece, were laid so as to produce a steep incline from the Ludgate road to the base of the wall.

Evidence of later occupation consisted of the N., E. and S. chalk foundations of a medieval building. Associated with these were a small chalk-lined well and a chalk-lined cesspit which used the ragstone wall as its S. limit. This occupation made substantial use of gravel dumping to eliminate the incline from Ludgate Hill to the city wall.

73. At *55-61 Moorgate* (TQ 3268 8149) J. Drummond-Murray supervised an excavation funded by Pearl Insurance. 3 m of archaeological desopits were preserved. Evidence of medieval activity, truncated by the recent basements, consisted of a well and a series of

wattle-lined pits. The pits appeared to lie along a property boundary parallel with the modern line of Nun Court.

74. At *Poultry* (TQ 3262 8111 & 3245 8114) D. Bentley undertook observations in a service trench along Poultry and Cheapside cut by Thames Water. Archaeological deposits were recorded at two points outside Mappin and Webb in Poultry, and at the Queen Street junction with Cheapside. At the former site chalk foundations, probably representing buildings on the S. frontage of Poultry, were interrupted by a substantial and very worn ragstone-lined culvert. Documentary sources show this to be a branch of the medieval Walbrook, recorded as running beneath St Mildred Poultry immediately to the N. The culvert was found to cut 12th- to 13th-century road surfaces while restoration of the fabric in the 17th and again in the 19th century show the important role that this stream played until fairly recently.

At the N. end of Queen Street a succession of seventeen road surfaces extended down to at least 4 m beneath Cheapside. The earliest were cobbled, reusing Roman building material, and were accompanied by E.-W. roadside drains. They appear to represent an uninterrupted sequence of medieval Cheapside although the earliest surfaces produced exclusively Roman dating.

To the S. several phases of medieval chalk walling cut through 12th-century deposits, the earliest levels reached here. The walls represented a building which stood on the S. side of Cheapside at the junction with Soper Lane, prior to the construction of Queen Street in the 17th century.

75a. At *Bible House, Queen Victoria Street* (TQ 3189 8097) B. Pye supervised excavation and a watching brief. Although all horizontal stratigraphy had been terraced away in the 1860s during construction of Queen Victoria Street, interesting cut features were recorded. The most important feature ran N.-S. the entire length of the site, and was 10.5 m wide E.-W. and 2.0 m deep. It was filled with a series of waterlain silts; pottery from them has been provisionally dated to 1000-1100. This cut would appear to be a drainage ditch running S. to the Thames. Other features recorded included medieval wells and the foundations of St Andrew by the Wardrobe church to the immediate W of the site.

75b. At 74-82 *Queen Victoria Street* (TQ 8101 3239) H. White supervised a small excavation and watching brief funded by Rowntree Mackintosh. Medieval activity was represented by the base of a N.-S. chalk foundation.

76. At *The Former City of London Boys' School, Victoria Embankment* (TQ 3154 8092) C. Spence undertook excavations funded by the Morgan Bank. Natural deposits across the site consisted of alluvial deposits, one of which contained a number of eroded tile and pottery fragments of Roman date. The earliest well-dated material (12th century) was at the N. end of the site; this was composed of a series of dumps and naturally accumulated flood deposits. A gravel bank which ran NE.-SW. probably represents the confluence of the Fleet River and the Thames.

In the main trench the earliest structural activity was mid 14th century. This was a massive reclamation dump, associated with a Thames riverside wall constructed in chalk and built on the contemporary foreshore. The wall had a shallow foundation trench, shored with a large wattle fence. The dumping and the wall were contemporary. The reclamation activity extended the Thames waterfront c. 50 m southwards.

Waterfront dumps produced several important groups of medieval organic material. The shoes and patters from the site are an important addition to the collection of medieval footwear from London. One of the shoes was stuffed with seeds of *cannabis sativa*. A number of scabbards, a glove and some highly decorated fragments from unidentified leather objects were also recovered. Copper-alloy material appears to come from a later medieval workshop, including a copper-alloy coil and a rod, which may be the forms in which the metal was

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traded in the medieval period. An important find relating to this was a pilgrim's badge of St Eloi, patron saint of smiths and other metal workers. Pottery includes some late medieval imports from Spain and the S. Netherlands.

77. CROYDON, 14 WHITGIFT STREET (TQ 3226 6523). J. Davison for Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society excavated an area of 64 sq m down to natural gravel, resulting in a succession of finds from prehistoric to modern. Saxon and medieval material was represented.

78. HACKNEY, SPRINGFIELD PARK (TQ 3495 8750). A 4 m wooden boat was recovered by D. Whipp and R. Whytthead for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology from excavations for an adventure playground. It was found c.6 m deep in waterlogged ground. The site conditions, depth and flooding made additional archaeological investigation impossible. Its position suggests that it has been left as a wreck to silt up on the W. bank of the River Lea. Later land reclamation and the canalization of the Lea account for its land-locked location. It has been dated by dendrochronology to A.D. 950-1050.

79. HARROW, HARMONDSWORTH, MANOR FARM (TQ 056 777-056 778). Sitewatching by J. Mills for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology of developers' inspection pits situated around and S. of the scheduled tithe barn revealed medieval gullies, ditches and a pit, dating to the late 12th or 13th century. A number of sherds of chaff-tempered Saxon pottery were also recovered. Trial pits within the barn showed that the present floor consists of apparently undisturbed natural brickearth, and that the dwarf walls supporting the sill-beams of the barn are very shallowly founded. Three dendrochronological samples yielded a felling date of A.D. 1420-30.

80. HILLINGDON, UXBRIDGE, 101-05 OXFORD ROAD (TQ 050 846). With West London Archaeological Field Group, J. Lewis for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology carried out excavations funded by the developers Trafalgar-Brookmount. Several ditches and pits were exposed, some 13th century.

81. ISLINGTON. Work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology. At the National Car Park, *Sans Walk, EC1* (TQ 3150 8228) M. Hutchinson directed excavation on the N. side of the cloister of St Mary's Nunnery, Clerkenwell. The earliest buildings so far identified appear to have been made of timber, although these were soon destroyed and the ground beneath them exploited for gravel. Post-dating the gravel extraction a pipe trench was cut, which may relate to the main water system leading from Sadler's Wells, constructed c. 1430. The next phase consisted of chalk, ragstone and greensand foundations for two masonry buildings.

82. W. of *Newcastle Row, EC1* (TQ 3148 8226) M. Hutchinson excavated in the N. cloister of St Mary's Nunnery. The most substantial building remains found have been interpreted as those of a structure known from documentary sources as the 'Nuns' Hall', perhaps the infirmary. This has massive stone walls with chalk footings, and aligned with walls found on an adjacent site. A contemporary stone-lined cesspit was found W. of the building. This building survived as part of a later structure, the basement of which unfortunately destroyed any traces of medieval floors.

83. At *42-46 Clerkenwell Close, EC1* (TQ 3146 8224) M. Hutchinson excavated c. 20 m N. of the nunnery cloisters. The earliest deposits have been interpreted as the nunnery kitchen. The walls were destroyed by later intrusions, but floors, occupation debris and hearths

survived. The building seems to have been in use over a long period, the floors and hearths being repaired several times and replaced at least once. Occupation deposits contained large quantities of fish bones and food waste.

84. KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, KINGSTON HORSEFAIR (TQ 178 694). Following completion of work on the 12th-century bridge, G. Potter for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, located timber waterfronts adjoining the bridge and extending both up- and down-stream. One waterfront proved to have been constructed from parts of a fairly large boat, most likely a merchant craft of c. 1250–1300, while segments of two others of similar date were built into a second revetment. The basic technique of construction is common to all three ships: clinker-built oak hull with internal frames fastened by wooden pegs.

85. MERTON, MERTON PRIORY (TQ 265 699). J. S. McCracken for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology directed excavations. The entire N. half of the priory church, c. 100 m long, has been revealed, and most of the N. transept, Lady Chapel and choir have now been excavated. Approximately 160 burials have been found within and close to the church including two with chalices, a number with brooches and buckles, two in stone coffins and two in lead coffins.

A number of construction phases of the N. nave wall and within the transept-end chapels have been defined, although the major periods of building appear to be early 12th century for much of the nave and mid 13th century for the choir and Lady Chapel extension. N. of the choir large spreads of Reigate stone chippings and stone footings suggest this was the area of temporary buildings used during the construction of the priory.

SOUTHWARK. Work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology. At *Abbey Buildings, Abbey Street, SE1* (TQ 3340 7935) D. Beard continued work on Bemoindoes Abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1987), 132). Further finds of chaff-tempered ware and a further *sceat* indicate mid Saxon activity, although no major features can be assigned to this period. The N. section of the pre-monastic boundary ditch was excavated and found to continue off the site to the N. The area enclosed by this ditch contained a small ditch with stake-holes for structural timbers — possibly a fence — and a large drain c. 1.8 m wide. The drain, which showed evidence of recutting, was probably constructed with wattle sides: large silt bows showed their collapse prior to the recut. Samples from the bottom contained maw worm eggs, indicating the presence of human sewage. Pottery from the drain and ditch suggested an 11th-century date, and the stratigraphic evidence indicated that they pre-dated the Cluniac priory.

Work N. of the infirmary hall and S. of the church revealed three phases of an infirmary chapel. An apsed building c. 24 m long of late 11th-century date was extended to the E. in the late 12th or early 13th century. The new chapel was c. 36 m long; substantial close-set buttresses may indicate that the chapel was vaulted. The third phase chapel formed the N. side to a second cloister.

In the extreme N. of the site part of a small apse was excavated. This appears to be the SE. chapel of the conventual church, which mostly lies under Abbey Street.

Excavation of the available area of the monks' cemetery was completed, producing a total of c. 200 burials.

87. At *Abbots Lane, SE1* (TQ 3332 8024) J. Hunter excavated a medieval channel containing several phases of revetments; these incorporated a high proportion of reused timbers including large sections of clinker-built boat.

88. At *5–15 Bankside, SE1* (TQ 3240 8040) J. Bowsher discovered flooded and reclaimed marshland, and drainage channels of medieval date. Parts of the 14th-century and later rear wall of one of the properties on Bankside were recorded, as was the development of the river

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bank in the 14th century. A timber revetment incorporating reused planking from a medieval clinker-built boat was located 10 m S. of the modern river bank. It had been subject to erosion by river flooding, which left a number of silt deposits, on top of which chalk rubble was dumped to form the foundation of a 14th-century stone river wall, 4 m N. of its predecessor.

89. At *37-46 Bankside, SE1* (TQ 3218 8051) P. Thompson found, on the site of the reconstructed Globe Theatre, a series of timber revetments, perhaps associated with the forerunner of modern Bankside. Incorporated into the timberwork were reused parts of Tudor wheelbarrows.

90. At *Cherry Garden Pier, SE16* (TQ 3450 7986) R. Flook and D. Seeley recorded a clay-filled channel containing a large Saxon timber resting against a wattle structure, possibly the remains of a revetment.

91. At *Morgans Lane, SE1* (TQ 3324 8020) A. Thompson excavated remains of a substantial moated building with external N. and S. facing masonry walls, wooden revetments retaining the external moat banks and details of internal buildings surviving between Victorian basements. The moated enclosure may be the site of Fastolf Place, built by Sir John Fastolf in the mid 15th century.

TOWER HAMLETS. Work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology.

92. At the *Old Royal Mint, EC3* (TQ 339 807) P. Mills continued work (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 133). During 1987 the documented Black Death cemetery was examined. Three mass burial trenches were located, these seemingly representing the first phase of interment at the height of the epidemic and succeeded by a series of discrete inhumations. Some 420 trench burials were recorded with over 300 coming from individual graves.

Further work on the Cistercian Abbey of St Mary Graces (*c.* 1350) revealed the E. end of the church, a large lay cemetery with *c.* 400 graves and further parts of the infirmary and possible chapter house. Within the church areas of tiled floor have survived together with parts of table-top tombs (looted in the 16th century) and fragmentary *in situ* doorways.

93. At *Trinity Square Gardens, EC3* (TQ 3355 8075) S. Tucker recorded backfilled features containing Saxon and early medieval material. Most extensive was an E.-W. medieval robber trench measuring 11.4 × 3 m, with flat ragstone slabs surviving at the base.

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

94. At the *National Gallery Extension, Trafalgar Square, WC2* (TQ 2989 8051) excavations revealed gravel quarry pits provisionally dated to the mid Saxon period. All were large, and one was 16.5 m long and 2.75 m deep. The earliest deposits in the pits produced mid Saxon quernstones from the Rhineland, pottery (predominantly Ipswich ware), and a loom-weight. The upper fills produced medieval finds, indicating that the pits took a long time to fill. Other finds included a series T *sceat* dating to 715-20 — possibly minted in London. The presence of the quarries here may help define the Saxon town of *Lundenwic*, believed to have been located around the Strand: the paucity of domestic refuse in the quarry fills supports the view that they lay outside the settlement area. In contrast, mid Saxon pits excavated *c.* 60 m to the E, in the National Gallery basement, contained large quantities of domestic rubbish.

A N.-S. medieval ditch and a few medieval pits post-dated one of the quarries. One pit contained two superimposed hearths opened into a larger 'rake-out' pit containing carbonized grain, including barley.

95. At 37-46 *Parliament Street, WC2* (TQ 7969 3017) C. Thomas excavated on the N. edge of Thorney Island. Silting of the area continued in the 13th and 14th centuries. At the W. end of the site two stake and wattle fences were found, possibly a 15th-century fish trap. The area seems to have remained marshy until the end of the medieval period, when drainage and consolidation with dumps of material took place.

96. At *Bedfordbury, WC2* (TQ 3019 8069) R. Whytehead directed excavation of some 200sq m which found evidence of a mid Saxon structure with a barrel-lined well set in a gravel yard. The yard had gone out of use and the building had collapsed. Subsequently a W.-E. grave for an adult, buried with an iron spear-head, was dug. A sequence of stake-built, earth-floored structures, numerous rubbish pits, two cesspits and a ?well was also found. The full sequence, where it survived, was capped by dark earth.

#### HAMPSHIRE

97. BISHOPS WALTHAM (SU 554 174). Small scale salvage excavations were undertaken for Winchester Museum Service Archaeology Section in conjunction with Bishops Waltham Local History & Archaeological Society. The site, immediately outside the perimeter wall of Bishops Waltham Palace, straddled the medieval stream, known as the River of the Lord, which flows within a brick culvert at this point. Some evidence of the original stream channel was recovered, although it was badly disturbed.

98. ITCHEN VALLEY, LITTLE HAMPAGE WOOD (SU 537 295). Salvage excavations in advance of an exploratory oil-well were directed by D. Boden for Winchester Museums Service Archaeology Section. A series of linear features and a few associated pits were revealed by soil stripping. The largest, a ditch with traces of a bank to the E., ran NNW.-SSE. across the SW. corner of the site. A trench across the ditch revealed that it was 6 m wide and about 1.4 m deep. Although no artefactual dating evidence was recovered, examination of land mollusca from the primary fill indicated a Roman or Saxon construction date. Three further linear ditches were located, which were stratigraphically later than the main ditch and bank, but again no artefactual evidence was recovered.

SOUTHAMPTON Excavations and investigations by Southampton City Museums Archaeology Section. All finds and site archives are deposited at God's House Tower Museum, Southampton; the site code is quoted after each site name.

99. At *The Deanery, SOU 184* (SU 425 115) M. F. Garner directed excavations funded by M.S.C. and Southampton City Council prior to redevelopment of a site (c.6,000 sq m) located on the SW. edge of the mid Saxon town of *Hamwic* and covering part of the site of a complex of medieval ecclesiastical buildings known as 'The Chantree' (John Speed, 1611). Only a cursory investigation, followed by a watching brief, was possible. Three trenches, covering 1,500 sq m, were excavated in the areas not investigated by trial trenches in 1984 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 182). The mid Saxon material consisted of pits, wells, limited structural evidence, and a NW.-SE. ditch. The ditch lies on the SW. edge of the site and is probably a continuation of the boundary ditch found at *Six Dials* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 178) and *Cook Street* (cf. below and *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 136). The watching brief produced more evidence of the medieval chantry, and an E.-W. inhumation under the modern Chapel Road. The inhumation is probably Saxon and is evidence for the medieval realignment of the road.

100. At *Cook Street, SOU 254* (SU 424 116) M. F. Garner directed excavations funded by Southampton City Council on the SW. edge of the mid Saxon town and c. 300 m. outside the East Gate of the medieval town. This trench, Trench 3, is 30 m S. of Trench 1 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 136). The N.-S. ditch on Trench 1 continued across Trench 3 and its postulated mid Saxon date was confirmed. It contained a disarticulated human skull, and an

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abraded E.-W. inhumation lay immediately to the W. The distribution of mid Saxon features across the trench is further evidence that the ditch marks the W. boundary of *Hamwic*. There are two pits and a penannular ditch E. of the ditch, but only the inhumation, which is possibly Saxon, W. of the ditch.

Occupation of 13th- and 14th-century date was represented by pits, three ditches, and a line of post-holes. This would have been the backyard area of buildings fronting on to St Mary Street.

101. At 58, *French Street*, SOU 288 (SU 419 111) excavation of an area immediately S. and W. of this late 13th-century merchant's house was undertaken by T. Robey for H.B.M.C. Previous excavation (*Proc. Hampshire Fld. Club Archaeol. Soc.*, xxxiv (1977), 43-47) revealed the original stairwell to the vault against the wall. The present excavation showed that though the vault was built first, the wall of the house, at least, was free standing immediately S. of the vault wall and was not supported by the vault wall in any way. Granite blocks were used in the construction of the stairwell and S. wall foundations, which were built as one, but only limestone was used above ground. New boundaries created by subdivision of the property in the 14th and 15th centuries made the original stairwell redundant, and a new one was built in the W. (rear) wall. No conclusive evidence could be found for the original external kitchen. A cesspit and a shallow pit filled with redeposited cess contained fine assemblages of 14th-century French wares, window glass, a fragmented wine glass and a wool seal, as well as fragments of leather.

102. At *The Arcades, Western Esplanade*, SOU 301 (SU 418 113) excavation was undertaken by T. Robey in advance of extensive underpinning work. This 85 m stretch of the town's W. defences incorporates the frontages of at least six 12th- and 13th-century houses. Excavation along the old waterfront in front of the walls has revealed two half-round towers inserted between the houses, and a defended gate at the Simnel Street end adjacent to Biddles Gate. The original sloping hard was levelled up in the 14th century to create a quay, and a series of extensive metalled road surfaces developed along the quayside from the late medieval period. Two medieval culverts have been found, one of which pre-dates the defensive wall. Work continues.

103. At *God's House Hospital*, SOU 300 (SU 4205 1095) five trial trenches by K. White were excavated to test the surviving deposits in advance of major excavations. Work was funded by Southampton City Council. Preliminary results indicate that in the area of the medieval hospital, founded c.1196, the average depth of the stratigraphy is c.0.7 m. Late Saxon occupation was recovered from two areas of the site, and consisted of rubbish pits, post-holes, and beam-slots. It is hoped that further excavations will reveal the major part of the medieval hospital complex and associated tenements, along with tenements fronting the High Street.

104. At *York Buildings*, SOU 175 (SU 421 116) work continued on the multi-period site, directed by H. Kavanagh, I. Peckham and C. Broomfield (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 139). Demolition of buildings and the closure of York Buildings road released c. 800 sq m for excavation linking up earlier trenches. A sequence of prehistoric features was succeeded by late Saxon and early medieval occupation. Two medieval lime-kilns were found 5 m S. of the town wall. There were no indications of any thoroughfare pre-dating the 18th century. Further investigations in Trench 14, the area of 'rampart' adjoining Polymond Tower, established that c. 2 m. of early modern build-up sealed a probable late medieval rampart. Excavation stopped at this level, but an early rampart similar to that excavated in Trench 6 (which dated to c.1200) can be inferred.

105. On the E. side of *High Street*, SOU 266 (SU 4199 1107) continuing excavations by A. D. Russel (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 137–38) of the medieval tenements have revealed a structural sequence tentatively interpreted as follows: (1) a stone house with plastered and white-washed undercroft, 21 × 9 m, parallel to the street butted against the wall of what is now known as 94 High Street; (2) the addition of a ground-floor hall of similar size at the rear; (3) the deepening of the undercroft and the construction of two vaults therein with an interconnecting doorway; (4) the division of the tenement into two and the construction of two vaults through the floor of the rear ground-floor hall. One of the rear vaults had three windows and light wells, and the other was provided with a spiral staircase giving access from the house above. At the same time cross vaults and tunnels through the original undercroft wall linked the front and rear vaults, and the interconnecting door between the front two vaults was blocked up. This phase may represent the documented division of the tenement in 1413–17. Excavation continues.

Various small-scale watching briefs were also carried out.

106. At *Mason's Yard Western Esplanade*, SOU 300 (SU 418 112), R. Lindsey observed *in situ* glazed medieval floor tiles.

107. In *The High Street*, SOU 294 (SU 420 110–SU 420 115), gas trenches dug along the length of the street were observed by A. W. Norman, R. Lindsey, J. Grace and J. Taylor. Several late Saxon pits and associated occupation layers were observed. Also observed was a possible late Saxon ditch. A robber trench associated with several construction trenches containing footings of reused limestone were also identified immediately E. of Holyrood Church. These trenches may represent the robbing of the foundations of the original church and the construction of the medieval Audit House (c.1300). A limestone wall was also observed at the S. end of *High Street*. This wall may be part of or associated with the Water Gate. Along the length of the *High Street*, medieval metalled road surfaces and an intermittent layer of burnt demolition material were observed.

108. At the *Platform Tavern, Town Quay*, SOU 295 (SU 420 109), renovation work was observed by R. Lindsey. Two medieval regularly-coursed limestone ashlar walls were exposed: one was a western N.–S. orientated wall, the other was a northern E.–W. orientated wall. A doorway and a reused timber acting as a door support were also exposed in the E.–W. wall. A trench through the floor of the public house revealed a possibly medieval robber trench.

109. At *St Mary's Church, South Stoneham*, SOU 310 (SU 440 154), a trench along the western N.–S. wall of the church was observed by R. Lindsey. Footings of a buttress were identified.

110. At the *Corner of Marsh Lane/Threefield Lane*, SOU 317 (SU 425 114), trenches for this redevelopment site were observed by R. Lindsey and A. W. Norman. Although documentary sources indicate that this area was a marsh during the medieval period, no definite marsh deposits were identified.

111. At *Alpha Cottage, Nichols Road*, SOU 318 (SU 425 123), foundation trenches for a rear-extension were observed by R. Lindsey. Three pits containing daub and butchered bone, and a possible post-hole were identified. No dating evidence was found, but it is possible that they were of mid Saxon date.

112. At the *Old Co-Op site, corner of Compton Walk/St Mary's*, SOU 321 (SU 422 125), test trenches dug by potential developers were observed by R. Lindsey and A. W. Norman. In the extreme SW. corner of the site large pits containing quantities of daub and butchered bone were revealed. No dating evidence was found. Further excavation is planned.

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113. At *French Street*, SOU 322 (SU 419 111), a series of gas trenches dug along the length of *French Street* were observed by A. W. Norman and R. Lindsey. They contained a late Saxon or early medieval occupation layer, and probable medieval metalled road surfaces.

114. At the *Civic Centre Car Park, West Marlands Road*, SOU 323 (SU 418 122), a pipe trench was observed by R. Lindsey. A possible medieval ditch was orientated E.-W.

115. SOUTHWICK PRIORY (SU 628 086). Excavations were undertaken by C. K. Currie for H.M. Royal Navy and P.S.A. in advance of reinstatement works of a suspected medieval pond site within the main precinct of the Augustinian priory. Evidence was uncovered for a number of restructurings of the ponds described by earlier survey work (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 147). A trench cut through the dam of the S. pond revealed a complicated series of rebuildings of later 12th- or 13th-century date and later. On at least two occasions the height of the dam was increased, thereby enlarging the internal area of the pond. During one rebuilding, probably late medieval, a substantial timber revetment was placed along the internal face. In the later medieval period the back of the dam was used as a rubbish dump. Large quantities of oyster shell and pottery largely dating from the late 14th to early 16th centuries were recovered from this area.

Another trench dug across one of the side banks of the S. pond revealed that the valley sides were artificial with some evidence of scarping to provide an enlarged pond area. This appears to have caused part of an earlier cemetery to have been incorporated within the pond, partly buried under a later bank. Seven graves were observed, aligned E.-W. and dated before the mid 14th century.

Earthworks within the S. pond were examined and found to be of probable post-medieval date. The dam of the N. pond was breached by machinery to install a new sluice. Despite recent disturbance, the far W. side of the trench revealed a substantial timber superstructure still intact and preserved by waterlogging. There was good evidence that this structure continued along part of the inner face of the dam. The timbers were reburied after samples had been taken.

WINCHESTER. Work by Winchester Museums Service Archaeology Section.

116. At *Peninsula Barracks* (SU 4770 2947) a service trench through part of the Winchester Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument was recorded on behalf of H.B.M.C. The E. edge of the W. ditch of Winchester Castle was located; the deposits filling the ditch were 19th-century in origin. Immediately E. of the ditch the remains of the W. wall of Winchester Castle, some 0.2 m below present ground level, were observed and firmly located for the first time. The outer face of the wall had been robbed, leaving a core which comprised a very strong and durable flints-and-mortar mixture. This core was about 1 m wide, and appeared to be the remains of the original 12th-century build. On the interior of this wall core a deposit of less compacted flints-and-mortar indicated a thickening or strengthening of the castle wall. The presence of the plaster rendering on the inner face of the thickening may indicate that a building or room had been constructed against the curtain wall.

117. At *Tower Mound, Tower Street* (SU 479 298) J. Zant directed a small excavation just inside the NW. corner of the city defences. A series of rubbish pits and post-holes of late 10th- to 13th-century date were excavated. These were sealed by thick deposits of 14th- to 15th-century garden soil, common to many areas of Winchester at that time.

118. At *Pilgrims School, Cathedral Close* (SU 102 290) D. Boden directed a small-scale evaluation excavation prior to the construction of a school extension. Above the demolition debris of a large Romano-British building a series of peaty and alluvial deposits, perhaps

related to changes in drainage patterns in this part of Winchester in the later Saxon period, was discovered. These were overlain by 'garden' soils which had accumulated in open ground from the early medieval period to the present day.

119. At *Wolvesey Palace* (SU 485 291) on behalf of H.B.M.C. an electricity cable trench, 0.5 m wide and 0.5 m deep, was excavated. The trench ran from College Street, along the main access path, and then around the sides of the standing ruins. Because of its small dimensions the trench provided only limited information. Adjacent to the S. part of the medieval palace a number of walls and floors were revealed, but could not be related to the surviving remains.

120. At *Colebrook Street* (SU 484 295) works associated with an extension to the City Council Offices were observed. Limited evidence for late Saxon and medieval activity was recovered, including a timber floor or platform.

121. At *The Brooks* (SU 484 295) excavations began on a large L-shaped site in the centre of the city. In the long arm of the site there has been little disturbance. In the S. part of the site, on the Middle Brook Street frontage, the post-Roman levels had been truncated. The 1987 season concentrated on a large high-status building fronting on to Upper Brook Street. Its most prominent occupant (1299–1312) was a wealthy wool merchant John de Tytynge. Three broad structural phases have been identified. The earliest (12th/13th century) consisted of two structures separated by a lane to the rear of the tenement. By the 14th century the buildings were linked by the construction of a hall parallel with the street and with the earlier lane continuing in use. A new cellared S. wing and a stone-lined latrine in the N. wing were also added. Service rooms lay to the rear of the structure. Wear patterns on the surface of the floors appear to reflect the servicing of the household. By 1352 the tenement was divided into two. The S. half of the building (tenement 366) was largely rebuilt. In the N. part of the building (tenement 365) the service rooms were expanded and reorganized. In this later phase the N. tenement became highly developed with the area to the rear occupied by a garden, yard area and ancillary buildings including a large circular structure, possibly the dovecote first mentioned c.1400. The tenements reverted to gardens by the early 15th century.

The second and probably more typical tenement (9 m wide and over 30 m long) consisted of two phases of buildings fronting on to Middle Brook Street with a yard area and possible fullers' workshop to the rear. The earlier building on the street frontage was a mid 12th-century cellared building rebuilt in the mid 13th century. Associated with the later phase was a workshop (c. 9 × 7 m) which has not been tightly dated. It contained the base of a tank (c. 1.3 × 1.8 m). The tank supported a thin concretion (probably fullers earth) suggesting that it was bottle-shaped in plan with sluice gates at the narrowing of the neck. It emptied into a drain presumably to discharge into Middle Brook. The area was further subdivided, perhaps to form compartments. The workshop was subsequently enlarged with two rooms to the W. perhaps serving as a warehouse.

#### HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

See site 324, Offa's and Wat's Dykes.

122. DROITWICH, FRIAR STREET (SO 897 635). Site evaluation by J. D. Hurst (Archaeology Section, Hereford and Worcester County Council) revealed a series of intersecting features, including probable cesspits at the rear of properties fronting Winnetts Lane. Stamford and St Neots-type wares dated some of the features to the Saxo-Norman period. There was also 12th- to 15th-century pottery.

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123. REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). The 19th season of excavations (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 141) was funded by Redditch Borough Council, with support from the British Academy, the Royal Archaeological Institute, the Universities of Birmingham, Reading, University College London and Rochester, New York. S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavation on the church; D. Walsh was in charge of architectural analysis and I. McCraig of masonry recording and surveying. G. Astill directed work on the industrial site. The M.S.C.-funded excavation of the gatehouse chapel of St Stephen was completed under the supervision of M. Newman.

Excavation in the *church* of the S. side of the W. choir and retrochoir, the E. end of the nave and the S. aisle continued. The period 2 (c. early to mid 13th-century) phase of the timber-based S. choir stall was excavated. Builders' levels underlying the period 1 floor were found; post-holes in the S. aisle and choir may have been used for scaffolding during the erection of the arcade, S. wall and roof. Excavation of the S. nave arcade foundation trench was begun; footings of the period 1 (c. 1150s) piers revealed scribed setting-out marks. Excavation in the NE. part of the N. aisle and NW. choir revealed nave arcade piers and indications of the extent of 15th-century rebuilding as well as Dissolution and post-Dissolution destruction.

Further work on the *mill buildings* clarified the post-built structure preceding the 13th-century padstone mill building. It was c. 4 m by at least 7 m, parallel to the mill leat, with timber uprights 400–500 mm square. There seem to have been lean-to extensions on the W. and N. sides. Most of the timbers were placed in holes dug into the clay platform which had been created with the upcast from digging the leat, but the pits for the corner posts had first been dug into the old ground surface, along with trenches for horizontal timbers which extended into the wheel pit to hold the wheel cage, the clay being piled around. Pottery suggests the first mill was in use in the late 12th century; the contemporary hearths indicate it was already used for metalworking.

A vertical-sided channel was located cutting through the mill platform and draining towards the tail race. There was no sign of a timber lining. It was probably a drainage or by-pass channel. After silting up it was used as a rubbish dump; wooden finds included gear pegs. The end of the N. bank of the mill pond was examined. The original clay bank was c. 2.5 m wide and stopped short of the post-built mill; shortly after the building of the padstone mill the bank was doubled in width and extended as far as the new mill building.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE

124. ST ALBANS, ST ALBANS ABBEY (TL 146 071). A small rescue excavation by R. Niblett for St Albans District Council funded by H.B.M.C. revealed a masonry wall running N.–S., 60 m S. of the E. end of the abbey church and 40 m inside the supposed E. precinct wall. The wall footings were cut into a thick levelling layer of clay which contained a small quantity of Hertfordshire grey ware, c. 12th to 14th century. The levelling sealed earlier occupation consisting of a large pit or ditch, which cut through a turf line sealing a setting of three flint packed post-holes. The feature's date could not be established. The material from the site is deposited in the Verulamium Museum; publication in *Hertfordshire Archaeol.*

#### HUMBERSIDE

125. BEVERLEY, BEVERLEY PRIORY (TA 039 392). Rescue excavation directed by M. Foreman, Archaeology Unit, Humberside County Council, was funded by the developers, T. Miller Homes Ltd. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 146–47). A chapter house was identified projecting from the rear of the E. range of the great cloister. The choir of the church was examined, and attached structures have been identified as a sacristy and chantry chapels. Within the choir the positions of the choir stalls and a gallery or organ loft were

recorded. Two cist tombs and other burials were also located. A brief report on the work prepared for H.B.M.C. and the developers is available from the Archaeology Unit, Humberside County Council.

#### HUMBERSIDE, SOUTH

*See* Additional Entry 334.

126. SKIPSEA CASTLE (TA 1621 5507). Detailed earthwork survey of the Scheduled Monument carried out by C. Atkins for Humberside Archaeology Unit and H.B.M.C. recorded features associated with both the castle's construction and occupation, and with later use of the site. The earthworks' shape suggests that some of the bailey banks, as well as the ditches, were carved out of the surface of a natural boulder clay ridge. Possible building terraces survive within the bailey, together with evidence for individual structures in the area near the bailey's southern gate. Two causeways cross the now silted-up mere, connecting the motte with the bailey to the SW. and with the higher ground to the E. Within the mere, adjacent to the bailey, are the remains of what appears to have been a harbour, associated with the occupation of the castle. Surface finds of a few pot sherds date mainly to the 12th century.

#### KENT

CANTERBURY. Excavations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

127. At *St Mildred's Tannery* (TR 1449 5775). Excavations funded by Williamson's Tannery and H.B.M.C. were undertaken in the Tannery Allotments, in advance of an extension to the tannery. A large Roman building, abandoned in the late 3rd century, was located. Its ruins had been reused in the early medieval period as a stable: many hoof prints and stake-holes representing wattle partitions were recorded cutting the earlier deposits.

128. At *Adelaide Place* (TR 1467 5768). Excavations in advance of housing development located Saxon 'dark earth' deposits overlying the latest metallings of Roman Watling Street. A possible late Saxon cellar or lined pit was also recovered. These deposits were sealed by a late medieval bakehouse containing clay floors and oven bases of several phases.

129. At *St Radigund's Street* (TR 1495 5820). Excavations, funded by the developer Seaward Properties Limited, were undertaken in advance of a housing complex. Roman streets and associated occupation levels were sealed by dark brown loam containing pottery of Roman to 12th-century date, including important assemblages of early and mid Saxon ceramics. Saxon pits and two possible 7th-century sunken huts were also located. The area lay as open ground from the 12th to the 16th century, and numerous rubbish pits were cut. Part of one medieval structure, possibly a bakehouse of 13th- to 14th-century date, was excavated.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE

BLASTON. Work for Leicestershire Archaeological Unit.

130. At *Top Mill Field* (SP 799 558) D. Sawday and R. J. Buckley carried out a geophysical survey with the assistance of the Department of Archaeology, University of Leicester, and trial excavation with an M.S.C. Community Programme Team, to establish the significance of a scatter of Saxon pottery and iron slag discovered during fieldwalking (*Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.*, LIX (1984-85), 101), and to monitor plough damage. Two possible sunken-floored buildings were discovered with 300 sherds of 6th- and 7th-century pottery and iron slag. No direct evidence of any hearths was recovered. The finds and records are with Leicestershire Museums.

131. At *Millfield* (SP 801 987), excavation of 96 test pits was undertaken by D. Sawday and R. J. Pollard and an M.S.C. Community Programme Team. The work confirmed that the

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scatter of Saxon pottery located during fieldwalking in the adjacent field to the W. (see above) continued in attenuated form along the spur to the E., the scatter possibly representing infield manuring. The distribution of the Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery, notably Stamford ware and Stanion/Lyveden types recorded up to ½ km from the now deserted W. end of Blaston village, reflects manuring patterns associated with the presumed 9th- or 10th-century origins of the village and later. The finds and records are with Leicestershire Museums.

132. BREEDON ON THE HILL, CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST HARDULPH (SK 405 233). A small scale excavation was carried out by R. J. Buckley for Leicestershire Archaeological Unit and H.B.M.C. on the S. and E. sides of the church in advance of a drainage scheme. Approximately 70 mostly post-medieval burials had effectively destroyed any stratification associated with the construction of the church. However, the present S. porch was found to have succeeded an earlier polygonal structural, perhaps a transept, contemporary with the S. aisle, which is thought to be 13th century. In addition the S. aisle was found to have been constructed over the remains of an earlier flagged yard of uncertain date. At the E. end of the church, a late medieval E.-W. wall was discovered joining the N. aisle. This may represent the remains of a boundary wall separating the monastic and lay communities within the graveyard.

133. CASTLE DONINGTON, HEMINGTON FIELDS (SK 457 301). A watching brief by C. R. Salisbury for Leicestershire Archaeological Unit followed the discovery of a Norman mill site in 1985 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 156-57). Several silted ancient river channels were observed. One produced half an oak rib of a boat, curved ship's timber, and the end of a longitudinal plank or strake with traces of two nails suggesting it may be from a clinker-built boat. In the same channel three grooved stones and a post alignment (? fish weir) were located, the latter providing a radiocarbon date of a.d. 670 ± 70 (HAR-8507). A second fish weir, probably from the same channel provided a radiocarbon date of a.d. 928 ± 55, (Cambridge WAT85). The grooved stones are probably anchor stones giving weight to anchors or 'killicks' tied around their characteristic groove inside a wooden cage-like construction forming the shank of the anchor. Records and finds with Leicestershire Museums.

134. LEICESTER, 107-09 HIGHCROSS STREET (THE CROSS KEYS INN) (SK 582 048). The crown-post roof structure at the rear of this property was noted by D. Smith in 1977 (*Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.*, lII (1976-77), 91-92). Recent renovation of the building has brought more details to light, in particular the extension of one wall plate through the building to the present street frontage, and the discovery of an almost identical wall plate in use as a purlin in the 19th-century roof at the front of the building. Tree-ring dating of the structural timbers (including that reused as a purlin) produced an average last heartwood ring date of 1305, suggesting a felling date of 1320-55 with a probable actual date of c. 1335 (Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory). All Medieval timbers have been preserved *in situ*. The building has been known as the *Cross Keys Inn* at least since the late 19th century, and it is tempting to link it with a 'Cross Keys' noted from 1551 in the borough records.

135. OAKHAM, OAKHAM CASTLE (SK 861 089). A watching brief was undertaken by P. N. Clay for Leicestershire Archaeological Unit and H.B.M.C. during the replacement of a water main. No structural remains were encountered although traces of a possible courtyard S. of the Hall and material of 12th-century date onwards were revealed. Records with Leicestershire Museums.

## LINCOLNSHIRE

See also Additional Entries, 335

LINCOLN. Work by the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, Lincoln City Office, with the help of M.S.C. See further *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1986–87*, Third Annual Report of Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology. Final publication in *The Archaeology of Lincoln*.

136. At *The Lawn Hospital* (SK 974 719) finds recovered from trial investigations include c. 40 sherds of 8th- to 9th-century pottery, the largest group to date from the city. Remains of a bell-casting pit, probably of 12th-century date, were uncovered. The trench was in the vicinity of the now-vanished church of St Bartholomew, probably established in the 11th century. The parish was depopulated by the 13th century, and the church was used as the chapel of a hospital in the 14th. From 1297 the graveyard of the church was used for the burial of Cathedral canons.

In the N. part of the trench several mass graves were unearthed. The burials within the graves varied in number from two to more than twelve. The skeletons were badly damaged but demonstrated that the interments were within communal graves. Two graves contained only the remains of children. Little dating evidence was recovered but what there was suggests a 14th-century date, in which case the burials are likely to be associated with the hospital.

137. At *Lincoln Castle, West Gate* (SK 975 719), the medieval roadway through the gate and the bank to the E. was uncovered by C. Guy, C. Brown and P. Miles, with funding from Lincolnshire County Council, who wish to display the site, and from other sources. Details of the gate were revealed, especially of the internal arch added c. 1230 (Pl. VII, B). The gate had been blocked in the late medieval period. Foundations of a building S. of the passageway were also uncovered.

138. At *St Mark's Station* (SK 973 708) further small-scale work (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 151) close to High Street revealed traces of occupation, mainly in the form of rubbish pits, of 10th- to 12th-century date.

139. At *St Mark's Yard East* (SK 974 708) excavations by P. Chitwood funded by the Home Office revealed remains of a 13th- to 14th-century stone structure containing a stone-lined drain on the High Street frontage. To its N. was a lane leading back to the remains of a late medieval pottery and tile industry. One double tile kiln and one large pottery kiln, of the late medieval Lincolnshire–Humberside type, were uncovered. A vast amount of wasters showed that products included principally simple jugs and baluster jugs, but also other types.

There were slight traces of 10th- to 12th-century occupation, including a floor set back from the High Street. Three successive floor surfaces of the street itself were uncovered at its E. margin, but their dating is at yet imprecise.

140. At *Waterside North* (SK 977 721) trial excavations by P. Miles funded by the developer, Pembroke plc., revealed the remains of hurdle and bank structures of 9th- to 10th-century date which probably formed the river front at this period. It lay c. 35 m N. of the present (canalized) course of the Witham. By the 12th century the waterfront lay further S. and the site contained remains of timber structures of early Norman date. Large-scale work is planned.

## MERSEYSIDE

141. NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, CASTLE HILL (SJ 5961 9619). D. and S. Hollos for North West Archaeological Trust, funded by M.S.C., carried out excavations on this scheduled site, in two areas of severe erosion thought to represent the back-filled shafts of excavations carried out in 1843 in the belief the hill was a burial mound. The mound was found to be constructed

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of fine, loose, friable sand above which a series of turf lines in section were clear evidence of gradual erosion, datable on the basis of a fragment of mid 17th-century pottery since at least that time. The position of the ditch was identified on three sides. Outside the scheduled area the ground was found to have been stripped and covered by modern material during the building of the M6 motorway. The 19th-century excavation could not be reinterpreted, though the existence of the place-name 'Castle Hill Field' as early as 1453 has suggested a link with the principal holding of the lords of Newton. Timbers found within the mound in the 19th century may represent a collapsed structure, such as a small watch-tower associated with the capital message.

142. SUTTON, MICKELHEAD GREEN (SJ 5101 9130). The supposed medieval moated site of St Michael's House was investigated by D. and S. Hollos for North West Archaeological Trust, funded by M.S.C. Excavation across the moat showed no sign of medieval construction, and it is possibly an 18th-century garden feature.

NORFOLK

143. BURSTON, SHIMPLING, ST GEORGE'S CHURCH (TM 1561 8262). During restoration work E. J. Rose for Norfolk Archaeological Unit observed the lifting of the pews. These are 15th century but not in their original setting. Beneath the wooden flooring a rammed clay floor was revealed, with at the W. end of a fragment of a tiled pavement. Eight tiles remained, apparently fitted against the rear pew of the original layout. They appeared to be of late 15th- or early 16th-century type; two bore patterns of running stags, similar to 14th-century Bawsey patterns but enlarged and elongated into a type not apparently recorded before. The tiles are to be preserved *in situ*.

The church has a round tower of flint with vertical bands of brickwork, a brick winding staircase and an octagonal top. It had previously been assumed that the tower was late in date, but removal of render revealed a row of circular windows below the present belfry suggesting an original Saxo-Norman belfry. The vertical brick courses may be repairs made when the staircase and octagonal top were added c.1400.

144. CASTLE RISING CASTLE (TF 6666 2454). Excavation in advance of the construction of a new ticket office was directed by D. A. Gurney for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and H.B.M.C. A small area within the rectangular outwork E. of the great oval ringwork which surrounds the keep was examined. Dumps of redeposited natural c.0.8 m thick from the ringwork ditch were found to cover the area, and these sealed a buried soil containing 12th-century pottery. Earlier excavation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 163) within the W. outwork showed that infilling there took place in the late 12th century during the deepening of the ringwork ditch and heightening of the bank, and it seems probable that the dumps of redeposited natural in the eastern outwork are part of the same late 12th-century remodelling of the defences.

145. EMNETH, ST EDMUND'S CHURCH (TF 4884 0739). Observation by E. J. Rose for Norfolk Archaeological Unit of repairs to the flooring of the N. chapel revealed a portion of a pavement of 25 tiles, apparently continuing through the arcade into the chancel. The tiles appeared to be Flemish, of 14th- to 15th-century date, but were not lifted. In the loose rubble above the pavement and below the modern floor were found another tile of similar type; two fragments of late 13th- to early 14th-century English tiles; and four fragments of tiles of unusual form. The last-mentioned are of a fabric more akin to a roof tile than a floor tile, partly overburnt, with light green glaze. So far they remain unidentified. The loose tiles have been donated to Norwich Castle Museum.

146. GREAT YARMOUTH, 50–56 HOWARD STREET SOUTH (TG 524 070). Partial excavation and survey of the 12th- and 15th-century vaults were undertaken by B. S. Ayers, R. Smith, K. Laws-Chapman, J. Davies and R. Sandino-Eris for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and H.B.M.C. prior to consolidation. The monument consists of a 12th-century barrel-vaulted undercroft, truncated at the W. end, and five attached 15th-century brick-vaulted undercrofts. Survey work consisted of a photographic record, drawn plans and sections. Excavation was confined to those cases of the brick-vaulted undercroft where underpinning was necessary. Mortar floors were uncovered as well as a possible compacted pebble floor.

NORWICH. Work for Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

147. At *Old Cattle Market Car Park (Castle Mall)* (TG 233 0846) trial excavation by B. S. Ayers and J. E. Bown supported by Estates and General Investments plc started in advance of work on this 2.63 ha site. Work in 1987 uncovered part of the rampart on the E. side of the S. bailey, standing almost 3 m high, with ditch outside. Excavation of this ditch proceeds and considerable quantities of artefacts are being recovered.

148. At *The Cathedral* (TG 235 089) excavations were undertaken by B. S. Ayers, J. E. Bown and P. Millington Wallace supported by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral and M.S.C. prior to construction of ancillary accommodation in the angle of the N. nave aisle and N. transept. Only the top 1 m of deposits could be removed, the remainder being sealed by the new floor. Evidence was found for use of the site as a graveyard — possibly in the pre-Conquest period although a relationship with the Cathedral could not be proved. In addition, a substantial wall of flint abutted the foundation plinth of the N. transept, forming a D-shaped feature 3.2 × 1.6 m. Considerable amounts of limestone waste indicated the location of a masons' yard. Report forthcoming in *East Anglian Archaeol.*

149. At *Dragon Hall (the Old Barge), King Street* (TG 236 082) excavation and survey were undertaken within this large 15th-century merchant's hall by B. S. Ayers and P. Millington Wallace prior to development of the building as a Heritage Centre. Most work consisted of recording of the ground-floor rubble walls, many of which pre-date the first-floor rooms with their crown-post roof. Excavation in the basement demonstrated that cellars had been inserted, probably in the 17th century, removing late medieval levels. Elements of a post-built structure of 12th-century date were recovered. Further excavation suggests an important entrance from the River Wensum E. of the building. Summary illustrated report in B. S. Ayers, *Digging Deeper* (Norfolk Museums Service 1987).

150. At *130–132 Magdalen Street* (TG 231 096) excavations of the church and graveyard of the now-lost St Margaret *in combusto* were undertaken by B. S. Ayers, J. E. Bown and P. Millington Wallace funded by Norwich City Council and M.S.C. The church, also known as St Margaret *ubi sepeliunter suspensi* ('where those who have been hanged are buried'), seems to have been established c. 1100 and had ceased to be used by 1462. Much of the site remained open land until this century although the church site itself was completely destroyed by 17th- to 19th-century buildings. Of the graveyard c. 436 articulated burials were recovered with an estimated 500+ disarticulated individuals. Many were buried in groups, often in irregular positions. Although W.–E. supine burials were the norm there were numerous prone burials, supine and prone burials reversed E.–W., some N.–S. and one group of seven individuals buried head-to-toe (Pl. VIII). Some inhumations were clearly hurried, individuals being thrown into pits without ceremony. Very few children were recovered although this may reflect zoning burial. The E., S. and N. boundaries of the graveyard were defined; it is suspected that the W. boundary was almost reached. An estimated 70 per cent of the graveyard assemblage has been recovered. Final report forthcoming in *East Anglian Archaeol.*

(NORFOLK)

151. At *Great Hall, Flowerpot Court, Oak Street* (TG 226 094) excavation and survey were undertaken by B. S. Ayers and P. Millington Wallace supported by M.S.C. in and adjacent to the remains of the 15th-century hall. The building, damaged by bombing in the Second World War and repaired in the 1950s, is being converted into offices. It is a rare survival of such a structure in Norwich with marked parallels to an excavated building at St Martin-at-Palace Plain in 1981. Excavation at the street frontage revealed that buildings here were less substantial than the surviving hall. Occupation of the site dated from the 13th century.

152. At *River Lane* (TG 236 093) trial excavation was undertaken by B. S. Ayers, J. E. Bown and J. M. Huddle in conjunction with Anglian Water Authority adjacent to the city wall. The excavation was on the inside of the wall in the area of a turret adjacent to the River Wensum. The work demonstrated that those parts of the flint turret visible above the ground level are of modern construction but that they overlie the buried remains of the turret proper which has an entrance doorway dressed in brick. The city wall itself has been much refaced, at one point giving the impression that the wall thins whereas the excavation proved that it did not. Some 2–3 m of wall lies below ground. Excavation was in advance of a proposed drainage scheme, now deferred.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

153. BARTON SEAGRAVE, ST BOTOLPH'S CHURCH (SP 888 771). Alterations to floor levels within the church revealed parts of the S. wall of the 12th-century nave, the foundations of the 14th-century aisle, and associated burials, all beneath extensive Victorian remodelling. Finds and copies of records made by B. Dix of Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit have been placed with the Parochial Church Council; publication in *Northamptonshire Archaeol.*

154. FINESHADE ABBEY (SP 973 976). An evaluation of the character and date of archaeological levels affected by proposed development on a scheduled site was undertaken by A. G. Johnston for Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit and H.B.M.C. The NE. corner of the 12th-century castle rampart and rubble from the demolition of the succeeding Augustinian priory were located. Should development proceed, further work will be undertaken in 1988.

## NORTHAMPTON. Work for Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Unit.

155. At *Gold Street* (SP 7522 6037) a watching brief by M. Shaw was undertaken during the construction of a small shopping complex, revealing a layer of brown sandy soil at least 0.8 m deep sealed below 0.6 m of post-medieval build-up. Pottery of the 10th to 14th centuries was recovered from the layer which might thus seal important late Saxon deposits.

154. At *Peacock Way* (SP 7554 6058) a watching brief by M. Shaw revealed ten pits of the 13th to 15th centuries but no earlier medieval material on a site immediately E. of Market Square. This tallies with documentary evidence, for Market Square was described as waste ground as late as 1235, and is further evidence that the intra-mural area of medieval Northampton was not initially densely settled.

157. At *St James' Place* (SP 7522 6027) excavation trenches were dug within a proposed large-scale development area by M. Shaw with grant aid from H.B.M.C. The intention was to characterize the earliest occupation of the area and to locate the town's late Saxon defences which it was thought might run through the site. Post-holes, slots, and rubbish pits of the 10th to 12th centuries were discovered only 0.4 m below the modern surface. A shallow E.–W. ditch at the S. end of the site appeared to be 12th century rather than late Saxon and is

perhaps more likely to have been a property boundary rather than a defensive line. Since few features cut into the late Saxon and Norman levels larger scale excavating may have a better chance of recovering complete building- and plot-plans than is normal on Northampton sites. Should the development go ahead further excavations will take place.

158. At *St Peter's Way* (SP 7492 6030) trial-trenching by M. Shaw with the support of H.B.M.C. provided the first evidence for a town wall on the SW. side of Northampton. The heavily robbed remains of a stone wall, 1.2 m thick, were uncovered on the inner lip of a shallow, flat-bottomed ditch which was up to 13.4 m wide but only 0.8 m deep. The wall may have gone out of use as early as the late 13th century when the area inside the ditch was given over to tanning. The ditch itself was apparently completely filled in by the 16th century at latest, and certainly the town defences had completely disappeared from the area by the time of Speed's Map of 1610.

159. At *Woolmonger Street* (SP 7528 6034) within a proposed large-scale development area, an evaluation trench was excavated in the yard of 31-33 Woolmonger Street by M. Shaw with grant aid from H.B.M.C. Due to later disturbances, only an area of *c.* 1 × 2 m of archaeological deposits was preserved. This however contained evidence of importance for below the partially robbed wall of a medieval building there was a post-hole which, in its fill and associated layers, contained late Saxon Northampton Ware and mid Saxon pottery. This latter occurrence is particularly interesting as the site lies some 250 m W. of the known area of mid Saxon occupation around St Peter's Church. Should development proceed, further excavations will take place.

RAUNDS (SP 99 73). Excavations undertaken as part of the Raunds Area Project (see *Northamptonshire Archaeol.*, xx (1985), 3-21), jointly managed by Northamptonshire County Council and H.B.M.C. with support from M.S.C. and, for West Cotton, from ARC (Southern) Ltd.

160. At *Burystead* (TL 007 732) excavations were undertaken by M. Audouy prior to housing development on a site considered to be the location of the Burystead Manor (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 153). The commencement of occupation in the 6th to 7th centuries was attested by a large quantity of pottery found both in the fillings of contemporary post-holes and from later levels, but the form of the associated settlement cannot be easily identified. Similarly, though the residual occurrence of 8th-century pottery, including imported Ipswich Ware, suggests the proximity of some form of occupation at that time, no mid Saxon features were recognized.

In the late Saxon period a loose network of long, narrow ditches, running at right angles to each other in a series of N.-S. and E.-W. alignments, may represent the forerunner of the medieval tenement system. Throughout the Middle Ages, however, activity appears to have been chiefly agricultural, on the basis of the scarcity of features (cattle burial) and the poor, residual assemblage of medieval pottery. More intensive occupation, attested by a dovecote, a drying oven, and several stone floors, occurred subsequently, but their remains had been extensively robbed-out by the time the site was abandoned in the early 19th century.

161. At *Thorpe End* (SP 99 72) excavations and survey were undertaken by S. Parry in advance of factory and housing development. The excavation of 828 sq m exposed pits, gullies, and post-holes dated to the 6th to 7th centuries. Fieldwalking, based on the traverses spaced at 15 m intervals, in adjacent arable fields produced 320 early Saxon sherds over an area of 1.5 ha. Larger quantities of 11th- to 13th-century pottery were also recovered. Further excavation along the medieval street frontage, partly on surviving earthworks (cf. *M.V.R.G. Ann. Rep.* (1975), 13), revealed deposits of the 11th to 13th centuries, including a boundary ditch later replaced by walls. A 15th-century building and limestone quarries were also investigated.

(NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

162. At *West Cotton* (SP 976 725) excavations by D. Windell have been in progress since March 1985 in advance of road construction and gravel quarrying. By December 1988 c. 12,000 sq m, representing approximately half a deserted hamlet, will have been investigated. For the site's general historical sequence see *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 153–54.

The main period of stone building in the settlement dates from c. 1250 to c. 1400–50. The structures were exceptionally well-preserved, some walls standing up to 1 m high and with internal features still intact. Five separate plots or 'tenements' fronting up to the central green have now been recognized (Fig. 5):

*Tenement A* comprised a range of domestic buildings 31 m long fronting onto the green. It was formed by a small chamber, hall, cross-passage room, 'kitchen', and an ancillary room probably containing a stairway. Behind this frontage were a slightly trapezoidal structure,

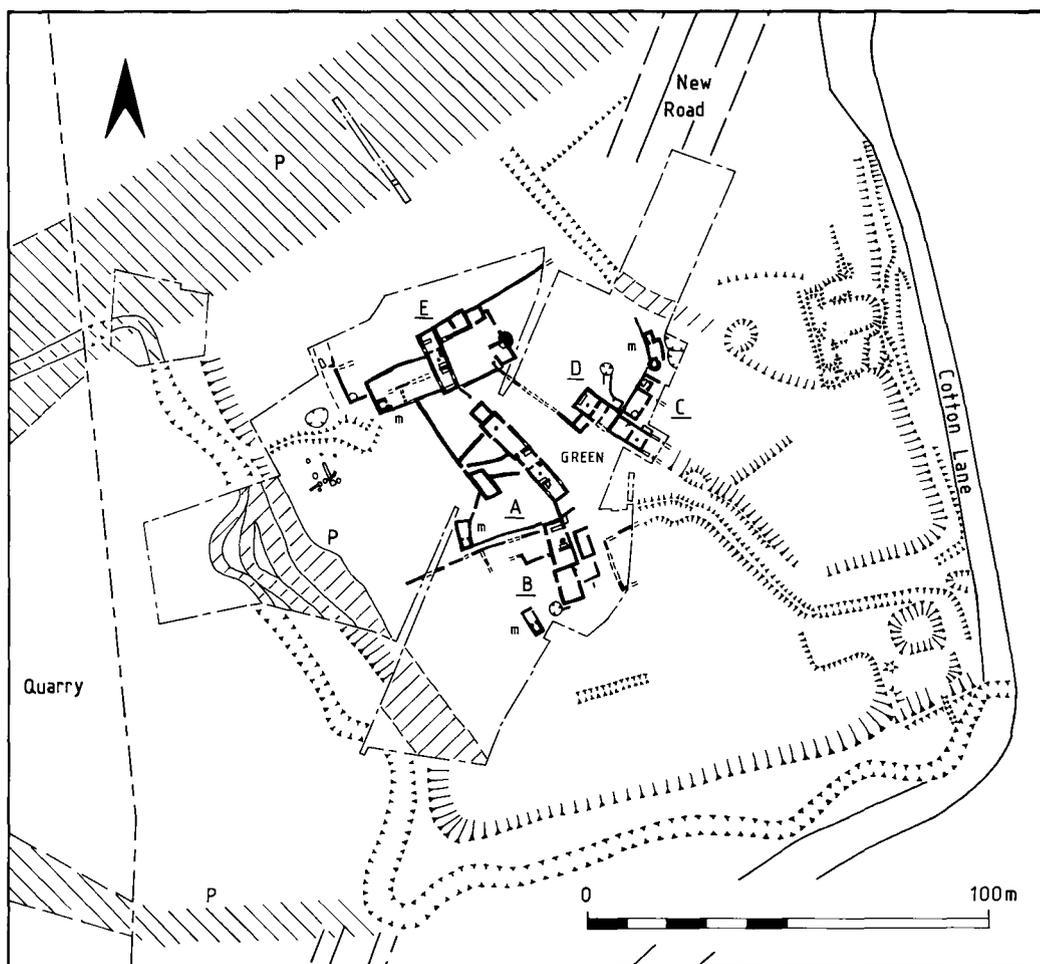


FIG. 5

## WEST COTTON, RAUNDS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Earthworks of medieval village and excavated buildings; sites of maltings indicated by 'm'

6.5 × 3 m, and a separate malthouse with a square oven attached to a small rectangular room. Tenement A was divided from Tenement B by a narrow passageway.

Tenement B contained two main structures of cross-passage design, the eastern 8 × 4.4 m and the other 7 × 4.5 m with a large hearth and stone-lined pit or trough similarly stained to one in Tenement E. These buildings were later joined, creating a small room between. A further building in front contained a baking oven in its earliest phase. The final boundary had encroached onto the green by c. 5 m beyond the original medieval frontage. The green itself was represented by a badly worn limestone rubble surface which had been covered, after occupation had ceased, by up to 1 m of clay, probably from flooding or deliberate empondment.

Tenement C included a large barn which, if symmetrical about a central door, would have been c. 24 m × 4 m. In the later medieval period the door had been partially blocked and the interior was divided into small domestic rooms. A yard connected with another building was probably associated with cereal-processing and also led to a large malt-house, which differed from others in having a circular wall-footing at one end integrated as a vat-enclosure wall.

To the NW. a further small group of structures has been defined as *Tenement D*. Initially it consisted of a single large room containing a baking oven, but was later divided into three with a small domestic room at the W. and a byre at the E. A small room butted onto the front of the structure, and a small sunken chamber at the rear was connected by a walled passageway to a well.

Tenement E lies at the NW. side of the green. Three structures, each of several rooms, were arranged around a central courtyard which gave access onto the green. The SW. building contained a central 'kitchen' between rooms with flagstone floors, the northern possessing a stone-lined pit or trough with heavy, (?) chemical staining similar to that in Tenement B. To the N. was another structure at the E., which measured 4 × 3.4 m and had an unusual doorway 2.2 m wide. At its N. corner a circular structure with a step within has been interpreted as the base of a stairway. A large walled enclosure to the W. of these buildings contained another malthouse.

As yet no detailed analysis of environmental evidence is available, though a high arable orientation is already evident. Work has also been carried out in palaeochannels of the River Nene nearby. Several contained small timber and limestone structures (?fish-weirs) and debris from flax-retting has been located in the channel forming the N. boundary of the hamlet. To the S. and E. the hamlet was bounded by a stream which fed into the main palaeochannel to the N. Excavation shows that this stream was partially 'canalised' in the medieval period and finally embanked to create a stream above the level of the surrounding land. The rationale of this is unknown, but generation of water-power or flood-control seem likely.

163. SULGRAVE (SP 5560 4528). Prior to a minor housing development on part of the site of Sulgrave Castle (cf. *Archaeol. J.*, cxxxiv (1977), 105-14), an evaluation was undertaken by C. Addison-Jones, Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit, for H.B.M.C. The site, fronting Park Lane, may have formed part of a castle bailey, although excavation revealed only a succession of modern layers up to 1.4 m deep overlying natural. A small amount of residual late Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered, but there was no evidence for the survival of stratigraphy of those dates. The site was reinstated. Archive report and finds in Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive.

164. WEEDON LOIS (SP 6019 4700). Construction of a driveway to Elizabeth House exposed in section stratigraphy lying close to the scheduled site of a motte or ringwork. An undated bank and wall were recorded by C. Cadman, Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit which may relate either to the scheduled site or to the construction of an adjacent sunken lane. Small quantities of unstratified medieval pottery were recovered. Finds and records to Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive.

## NORTHUMBERLAND

165. HARTINGTON MOOR (centred NY 980 895). Members of the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, completed fieldwalking some 5 ha, identifying over 200 man-made features dating probably from the 2nd millennium B.C. to the present.

166. HOLY ISLAND, GREEN SHIEL (NU 123 436). P. Beavitt, D. O'Sullivan, University of Leicester, and R. Young, St David's University College, Lampeter, report that in 1985–87, the excavation of an early medieval building (the southernmost of those described in *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985) was completed. The building was of drystone construction and was divided into five compartments, two of which were paved. There were also two entrances, one in the N.–W. gable wall and one in the middle of the E. wall. Many deposits contained quantities of shell and bone refuse but there were few datable finds, apart from 3 coins: two stycas and a penny of Aethelred of Wessex. No pottery was found. Charcoal scatters were uncovered but there was no clear evidence for a hearth and it is possible that the site was used for housing animals: the complete skeletons of a cow and a calf were found in the earliest destruction/demolition levels at the S. end of the building. Further excavation is planned for 1988.

167. HOVINGHAM, WELTON (NZ 065 676). Survey of the D.M.V. and its environs by members of the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 154), concentrating on the S. of the settlement. Ridge-and-furrow and a probable water-control system were recorded. Evidence is complex: the rectilinear village plan both overlies and is overlain by ridge-and-furrow; broad ridge-and-furrow is cut by a bank and ditch interpreted as a leat, but split by narrower ridges which respect the leat. Detailed structural analysis of the Hall continued.

## OXFORDSHIRE

168. BAMPTON CASTLE (SP 310 031). W. J. Blair, with Oxford University Archaeological Society, investigated the buildings and earthworks of a castle for which Aymer de Valence obtained licence to crenellate in 1315. The surviving remains, a vaulted gatehouse with a small attached chamber-block and a length of curtain wall, can be interpreted in the light of field and map evidence and a sketch made by Anthony Wood in 1664 (Fig. 6). The castle originally comprised a huge square enclosure, symmetrically planned, with corner towers and intermediate corbelled-out turrets. Its closest analogies are with late 14th-century castles and fortified houses, though it is earlier and far larger than other known examples.

169. BAMPTON, CHURCH PRECINCT AND DEANERY (SP 312 024). W. J. Blair, with Oxford University Archaeological Society, excavated sections through the perimeter of an oval enclosure surrounding the church and vicarages, and investigated the 'Deanery' (rectory manor-house) which stands outside the enclosure immediately W. of the parish church. The earliest phase of precinct boundary so far identified is a ditch with 12th- or 13th-century fills; this seems to have been replaced in the late 13th century by a substantial timber-faced bank fronting on to a shallower ditch. The Deanery contains evidence for three Romanesque building phases, the earliest a small two-storey range, aligned W.–E. on the central axis of the church, with three loop lights in its E. wall at basement level. This can probably be identified with a 'chapel with a lower chamber' mentioned in 1317, and may have been built in the late 11th or early 12th century as a double chapel. The Domesday tenant of Bampton church was Robert Losinga, Bishop of Hereford, who built a double chapel in his own palace grounds.

170. BINSEY (SP 486 080). W. J. Blair with the Oxford University Archaeological Society excavated two sections through the perimeter of an oval earthwork enclosure around *Binsey Church*, known in the 12th century as *Thornbiri* and traditionally associated with St Frideswide. There were at least three phases of boundary ditch, one associated with a thick stone

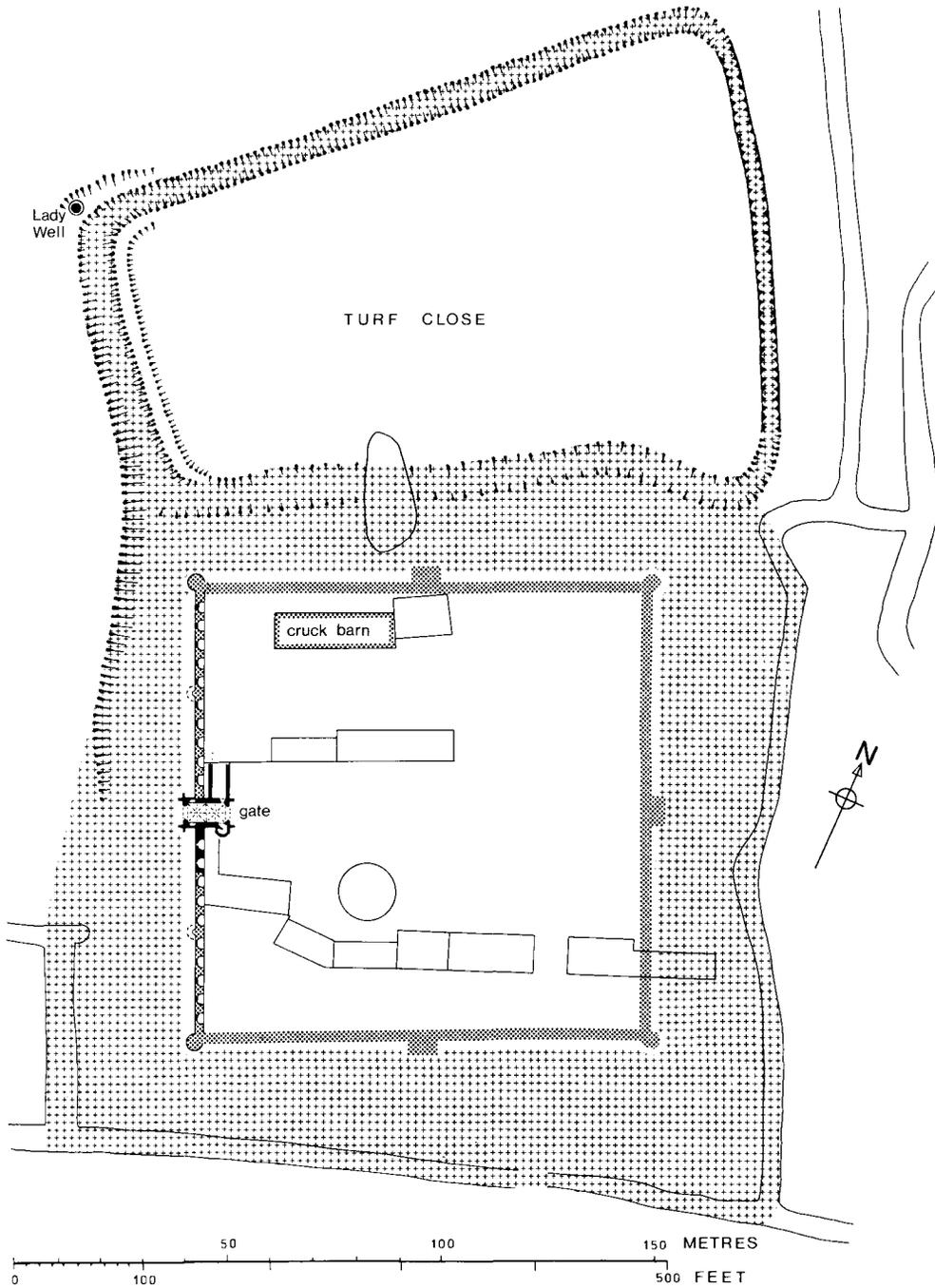


FIG. 6

BAMPTON CASTLE, OXFORDSHIRE

Reconstruction of 14th-century plan, based upon surviving remains, Anthony Wood's drawing of 1668, and 1827 inclosure map

(OXFORDSHIRE)

wall or revetted rampart. The ditch-fills produced a quantity of bone but only two stratified potsherds, both in an early to mid Saxon grass-tempered fabric. An Anglo-Saxon date is therefore proposed for the enclosure, which may be either defensive or monastic.

171. OXFORD, MAGDALEN COLLEGE (SP 522 061). Excavation and salvage recording by B. G. Durham, G. H. Lambrick and M. Roberts of Oxford Archaeological Unit have added significantly to the interpretation of the infirmary reported last year (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 155–56). The narrow arcaded building with a culvert proved to be only the E. end of a much larger structure with three (or four) separate arcades. This complex building was all of one phase, its foundations having been built on the bed of the medieval River Cherwell, before the inside of the building was reinstated with gravel.

The new footings make most sense as the E. end of an 18 m wide infirmary of the twin-halled type recently excavated at Ospringe, Kent. (*Arch. Cantiana* xcv (1979), 85). At Oxford, however, the E. gable end of the twin halls was supported on three piers, and beyond it was an E. annexe, i.e. the building previously described as a narrow N.–S. infirmary (Fig. 7).

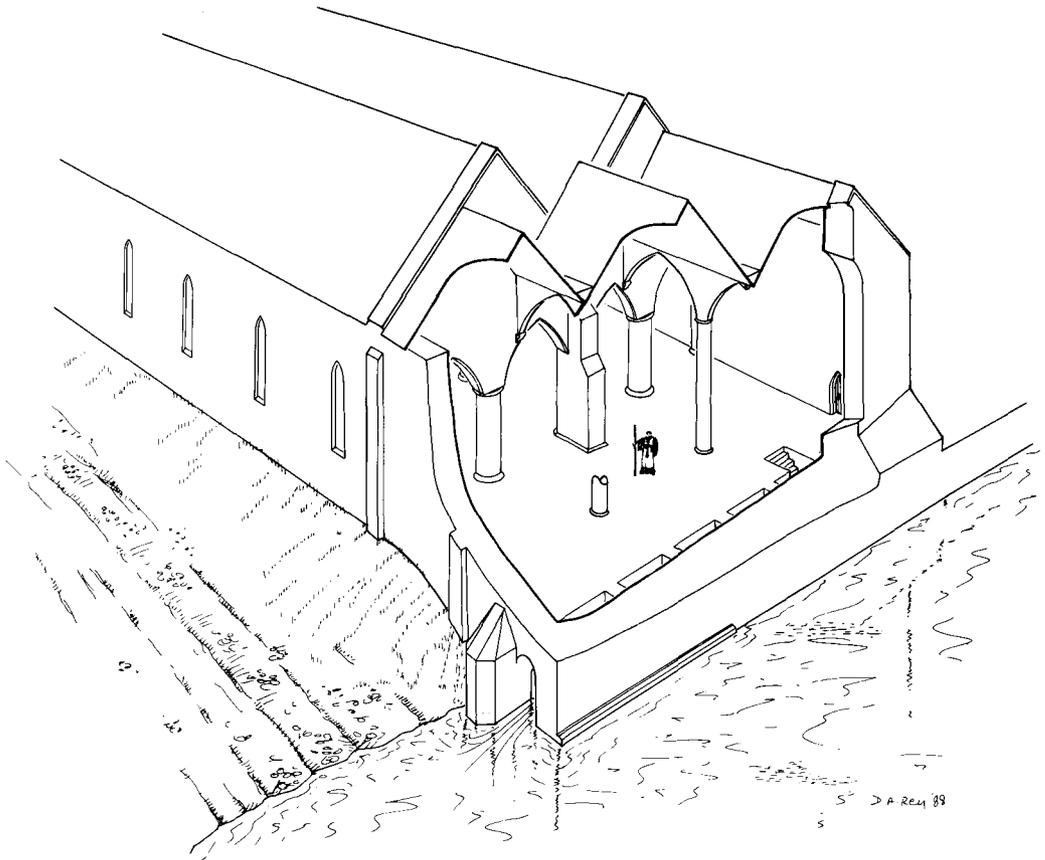


FIG. 7

## MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

Possible reconstruction of E. end of infirmary of St John's Hospital, c. 1231

This E. annexe was shown to have two pier bases, which presumably supported its roof structure. It is, however, not clear whether this represents the two easternmost bays of the main infirmary building which had reverted from a twin-halled to an aisled construction, or whether it was a three-bay N.-S. arcade of an annexe whose specialized function justified roofing in an innovative way. Both would have been effective ways of stopping short the main central arcade of the twin halls, which would allow a central E. window to be fitted.

The annexe is provisionally interpreted as an infirmary chapel in the typical 13th-century position, with the N. door leading to a vestry. The water supply is incongruous however, unless it is seen as an integral part of the healing process in this hospital dedicated to St John the Baptist.

172. SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, PREBENDAL HOUSE (SP 280 181). The complex of 17th-century house and 14th-century barn forms the medieval centre of a prebend of Salisbury Cathedral. An archaeological survey was made by B. Durham of Oxford Archaeological Unit, with Wychwoods Local History Society, on behalf of Messrs. Mitrecroft Ltd during redevelopment.

Graves have been recorded previously over much of the S. lawn, and their distribution now suggests that half the present curtilage was taken out of the churchyard when the house was established. The date may coincide with the erection of the prebend c. 1100–1116. An alternative is 1227, when the presentation of the first vicar may have coincided with the building of a new house for the prebendary, leaving the previous defended house 150 m to the S.

Excavation showed that the present 'hall' range is an extension of a hall or chamber block 10.6 × 7.9 m, including the known window in the W. gable overlooking the church.

A small building in the present N. range embodied two originally freestanding piers in its barnyard elevation. The piers have timber elements at two levels and in two axes, which may have been the floor timbers of a first-floor granary raised to a height of 2.1 m. The only datable features are the shallow pilasters on the outer face of each pier, which are assumed to be Romanesque rather than Gothic in inspiration, and are therefore unlikely to be much later than the putative establishment of the house on this site by 1227.

#### SHROPSHIRE

See site 324, Offa's and Wat's Dykes.

173. TELFORD, MADELEY COURT (SJ 695 051). Rescue excavation and structural survey by C. Moffett to Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit for H.B.M.C. at a medieval grange rebuilt as an Elizabethan mansion revealed evidence for the earliest phase of the establishment. This comprises part of a stone structure of the late 12th or early 13th century, and similarities of construction between this and a substantial stone-lined drain leading from one of the two medieval fishponds on the site suggest that these are of the same date.

The work provided an opportunity to reconsider the complex sequence of standing and excavated buildings investigated by R. Meeson (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiii (1979), 277). In the medieval period, following the construction of the late 12th- or early 13th-century building, a cellared hall was built in about the second quarter of the 13th century, and a chamber block and a kitchen were added in the early 15th century. There was further extension including a tower to the hall range in the later 15th century; a small chapel was built in the forecourt at this date.

Finds and archive to Shropshire County Museum Service; publication intended in *Archaeol. J.*

#### SOMERSET

174. GLASTONBURY, FAIRFIELD AND CONVENT FIELDS (ST 497 386). The existence of numerous earthworks in the Fairfield has been known for many years and in 1987 planning

(SOMERSET)

permission was granted for development on part of the site. An agreement was reached between the developer and Mendip District Council so that archaeological recording could be carried out. Funding came through the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society while the developer contributed some machine time.

Four trial trenches were excavated by C. and N. Hollinrake to determine the structure of the main bank and ditch and associated deposits. A number of medieval pottery sherds were located in the fill of the ditch suggesting that it went out of use in the 14th century. The main bank was a clay structure *c.* 17 m wide and *c.* 1 m high. A number of timber posts and stakes had been used to support the base of the bank and samples were removed for radiocarbon analysis. The southern part of the site was covered with a thick layer of hillwash material and a number of abraded Romano-British sherds and a (?) Saxon key were recovered in those layers.

It is suggested that this bank and ditch represents some form of water leat or canal connecting the mill stream at Northover with the abbey complex. Further work is needed to confirm this and the proposed developments in Wearyall Park may provide some additional evidence.

175. —, ST JOHN'S CHURCH (ST 5001 3902). Repaving works within the chancel of St John's church necessitated the recording of a substantial part of the chancel and N. chancel. The work was undertaken by R. A. Croft, P. Ellis, H. M. Woods and C. and N. Hollinrake for the Parish Council and Somerset County Council.

Earlier excavations and observations in the church had suggested that the earlier stone church on the site was Norman in date (*Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, cxxvi (1982), 33–38). The repaving works resulted in the disturbance of a substantial part of the chancel floor to an average depth of 0.5 m below the existing floor level. The positions of several post-medieval grave cuts and vaults were noted. It soon became apparent that the settlement of these graves had resulted in the collapse of the lias stone floor.

Examination of the foundations of the present chancel arch confirmed that the first stone chancel was considerably narrower (4.42 m) than the later medieval chancel (6.1 m). The end of the early chancel was not located but analysis of the plan would suggest that it may have extended 6.7 m E. of the present chancel arch, forming a typically cruciform building.

Finds were very scarce. A small fragment of 14th-century painted window glass and fragments of glazed tiles were the only medieval artefacts noted and these were in redeposited contexts. A large number of plaster fragments were seen in the fill of the Victorian restoration layers and these have been provisionally identified as coming from the 16th-century plaster ceiling removed when the church was restored *c.* 1857. All finds have been deposited at the County Museum, Taunton.

176. TAUNTON, TANGRED STREET (ST 231 246). Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site at Tangred Street. Work was funded by Taunton Deane Borough Council, H.B.M.C. and Somerset County Council.

The 2-acre site had been the property of the Augustinian priory. The Stockwell stream, which now runs in a culvert across the site, was dug in the 14th century to provide water for the priory. The line of the medieval borough defences was assumed to run through the W. end of the site, following the alignments seen in previous excavations in Hawkes Yard.

Five trenches were dug, trench II confirming the survival of a medieval bank and ditch. The latter was filled with black and brown silts which produced 17th-century pottery from the upper layers, giving a final date for its disuse. The total width of the ditch was *c.* 10 m. In addition, two further ditches were discovered in the area immediately outside the defences. They both contained 12th-century pottery and appeared to be running parallel to, and E. of, the main ditch. It is generally accepted that the main ditch was dug in the 12th century and so

these other features may represent part of a 'multivallate' system of this date. However, both ditches were quickly infilled by natural silting and not redug: full report with County S.M.R.

177. WELLINGTON, ST JOHN'S CHURCH (ST 1408 2092). The installation of an underfloor heating system, associated with the removal of the pews in the nave of the church, revealed the extensive remains of earlier wall footings. Dwarf brick walls supported the Victorian timber floor and a 0.4 m deep void had been left below this. No attempt had been made to seal off the earlier floor layers and the area was covered in Victorian rubble fragments and loose soil.

The N. half of the nave was archaeologically recorded by R. A. Croft and the area at the bases of the N. arcade examined in detail. The existing, largely 15th-century columns, were set at an unusual angle on rectangular stone slabs 1 m sq. These slabs had been lain onto a limestone rubble and pebble foundation. This footing has been interpreted as marking the original line of the early medieval or Norman wall of the nave. Very little dating evidence was recovered and the suggestion of a Norman date is based largely on the relative stratigraphy with the known architectural features.

178. WEMBDON, WEMBDON HILL (ST 279 278). R. A. Croft and H. M. Woods continued excavations at the Early Christian cemetery for Somerset County Council and the Bridgwater & District Archaeological Society (cf. *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, cxxx (1986), 130, 151).

These excavations were carried out in advance of landscaping works in a private garden. Five more extended inhumations orientated with feet to the E. were excavated on the N. flank of the hill. They represented the continuation of one of the three rows of burials previously excavated on the crest of the hill. The grave cuts were sealed by a layer of hillwash 0.30 m thick. After the removal of the hillwash, one of the graves was evident as a slight mound of charcoaly dark soil, the remainder as amorphous dark areas in the red sand palaeosol into which they were cut.

One of the graves yielded a shroud pin; there was no evidence of coffins. The acid soil had destroyed the structure of many of the smaller bones, but long bones were sufficiently well preserved to be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Sponsorship for the radiocarbon dating of four of these skeletons has been obtained from the Central Electricity Generating Board, Hinkley Point, and from H.B.M.C. Excavations will continue and a fuller report published.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE

179. BASWICH, ST THOMAS'S PRIORY (ST 950 230). The upstanding remains of the Augustinian priory of St Thomas at Baswich, two miles E. of Stafford, and its associated post-medieval buildings, were surveyed. The priory was founded c. 1174 and dissolved in 1538. The priory remains visible above the ground consist of part of the 13th-century wall of the N. transept of the church including a respond pier and aumbry; the S. wall of the S. cloister, still standing up to first-floor height; and parts of the priory bridge. In the 1960s, some burials of the priory cemetery were exposed by excavation prior to the installation of a septic tank N. of the church. Investigation of a large pit, illegally dug on this Scheduled Ancient Monument, revealed the corner of a substantially-built sandstone building interpreted as part of the priory gatehouse. All upstanding structures were drawn at a scale of 1:20 with full elevation and cross-sections. They included two 16th- to 17th-century stone-built ranges SW. of the church; one incorporated at least one medieval wall which may have been associated with a documented mill on the River Sow.

Excavations supervised by Andrew Simpson for Staffordshire County Council, with support from M.S.C.

180. DRAYTON BASSETT (SK 193 002). Excavation in advance of housing development continue at this large medieval moated site. Sections of the enclosure ditch, a central well, a

(STAFFORDSHIRE)

stone drain, a large aisled building, the precinct wall and other buildings with sandstone/cobble foundations were uncovered. Pottery ranging from Saxo-Norman to the 14th to 15th centuries, including imported Saintonge ware, has been recovered. There are considerable indications of industrial activity on the site including ironworking.

#### LICHFIELD

181. *South Gate of the Cathedral Close* (SK 1165 0957). In 1987 a section of the foundations of the medieval S. gate to the Cathedral Close was excavated at the SW. edge of the garden of St Mary's House adjacent to Dam Street and Reeve Lane. Part of the S. face of the gate was revealed, built of coursed sandstone ashlar with a rubble core, c. 1.85 m wide. A group of residual medieval pottery was recovered. The gate as excavated appears to be contemporary with the early 14th-century Cathedral Close wall, and has similar masons' marks to those found on the cellar walls of St Mary's House nearby.

182. *Dam Street, St Mary's House* (SK 1167 0978; PRN 07522). Survey of the sandstone-built cellars of St Mary's House confirmed that they form part of a medieval building integral and contemporary with the early 14th-century Cathedral Close wall. Indeed, masons' marks noted on these cellar walls are similar to those found on the face of the S. gate of the close during excavation (see above), reinforcing the suggestion that walls and house are contemporary. The house seems to have been built around the sides of a small courtyard set against the E. curtain wall. Part of the lower S. range was blocked and sealed during 19th-century rebuilding, but several medieval features survive, including a shouldered lintel door and W. facing window, together with large windows at first-floor level in the E. and S. walls, a hexagonal stair turret at the SE. angle, and a garderobe shaft and internal passage within the E. wall. The passage also passes through the S. wall.

183. *Friars Alley* (SK 116 094; PRN 48). In 1986 two trenches were excavated prior to rebuilding works on the N. edge of the site of the Franciscan friary, founded in the 12th century and dissolved in 1538, and part-excavated in 1933. A trial trench in the E. garden of the poultry store revealed a deposit that yielded much 12th- to 14th-century pottery of two main types, comparable to the type series established for the Moulds Yard, Tamworth, excavation (Tamworth Castle Museum). The second trench was excavated alongside the adjacent Friars Alley, and revealed c. 10m of well-mortared sandstone wall surviving up to five courses high. This appears from 17th-century map evidence to be part of the precinct wall. The S. side of the wall was buried below the alley, but the N. edge was abutted by deposits yielding medieval and Tudor pottery.

184. *St Chad's Cathedral School* (SK 1142 0972). Prior to the extension of modern school buildings on this site at the NW. corner of the Cathedral Close, four trial holes were cut in the school yard; two against the back S. edge of the line of the 14th-century Cathedral Close wall, and two further S. closer to the existing school buildings. No hole reached natural or medieval ground surface though residual 12th- to 14th-century pottery was recovered. The two trenches on the line of the close wall both exposed the top of the surviving structure of the close wall, heavily damaged in the Civil War. In both trenches the mortared core of the red sandstone wall was exposed to a depth of 1.8 m, and its full width of 2.5 m in the easternmost trench. In both trenches the remains of the wall were sealed by later dumping layers and on the outer (N.) face by the present 18th-century brick boundary wall.

185. *St John Street* (SK 117 092; PRN 3949). Excavations, assisted by a grant from the developers, Masstype, revealed a number of medieval and post-medieval features on the site of the former 'Bikers Shop', St John Street, demolished in 1986. The site lies adjacent to that

of the former Culstubble Gate, just inside the line of the city ditch, cut *c.* 1130 by Bishop Roger de Clinton as part of his replanning of the S. side of the city. Trenching approximately in line with the gate revealed the N. lip of this ditch, cutting the natural sandstone. A machine-cut trench at the rear W. of the site also indicated the line of the ditch. On the city side of the ditch a small medieval pit contained charred wood, seeds and large fragments of sooted medieval cooking pot, possibly of a date contemporary with the ditch cutting.

186. ROCESTER, NEW CEMETERY SITE (SK 111396). Excavations by I. M. Ferris and A. S. Esmonde Cleary for Birmingham University uncovered a third, late medieval malting oven S. of the two examined in 1986. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 159). The new example was key-hole shaped and its chamber was lined with cobble, stone, and reused Roman tiles.

SUFFOLK

187. EYE (TM 1475 7380). Excavations by Suffolk County Council, with support from M.S.C., at the end of the inner bailey of the castle revealed two stone towers and connecting chambers against the N. curtain wall. Abutting these buildings, in the interior of the bailey, 1.6 m of post-medieval dumping lay above a destruction level provisionally dated to the 14th century.

IPSWICH

188. At *Buttermarket* (TM 1630 4445) excavations were directed by K. Wade, for Suffolk County Council sponsored by Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd., prior to a large-scale town centre redevelopment. The area is that of the Anglo-Saxon town centre and corresponds to the precincts of the medieval Carmelite friary. Excavation has so far revealed a metalled lane, 3 m wide, abandoned in the later 9th century, five Saxon buildings, and the N. cloister range of the friary.

189. At *Boss Hall* (TM 1430 4523) a 38 × 6 m transect was excavated by K. Wade across this moated manor site prior to development. The moat had been constructed in the 14th century sealing 13th-century occupation beside the River Gipping. Traces of medieval septaria walls survived badly damaged by the foundations of post-medieval buildings.

190. SNAPE (TM 402 593). W. Filmer-Sankey for the Snape Historical Trust and Suffolk County Council continued the excavation of an area of *c.* 17 × 20 m, first examined in 1986, on the site of the Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery and ship burial (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 160). 21 inhumation and 16 cremation burials have now been located within the area. All cremations and 11 inhumations have been excavated.

191. SUTTON HOO (TM 288 478). M.O. Carver for the Sutton Hoo Research Trust sponsored by B.B.C., British Museum, National Maritime Museum, Society of Antiquaries of London and Suffolk County Council continued excavation throughout the year on Sector 2, the first area of the scheduled monument to be investigated in the present campaign (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 160). By the end of 1987 the platforms of buried soil under Mounds 2 and 5 had been revealed; beside and beneath them were pits, palisade trenches and ditches, probably of prehistoric date. These features have yet to be excavated (Pl. ix, A).

Mound 2 (Pl. ix, B) was much disturbed by rabbits and overlain by the upcast from previous diggings. Much if not all of the mound had originally been quarried from a broad irregular ditch surrounding the mound, which had silted up before being ploughed over, probably in the late Middle Ages. The mound had spread into the ditch, and would originally have been higher and steeper-sided. Rabbit burrows, a couple of Second World War weapon-pits, Basil Brown's 1938 trench and an earlier robbing were the only features cut into Mound 2.

The 1938 trench was emptied and the boat-shaped pit fully defined. The large robber pit was then exposed: it contained many fragments of metal (silver, gold and bronze) from

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objects found in the burial deposit, together with many iron rivets from a boat. No secure date can be given for this robbing, but the finding of a rubber loop suggests it was late 19th or early 20th century. Basil Brown had not in fact discovered the full extent of the burial chamber. The boat-shape of the burial pit was real enough at the top — but at the bottom, shoulders of rain-washed sand-silt were removed to reveal a rectangular pit lined with wood — the remains of a chamber grave. The chamber was constructed of overlapping planks, set on edge in a narrow trench, and perhaps originally held in place by a ring-beam, with horizontal struts across the chamber.

Over 300 ship rivets were found scattered in backfill or upcast, which indicate that a small boat (about 5 m long), or part of a large boat was used to roof the chamber grave. Other such burials have been found in North Germany and Denmark, although they are rather later in date (9th century A.D.).

Five other graves were excavated in Sector 2, including one located by I. Longworth in 1970. Four of the graves lie around Mound 5; the fifth lies to the SE, surrounded by a shallow ring ditch. In it was a coffin containing the fragile remains of a child, with grave goods: an iron spearhead and a tiny bronze buckle. This find suggests that status at Sutton Hoo could be inherited.

Of the other four graves, one contained two bodies, another contained an individual who had been buried face down, with the head bent back at 90 degrees, and a third contained a body with a head detached and replaced back to front. None of these graves contained grave goods. They are interpreted, like those examined in the E sector, as examples of ritual killing.

## SURREY

192. BAGSHOT, 48–54 HIGH STREET (SU 9115 6335). Further excavations were directed by G. H. Cole for Surrey Heath Group of Surrey Archaeological Society in advance of redevelopment funded by Surrey Archaeological Society and Ravenstone Securities Limited (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 164). Two trenches were excavated, one abounding the High Street pavement and the one to the rear of the site fronting Bridge Road. The High Street trench revealed an isolated 1.8 m<sup>2</sup> mortared sarsen stone base contemporaneous with a sarsen stone buttressed wall excavated in 1985 and abutted by 15th-century flint cobbling. The stone base partly overlay a circular barrel pit surrounded by puddled clay and with a complete wooden bowl, in an inverted position, beneath. Infilling of the barrel indicated a 13th- to 14th-century date for the feature. The barrel staves are currently subject to dendrochronological dating by H.B.M.C. The trench to the rear of the site revealed a well beneath the flint cobbling layers. No sign of a timber lining was noted. The infilling, including organic materials, leather shoes, wooden barrel staves and fragments of a wooden bowl also produced a complete wool carder of wood decorated with leather strips held in place by iron studs, part of a gold book clasp, a 70 mm diameter gold-on-copper roundel and 13th- and 14th-century pottery.

193. BANSTEAD, PRESTON HAWE (centred TQ 2356 5719). Excavation at the manorial site of Preston Hawe was directed by R. Poulton for the Conservation and Archaeology Section, Planning Department, Surrey County Council, and financed by McAlpine Homes South Ltd., the developers. The manor of Preston is ill-recorded by documents, particularly before the 14th century. However, until the 1950's the field known as Preston Hawe retained a number of earthworks, including a roughly square bank and ditch enclosure. These were mostly removed in housing development, but before that occurred excavations (see *Archaeological News Letter*, iv, no. 12, 1953) demonstrated that they belonged to a 12th- and 13th-century manorial site.

The present work was confined to the small surviving portion of the enclosure. It indicated that the ditch on the S. side of the enclosure was less impressive than on the other

sides, and suggested that the major foci of occupation were limited to areas already explored.

Finds and an archive report have been deposited in Guildford Museum. The full report will be published with Hope-Taylor's earlier work (probably by English Heritage).

REIGATE. Excavations directed by D. W. Williams for the Archaeological Group of the Holmesdale Natural History Club.

194. At 31 *Bell Street* (TQ 254 502) rescue work took place to the rear of the property within a large (c. 12 × 9 m) machine-excavated test hole dug by the developer.

Three 12th-century features were revealed and excavated. An irregularly-shaped hollow 0.7 m deep and at least 6.5 m long, possibly originally dug into the sand as a quarry pit, contained building rubble, pottery and bone. Adjacent was a sub-rectangular shaft 1.8 m deep, probably a cesspit. From this was recovered a cut Tealby half-penny of Henry II. Nearby was a tapering structure c. 2.4 m long comprising an ironstone platform with superimposed burnt clay and mortar spreads and a little 12th-century pottery. In the silver sand beneath this were fragments of rotary querns of Lower Greensand.

195. At the *Old Vicarage, Church Street* (TQ 257 504) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 255) site watching took place during redevelopment of the site. No further evidence was forthcoming for the Saxon or Saxo-Norman phases of the site. Two adjacent features relating to the medieval house were found immediately outside the area formerly excavated. One, a rectangular rubbish pit, contained a substantial group of medieval pottery and bone of c. 1300. The other was a tapering shaft c. 1.6 m deep with four ledges cut into its sides. These were interpreted as supporting the uprights of a square privy structure. Later dumping within this cesspit included fragments of Cheam jugs and articulated bones of fallow deer as well as much fish bone.

196. SHEPPERTON RANGES GRAVEL PIT (TQ 067 662). Site watching and recording by R. Poulton and P. Jones for the Conservation and Archaeology section, Planning Department, Surrey County Council and funded by Tarmac Roadstone Ltd. (Southern) resulted in the recovery of a complete Anglo-Saxon sword of Peterson type L. The blade of a second sword and a further complete sword may be of either Saxon or Iron Age date. The swords will probably be displayed in Tarmac's head office at Wolverhampton.

#### SUSSEX, EAST

Excavations by the Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

197. CAMBER, BROOMHILL FARM (TQ 9878 1845). A third season of excavation on Broomhill church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 167; xxxi (1987), 162) was directed by M. F. Gardiner on behalf of East Sussex County Council. The junction of nave and chancel on the S. side of the church was examined. The chancel was of different construction to the nave and was not bonded to it. Though the chancel butted onto the nave, it appears likely that the two were nearly contemporary. The S. aisle was examined and shown to be contemporary with the remainder of the nave and not a later addition as formerly thought. The base of an altar in the S. aisle was found. On the S. side of the church a portion of stained glass window was found where it had fallen into wet sediments. A second trench sectioned the churchyard wall on the N. of the church and found beneath it a shell midden and a deposit with carbonised seeds. Samples of underlying prehistoric peat and sand were taken and a later peat, now mostly moved by ploughing, was noted beneath an adjoining 16th-century sea wall.

198. HASTINGS, CENTRAL CRICKET GROUND (TQ 817 096). Trial excavations were carried out by M. F. Gardiner on behalf of Hastings Borough Council on the Central Cricket Ground in advance of development. Historical sources suggest that Priory Valley may have been the

(SUSSEX, EAST)

centre of Hastings before a new town was founded in Bourne Valley in the 12th century. No archaeological deposits were encountered, but marine and valley sediments were recorded. Water-logged organic remains were recovered for environmental analysis and radiocarbon determination.

199. LEWES CASTLE (TQ 416 101). P. L. Drewett directed a third season of excavations (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 162) for the Sussex Archaeological Society which concentrated on the SW. quadrant within the shell keep. A building, provisionally interpreted as a hall, was excavated. Adjacent to this, chalk footings probably indicate a range linking the hall to the kitchen area. The shell keep wall formed one side of the hall. Built into this was a substantial fireplace back with reused green-glazed floor tiles. The hall is probably of 13th-century date, being rebuilt following an extensive building programme including the insertion of angle towers in the shell keep wall. The majority of pottery found was locally made, probably in the Ringmer kilns. Metalwork and environmental remains were recovered.

SUSSEX, WEST

200. BRAMBER, BOTOLPHS (TQ 193 092). M. F. Gardiner continued work for H.B.M.C. and West Sussex County Council on three early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings (Fig. 8), and completed work on remains found in 1986 adjacent to the late Anglo-Saxon church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 162–63).

201. BRAMBER CASTLE (TQ 195 108). J. B. Kerr for H.B.M.C. Central Excavation Unit directed the excavation of a small area next to the curtain wall on the W. side of the castle, prior to its consolidation. The curtain wall was found to be a late rebuild, possibly of 14th-century date, and was comprised of flint rubble facings on a mortared chalk block core. At the bottom of its foundation trench the remains of an earlier flint wall were uncovered, possibly the curtain of c. 1100; it appeared to have split along its length, presumably the result of its collapse. Barton and Holden discovered a similar sequence in their trench MD 2 a short distance to the S. in 1967 (cf. *Archaeol. J.*, cxxxiv (1977), 11–79).

Part of a building was also uncovered, comprised of thin, shallow flint and chalk footings for what had presumably been a wooden structure. Three phases of construction were identified, although the structure was not fully excavated. Preliminary examination of the pottery suggests a 15th- to 16th-century date for the last part of its life.

202. COMPTON, APPLIEDOWN (SU 793 153). A. Down, Chichester District Archaeology Unit, for the Archaeological Advisory Committee of Chichester District Council, undertook a final 8-week season on the pagan Saxon cemeteries (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 163–64). A change in the farming programme meant that not all the work could be completed.

*At the Pagan cemetery Areas 2 and 5:* The E. limits were established and a further 5 graves and a four-post structure were excavated. At least 3 of the burials were encoffined and sufficient decayed wood was present in two graves to enable samples to be taken. M. G. Welch reports that there were no surprises with the finds from the early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. The nearest item to a piece of jewellery was the sole object in Grave 170, an iron pin found at the throat. Knives were the only finds in Graves 169 and 175, while two small copper-alloy riveted mounts from Grave 173 accompanied the knife there. Turning to the finds recovered during fieldwalking after the Area 2 field had been ploughed, an iron spearhead was the largest. There were also four iron buckle loops, a copper-alloy ring, an iron ring, a miniature iron latch-lifter, various copper-alloy mounts and fragments, and five Roman coins. Two of the coins were pierced for suspension as pendants. All these objects fit well with the finds from

*Botolphs, West Sussex*

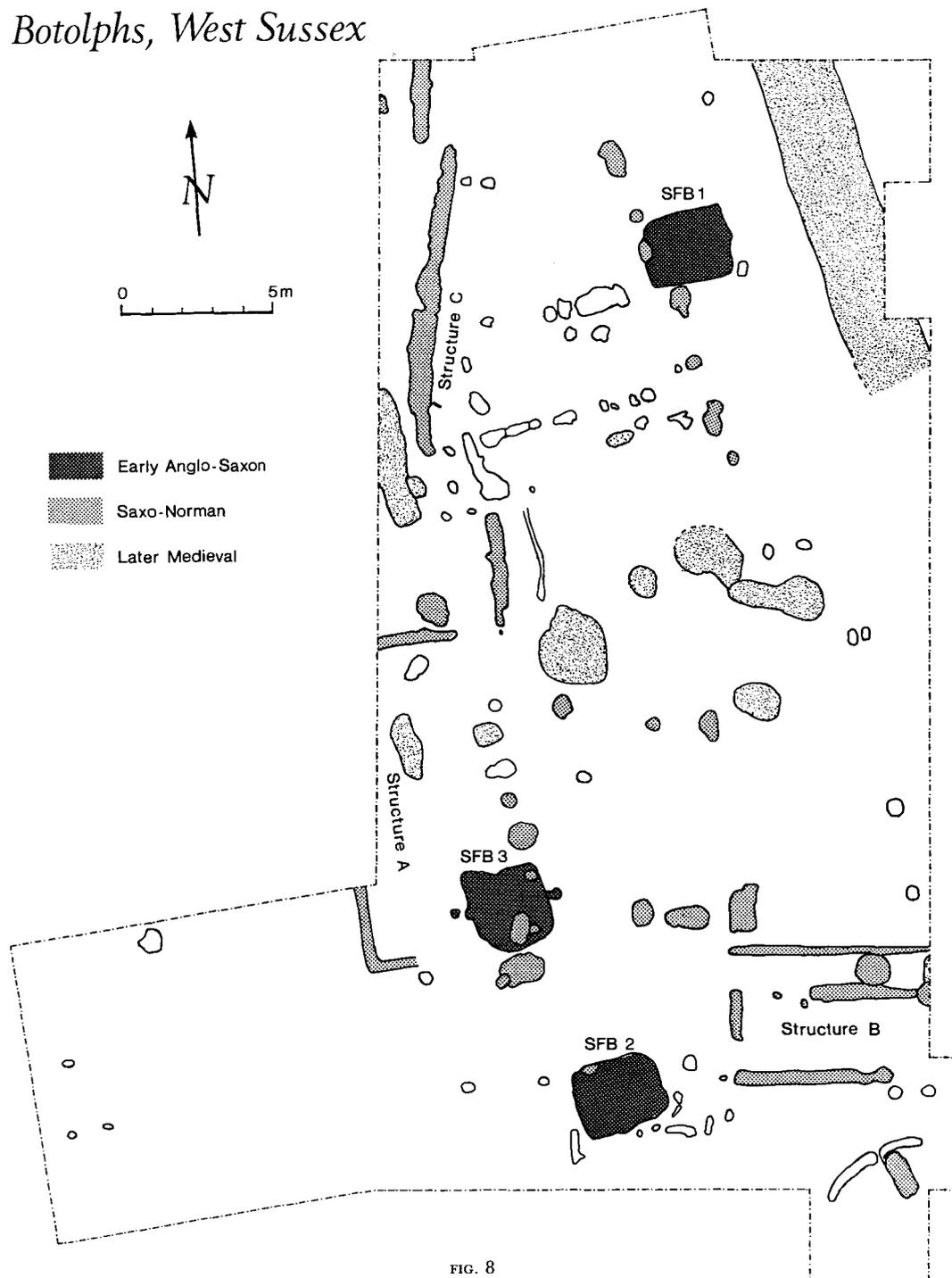


FIG. 8

BRAMBER, BOTOLPHS, WEST SUSSEX

Plan of three early Saxon sunken-featured buildings and Saxo-Norman structures

(SUSSEX, WEST)

the excavated graves and are likely to derive from cremations and shallow inhumations destroyed by ploughing.

? *Christian cemetery Area 1*: Two more inhumations were excavated. They were on the same alignment as those found in 1982 and appear to be part of the same family group. One grave had been recut and there were three shallow post-holes at the foot of the graves, perhaps marker posts.

One burial had a knife and had been weighted down by having a large flint weighing 17 kg placed over the rib cage. This burial also had a redeposited object consisting of two fragments of bronze riveted to wood or leather. Presumably this had been placed with the earlier occupant of the grave. Extensive machine excavation around the two reservoirs on the hilltop showed that no other burials survived and that there never was a Saxon village similar to the one on Church Down, Chalton, four miles away. The construction of the new reservoir after the Second World War is likely to have destroyed much of the later cemetery as well as at least one Bronze Age barrow.

*Area 3*: S. of the old reservoir, the field boundary ditch located in 1986 was traced on an E-W. alignment for 120 m. No conclusive evidence of date was found.

Publication of the cemetery excavation is intended in *Chichester Excavations 7*. A more intensive, low-cost programme of fieldwork is planned with the aim of tracing settlements associated with the cemetery.

203. FORD, FORD VILLAGE (TQ 002 037). Survey work on the site of Ford D.M.V. was undertaken by M. F. Gardiner of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) for H.B.M.C. Earthworks around an isolated church were damaged in the 19th century by the construction of a canal. Documents suggest they represent a manor house and house closes. The village was mainly deserted by the early 17th century, the nucleated settlement perhaps being superseded by isolated farmsteads in the surrounding fields.

204. HIGHDOWN HILL (TQ 0927 0434). Following the storm of 16 October 1987 D. Rudling for the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) in conjunction with S. White of Worthing Museum, visited the hill in order to record any new exposures of archaeological remains. About 80–90 of the trees had been blown down and tree-holes yielded human bones. These burials belong to the partly excavated Saxon cemetery which was located within the prehistoric enclosure. The only other finds were small quantities of Saxon pottery.

205. HORSHAM, BURTON'S YARD CAR PARK; CENTRAL MARKET SITE (TQ 174 306). Two small trial excavations were undertaken by the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) for Horsham District Council. The first site, in *Burton's Yard Car Park*, yielded no archaeological features and only modern finds. The second site, on the *Central Market site*, yielded two sherds of late medieval pottery and a very shallow linear feature of uncertain date. The sampled areas were very small and located some distance from the rear boundaries of the tenements which line North Street and East Street.

206. MARDEN, NORTH MARDEN FARM (SU 800 157). A. Down for Chichester District Archaeological Unit undertook excavation where in 1982 the Sussex Field Unit (Institute of Archaeology) in the course of excavating a Neolithic oval barrow had found a Saxon *Grubenhäus*. Working on the possibility that there might be other Saxon domestic buildings extensive trial trenching by machine was carried out, working outwards from the hut. No trace of any other building was found, the only feature being a small pit containing a tiny sherd of possibly Saxon date. The *Grubenhäus* must be an outlier of a small homestead further to the N. or E., below adjacent fields.

207. SINGLETON, CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN (SU 8780 1303). Repairs to the external elevations of the W. tower of this former Anglo-Saxon minster church provided an opportunity for detailed study by F. G. Aldsworth, for H.B.M.C. and West Sussex County Council. Evidence indicates a major rebuilding of the Anglo-Saxon tower, from about 2 m above string course level, and in the post-medieval period. A dated bell frame and documentary evidence suggest this was *c.* 1632. Phase 1, probably pre-Conquest, is built on a plinth course in herring-bone style with large side-alternate quoins and incorporates three windows.

208. SOMPTING, CHURCH OF ST MARY (TQ 1615 0564). A detailed study of the tower and spire during re-shingling in 1984, by F. G. Aldsworth and R. Harris for West Sussex County Council, supported by radiocarbon and dendrochronological dating, has permitted a better understanding of the dates of their construction. The lower section of the tower was built during the latter part of the Anglo-Saxon period probably as the W. end of a nave, and this was heightened to form a tower at the end of the 11th century when the tower arch was inserted incorporating earlier decorated stones as capitals. The present helm spire was added in the first quarter of the 14th century.

209. WORTH, CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS (TQ 3019 3619). Observations maintained by F. G. Aldsworth, for H.B.M.C. and West Sussex County Council, during re-roofing of the nave following a fire in 1986, revealed further evidence concerning the structure of this former Anglo-Saxon minster church.

TYNE AND WEAR

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Work by the Planning Department, Newcastle upon Tyne City Council.

210. *Castle* (NZ 250 639). J. Nolan continued excavations in the NE. corner of the medieval castle.

The absence of human burials indicated that, as in 1985, the limit of the Saxon cemetery had been reached (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 170).

An early medieval ditch was found, nearly 4 m wide and 2.4 m deep, running roughly N.-S. along the E. edge of the escarpment on which the castle stands. The ditch had cut the inner tail of the Norman castle rampart but predated the stone E. curtain in this area. Pottery from the ditch fill suggests a late 12th- or early 13th-century date for disuse, indicating that the curtain wall here belongs to a later period than the post-1168 refortification in stone.

Two unconnected sections of the E. curtain wall were revealed. Associated with one stretch was a fragmentary platform of mortared rubble sealed by layers of 13th-14th-century date, which may have formed part of the E. postern. The evidence for the apparent demolition of this feature at an early date is intriguing, and it is unclear how this part of the defences might have been subsequently remodelled.

211. *To the N. of Bath Lane* (NZ 2438 6424) R. Fraser undertook the sampling and excavation of a large area (130 × 25 m) outside and W. of the town wall. Prior to the construction of the defences through the Black Friars' precinct in 1280-82, the area was extensively cultivated. The towers of the town wall were constructed before the linking sections of curtain. The medieval ditch was found to lie *c.* 9.5 m in front of the wall, and measured 11.3 m by 4.5 m deep. The precise sequence between wall and ditch could not be established. There was no structural evidence for the friars' bridge across the ditch in front of their postern, but its position and alignment were suggested by other features. A substantial cleaning of the ditch took place in the Civil War. Thereafter it was deliberately filled and had largely disappeared by 1800.

212. *Between the Close and Forth Street* (NZ 248 636 — 248 637) J. Nolan directed excavations on two stretches of the town wall forming part of the W. side of the circuit.

## (TYNE AND WEAR)

The S. stretch runs N. up a steep slope above the River Tyne. Medieval stratification only survived against the S. end of the wall here, and indicated that there had been no consistent occupation until probably the late 13th century when a low revetment wall was constructed E.-W. across the site. Its situation suggests some form of embanking along the river foreshore. The town wall appears to have been constructed c. 1350. It is interesting that there was no building upon the ground immediately adjacent to the inner face of the wall until after the mid 17th century.

The N. section has been recently cleared of modern buildings, and this has provided an opportunity to record both wall faces and to undertake limited excavation. Further archaeological investigation is expected.

213. *E. of Corner Tower* (NZ 2534 6451). B. Harbottle and F. Burton surveyed a newly consolidated stretch of town wall on the E. side of the circuit. It showed three phases of construction. In the first the wall was built downhill into a little valley in a series of steps. In the second, after a pause marked by a vertical joint in its lower courses, the curtain was raised to provide a long, level stretch of wall walk. A turret, of the usual Newcastle type except for its slight external projection, was then constructed on top. Documentary evidence suggests that all this building occurred 1300 × 1310. In the third phase the NE. corner of the turret was altered to allow the curtain to be widened by 0.5 m; the date of this alteration is unknown. See *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5th series, Vol. II (1974), 83–85, for a short note on this stretch, and references to earlier secondary sources.

214. *Quayside* (NZ 2538 6388 to 2527 6383). B. Harbottle and F. Burton recorded the remains of the town wall (demolished in this area in 1762) where it was revealed in seven small trial trenches dug by the Northumbrian Water Authority in advance of a new sewer. The wall was not straight, but made slight changes of direction to maintain a line roughly midway between the buildings fronting the quay and the edge of the quay itself. The normal external basal chamfers survived in several of the trenches, and in one the probable full complement of three still existed, but the full width of the wall was not recovered anywhere. Its minimum thickness was c. 2.15 m.

Reports on all these activities will be published in *Archaeological Aeliana*; finds to Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle.

## WARWICKSHIRE

215. BURTON DASSETT SOUTHEND (SP 387 520). Excavation of this deserted settlement was carried out by N. Palmer for Warwickshire Museum, H.B.M.C. and M.S.C. in advance of motorway construction. Southend was the largest of five medieval settlements in the parish. It grew rapidly in the later 13th century, acquiring a market in 1267 and becoming known as Chipping Dasset. Decline in the late 14th and 15th centuries culminated in depopulation for sheep pasture in c. 1497.

The main excavation (Fig. 9, Areas A, D, E & F) covered buildings on five of a block of six strip properties fronting an E.-W. street identified in documents as 'Newland'. The properties, laid out in the later 13th century, each had a frontage of 4 perches and an area of ½ a. The street name, regularity and date all suggest a planned development associated with the market.

Area A contained a substantial single-storey stone house (14 × 6.5 m) later extended with the addition of a timber framed room (5 m long) to the W. and a lean-to kitchen to the N. Behind the house was a four-bay timber barn (14 × 4.5 m). To the E. the earthworks indicated a double width property although it had originally been divided. In Area Di a small late 13th-century building (7.5 × c. 4 m) and a fragmentary building to its NE. were both demolished by the mid 14th century when the property was amalgamated with that to the E.



FIG. 9  
 BURTON DASSETT SOUTHEND, WARWICKSHIRE  
 Plan of excavations 1986-87

(WARWICKSHIRE)

The original stone Area Dii house (11 × 5.6 m) was gradually lengthened to 19.5 m. In its final form it had three rooms flanking a cross-passage and a probable upper room to the W. Among the finds from the house was a door jamb inscribed with the owner's name, Gormand (see above, p. 216). Behind the house was a series of three barns, two of timber, the third with stone footings (5.5 × 8.6 m). The original Area E house was two-roomed (5.2 × 7.5 m) and set at right-angles to the frontage. It was replaced by one parallel, three-roomed with an upper storey to the W. (17.4 × 6 m). A final E. extension filled the 20m frontage. Behind was a stable/byre with stalls and a stone drain. The N. end of this was later rebuilt to incorporate a malting kiln. The Area F house was of three phases all with subdivided ranges parallel to the street, the two later ones also having further rooms to the N.

To the W. of the buildings (Area B) a N.–S. road was excavated; this was presumably a lane running between the two main E.–W. streets. Further W. (Areas B & C) trial trenches to investigate earthwork 'platforms' failed to locate buildings. Recording of the fabric of St James's chapel, the only surviving medieval building at Southend, now used as a cowshed, revealed a blocked 13th-century window opening.

Excavation in 1988 will concentrate on the S. side of 'Newland' where fieldwalking located further buildings.

WOOTTON WAWEN (SO 15 63). S. R. Bassett, School of History University of Birmingham, reports on the 1987 season of work, funded in part by the Society of Antiquaries and undertaken by the School of History of Birmingham University (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 165–66).

216. At *St Peter's Church* stone-by-stone recording of the exterior rubble wall-faces continued. The whole E. face of the tower's E. wall has now been drawn and published. Inside the church, plaster removal at the W. end of the nave revealed the same structural sequence as the one recorded in its E. wall in 1983 (exterior face) and 1985 (interior face). In addition it showed that construction of the nave (a replacement) was suspended for a considerable period of time with the walls left standing to no more than about 0.70 m above ground level. When building work resumed a doorway was breached in the W. wall. The inclusion of a W. doorway in this second phase of work (in addition to ones in the N. and S. walls) suggests that St Peter's had by then become the priory of the Norman Benedictine abbey of St Peter of Castellion, by the gift of Robert de Tosny, the holder of Wootton in 1086. (The main buildings of the priory, which was founded in the existing church, lay to the W.) If this is so, it could be that the work of constructing the new nave was already well under way in 1066, but was then abandoned when Wootton passed into Norman hands and was not resumed until the church had been given to Castellion and the priory established there.

In a field adjacent to St Peter's graveyard a geophysical survey was made of earthworks representing the remains of some of the priory's buildings. An extensive survey of vernacular architecture in the study area was begun under the direction of A. G. Rosser.

217. In *Ullenhall* (formerly in Wootton) the fieldwork survey of Merryman's Farm was completed. The discovery of further lengths of earthworks associated with *Hob Ditch Causeway* supports the conclusion that they are all of early post-Roman or earlier date. It now seems possible that they were constructed in the Iron Age as the counterpart, at the SW. end of Hob Ditch Causeway, to *Harborough Banks* (in Lapworth, SP 185 710), a fortified enclosure of probable Iron Age date at its NE. end. See S. R. Bassett, *The Wootton Wawen project: interim report no. 5* (Birmingham University, 1987).

## WEST MIDLANDS

COVENTRY. Work undertaken by Coventry Archaeology Rescue Project, directed by M. Rylatt on behalf of Coventry Museums Field Archaeology Unit.

218. At *Parkside* (SP 338 785). During redevelopment a watching brief confirmed the suspected alignment of this stretch of the town wall. The material and archive are stored in Coventry Museums, Acc. No. 87/232; Site Code PS.TW87.

219. At *West Orchard* (SP 332 790) a 10 × 3 m trench was excavated to establish levels of preservation prior to redevelopment in 1988. Deposits to a depth of 3 m were located with varying degrees of preservation. Lower levels appear to be waterlogged. A useful ceramic sequence was recovered including an unusual pot-oven of 13th-century date. The archive and material are stored in Coventry Museums Acc. No. 87/10; Site Code WO87.

220. At *Fleet Street* (SSP 330 790) a section across the line of the medieval town wall was excavated, close to the recorded position of the Spon Gate. This section of the wall was constructed in the 1390s. A well-stratified sequence from the late 12th century was recovered, commencing with a series of pre-wall ditches of uncertain function, and remains of a timber building on post-pads, sealed by make-up layers prior to the construction of the wall. Above the medieval ditch infill was good evidence of the enhancement of the defences during the Civil War and their infilling when the walls were slighted in 1662. Finds include leather, wood, ceramics, and metalwork which due to the quality of stratigraphy, will prove to be extremely important. The archive and material are stored in the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Acc. No. 87/35; Site Code FS87.

221. At *114–115 Gosford Street* (SP 338 789) renovation of this timber-framed building during conversion allowed an investigation at the rear of the structure. The structure itself has been fully recorded by P. Vyse-Widdecombe of Coventry City Property Services Department. A dendrochronological felling date of 1335 has been obtained from several major timbers. Post-medieval surfaces, cleared away during recent floor-laying, sealed the medieval layers beneath. A series of pits producing 12th- to 13th-century pottery and other finds were found cut through an area of earlier ridge and furrow. Beneath the ridges were earlier pits, and post-/stake-holes producing 11th- to 12th-century pottery. The archive and material is stored in Coventry Museum, Acc. No. 87/144; Site Code GS87.

222. At *38/9 Bayley Lane* (SP 337 789) the listed medieval sandstone basement beneath the former 38–39 Bayley Lane was examined by excavation. The upper surface of the rubble vault-infill was located approximately 0.4 m below the modern surface, with a fragment of a stone sill-wall. The interior was found to be in a fine state of preservation though the two-bayed, rib-vaulted structure had been added to by a range of brick storage shelving. The structure was measured and photographed by the Special Projects Section of Property Services and by Economic Development and Planning before being boarded up and backfilled. Following full excavation in 1988 the structure will be consolidated and displayed. The material is held in the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Acc. No. 87/231; Site Code BL87. Further information on the structure from R. Gow, Economic Development and Planning, Coventry City Council.

223. At *The Benedictine Priory of St Mary* (SP 336 792) a rescue excavation was carried out beneath the English Studies Centre, Priory Row. Relaying of cellar floors in the Centre disturbed a burial, in the area believed to be a chapel, E. of the S. transept of the priory church (cf. *Trans. Birmingham & Warwick. Archaeol. Soc.*, LXXXIV (1971)). The burial was in a stone coffin, the lid of which had not survived. A 14th-century date seems probable. Dr J. Cole has examined the remains which indicate that the individual was male, 35–45 years old and approximately 6 ft tall, with severe dishing of the spinal column and osteo-arthritis of the chest and shoulder area. The archive and material are stored in the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Acc. No. 87/230; Site code CBP87.

(WEST MIDLANDS)

224. At *St Anne's Priory (Charterhouse), London Road* (SP 345 783) excavations continued (*West Midlands Archaeol.*, xxix (1986), 65–71; *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1986), 166), concentrating on the W. end of the nave with some attention to the open court to the N. Within the nave the heaviest sequence of occupation on the site (c. 1500–1538) was indentified. The entire W. end of the church appears to have been an extension, built c. 1500 and thus coinciding with the Phase III chapel construction and rebuttressing which took place as part of what is believed to be a general facelift of the church. The ground surface at the W. end had to be made up considerably before the new floors could be inserted to cover the remains of the old W. end and meet up with the floors further up the nave. Levels suggest that this never in fact took place and, though the old W. end foundation was covered over, the entire nave was refloored. The Phase III tile floors of the W. end were laid in patterns, consisting of 'bands' or strips running longitudinally up the nave, dividing it in half and almost in half again, giving the effect of the nave being aisled. Beyond this aisled effect each band was laid out in different 'chequerboards' based on one and four tile systems. Evidence suggests that the 'new' W. end extension was actually in use before either the permanent floor or possibly even the roof were constructed. Certain layers of make-up have yielded what looks like a turf-line and a full contour survey of these layers revealed wear patterns which strongly suggest continuous and heavy use along a central W.–E. line.

Burial patterns here suggest a much more haphazard approach to the disposal of bodies than encountered further up the church in earlier phases. Previously there had been found only minimal disturbances of earlier graves by later graves or structures. Burials had been largely in orderly rows lined up with structural features, the distance between graves being maintained fairly rigidly. However, at the W. end confined within the extension are graves seemingly cut without thought, many disturbed by later graves, some being reused, with some wholesale reburials. One possible reason for so many burials in so short a time (c. 1500–38) is that a number of epidemics swept Coventry in the first decades of the 16th century.

As mentioned above, attention was given to the outer court, N. of the church. A wall springing from the NW. corner of the nave extension ran N. for c. 15 m before turning W. One function of this feature was to delineate an area set aside for burials.

A full report will appear in Coventry Museum's Monograph series. All finds and archival material are stored in Coventry Museums.

225. DUDLEY CASTLE (SO 947 907). Excavation continued, directed by S. J. Linnane for Dudley Zoo Development Trust and funded by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 203; xxx (1986), 172; xxxi (1987), 166). Investigation of the motte structure revealed dry stone revetments and platforms connected with the initial construction, the methods of which have been partially elucidated by a series of sections around the motte. The entrance complex N. of the keep produced a sequence of hearths, the earliest being central to the building, the latest situated against the N. wall. The building can now be described as a 16th-century kitchen annexe connected to the keep by a flight of steps.

Excavations have now been extended down the N. slope of the motte. Deposits of destruction rubble overlies layers of occupation debris apparently discarded from the motte and kitchen annexe. Investigation of the moat separating motte and bailey is anticipated after removal of these layers.

The great chamber and chapel complex in the SE. quadrant of the bailey have also been investigated. A number of pits and trenches below the dias end of the great hall may indicate the remains of the first timber castle on the site.

227. SANDWELL PRIORY (SP 024 913). Continued excavation of the priory church was directed by M. A. Hodder and G. C. Jones of Sandwell Valley Archaeological Project for

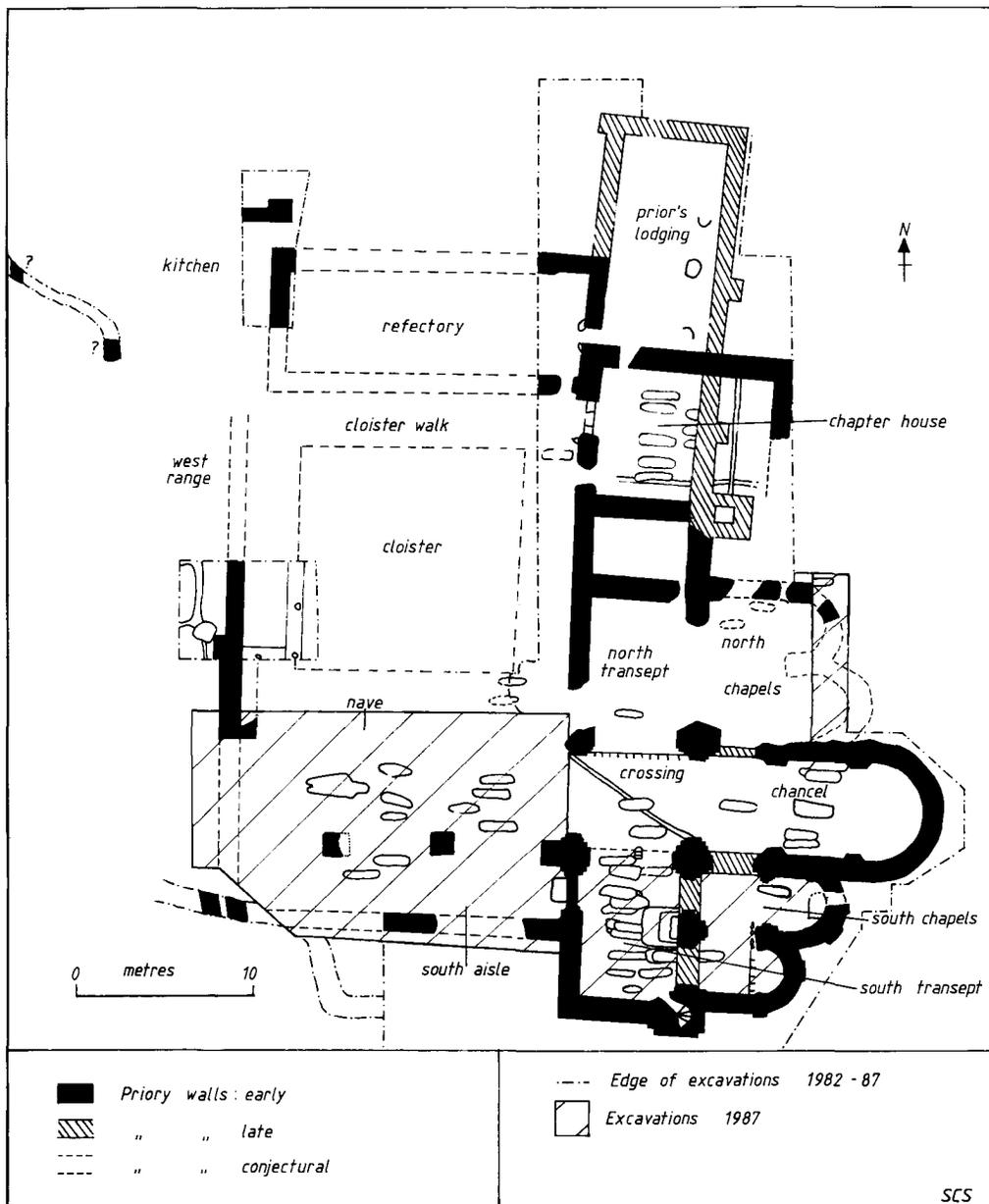


FIG. 10  
 SANDWELL PRIORY, WEST MIDLANDS  
 Excavations 1982-87

SCS

## (WEST MIDLANDS)

Sandwell Metropolitan Council, financed by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 173; xxxi (1987), 167). Excavations were commenced in the nave and S. aisle and completed in the S. chapels and S. transept (Fig. 10). Further graves were recorded in all areas with a particular concentration in the S. transept where waterlogged conditions enabled the recovery of leather boots, wooden crosses and coffins and the remains of wool and linen shrouds. Brain tissue and other organic material was also recovered from the bodies. A sandstone coffin with lid with a relief carved cross was recovered together with a series of mortar surfaces associated with a sequence of sandstone altars. It thus appears that the S. transept may have been a chantry chapel.

Three pillar bases for an arcade between the S. aisle and nave were identified, the arcade being blocked by a sandstone wall in the later medieval period. A sandstone altar at the E. end of the S. aisle, together with three graves and robbed-out S. wall, have also been identified.

The line of the W. wall of the nave has been traced and a number of graves within the nave excavated. Finds from these are comparatively sparse. Two incised cross slabs reused in 18th-century drains probably originate from the N. transept. Interim report in *West Midlands Archaeol.*, xxx (1987).

226. OLDBURY, CHURCH STREET (SO 989 896). Trial excavation by M. A. Hodder, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, in advance of development, revealed a group of late medieval rubbish pits, implying the existence of dwellings on the street frontage in this period. A map of 1675 shows that settlement then spread along Church Street and the adjacent Birmingham Street. It is intended to sample the Birmingham Street area during 1988. Interim report in *West Midlands Archaeol.*, xxx (1988).

228. WEST BROMWICH, THE MANOR HOUSE (SP 005 943). The Manor House consists of a complex of timber buildings of 13th- to 17th-century date surrounded by a moat. A programme of sampling for dendrochronology is being carried out by Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. A felling date of 1275 has been obtained for timbers forming the tie beam of the central base-crucc truss in the great hall. Late medieval pottery and decorated floor tiles found in the moat in the 1950s are being studied. Interim report in *West Midlands Archaeol.*, xxx (1988).

## WILTSHIRE

229. COMPTON BASSETT, MILL POUND WOOD (SU 028 724). Work was undertaken on Manor and Freeth farms by C. K. Currie and others for Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology on behalf of the Wiltshire County Council Archaeological Officer. Fieldwork in adjacent woodland following the line of a small stream known as Abberd Brook revealed two substantial linear earthworks standing at right-angles to the stream valley. The largest of these earthworks was at the S. end of Mill Pound Wood at SU 028 724. This is thought to be a very substantial dam c. 100 m long, 20 m wide and up to 3 m high. About 250 m to the N., on the line of the same stream, a second linear dam-like feature was surveyed (SU 029 127). This is c. 60 m long and up to 2 m high but it did not extend the full width of the valley floor. Documentary research showed that there were two mills in Compton Bassett in 1086. It is possible that these earthworks indicate their sites.

230. MALMESBURY (ST 933 871). Rescue excavation ahead of housing development was directed by C. K. Currie and Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology for the Wiltshire County Council's Archaeological Officer on the site of the Postern Mill, King's Wall, on the W. side of Malmesbury. Evidence was uncovered of continuous, if varied, industrial use for the site dating from possibly the late Saxon period through to 1986. The earliest deposits were

associated with much slag and limestone chippings indicating iron working and stone masonry, the latter possibly associated with recorded building programmes in the town and at the abbey in the late Saxon period. Precise dating is not possible at the moment as the pottery recovered has no exact parallels in the area. A date before 1100 seems probable. Later medieval levels were cut by large trench-like features, probably water leats. These may have served a nearby mill, known on this site from at least Tudor times. The earliest leat seems to have been cut after *c.* 1150. The later of these features contained a worn coin of Edward I, probably deposited in the later 14th century. The backfill of both features contained substantial quantities of animal bones, particularly those belonging to the extremities (e.g. the feet). These may indicate a tanning yard or slaughter house lay nearby. Publication in Wiltshire County Council Archaeological Monographs.

231. OLD SARUM (SU 137 327). In advance of consolidation work by H.B.M.C., J. Richards for Trust for Wessex Archaeology carried out a photographic survey in the postern tower area. Small-scale excavation was also carried out to clarify the position of some walls.

232. SALISBURY, GIBBS MEW EXTENSION (SU 1470 2981). In advance of an extension of the Gibbs Mew brewery J. Hawkes for Trust for Wessex Archaeology excavated a narrow trench running from Gigant Street into Trinity Chequer. Underlying a stone wall at the frontage, a row of five timber stakes may be the underpinning of the early 14th-century building, or may possibly be an earlier, pre-stone constructional phase. The tips of the stakes were preserved in waterlogged levels, and analysis and possibly radiocarbon dating will be carried out as part of the post-excavation programme. Behind the building line the backland deposits comprised a homogeneous soil up to 1.5 m thick with no evidence for cut features. Recovery at different levels within the soil profile of medieval and post-medieval pottery suggests stratification, although no differentiation of layers could be observed.

233. TROWBRIDGE CASTLE (ST 855 579). A. H. Graham and S. M. Davies for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology continued excavation in advance of development, funded by Hunters Tor Ltd, H.B.M.C., West Wiltshire District Council and Wiltshire County Council (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 168, fieldwork director R. J. C. Smith).

Four trenches were excavated, three to the N. of Court Street (Trenches C, D and E) and one to the S. (Trench F). Trenches C, D and E all lay within the area of the castle's outer bailey, and Trenches C and D included sections across its western defences; Trench F revealed parts of the defences of the inner bailey. The excavations have broadly confirmed the lines of the castle as suggested previously and also defined their nature. The outer bailey defences consisted of a substantial moat, up to 10 m wide and 3.5 m deep. The area of the bailey seems to have been levelled up with the clay from the moat, creating a level platform on the hillside, after which a clay bank was built around the moat's inner edge. In Trench D, the back of the bank was excavated, and showed a succession of revettings, including one of stone. The base of the bank seems to have been at least 10 m wide. The evidence for the inner bailey defences was similar: a substantial ditch backed by a wide bank of clay. Evidence for its date of construction comprises only the material sealed beneath its banks; preliminary examination of the pottery does not contradict the documentary evidence which suggests that the castle was constructed during the Anarchy in the second quarter of the 12th century. Evidence of activity within the castle was sparse, but a large rectangular pit, originally with a timber cover, may have been a cistern in the outer bailey.

The construction of the castle's clay ramparts sealed and protected evidence of the earlier occupation of the site. Extensive traces of a Saxo-Norman settlement were found, which may have had its focus on the small stone church excavated in 1977. The recent work excavated 10 graves in the W. edge of the church's burial ground. These cut into the fill of a N.-S. ditch which may have been an early boundary to the churchyard and contemporary with the other two ditches excavated, which may have defined the properties or fields of the

(WILTSHIRE)

settlement along its S. and W. sides. Post-holes and hearths in Trench D suggest buildings, as do concentrations of post-holes in Trench C.

In Trench F the Saxo-Norman graves and ditches were cut into layers of soil which sealed the remains of two earlier buildings. One of these was a sunken-featured building or *Grubenhäus*, subrectangular in shape with a post-hole central at each end; this had been cut through the subsoil to allow a clay floor to be laid on the bedrock. This was covered by a thin, silty loam containing fragments of animal bone and pottery, a clay spindle whorl and a hone stone. Fragments of clay loom weights found in the fill of the later graves may have come from this floor. The second building was smaller in shape and size, but was represented only by post-holes.

The central part of the site S. of Court Street still awaits excavation, and a considerable area-investigation around Trench F is planned.

234. WOOTTON BASSETT, HIGH STREET (SU 067 826). Demolition of 134 High Street enabled A. J. Reynolds and M. Loft to observe the work for Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology on behalf of the Wiltshire County Council Archaeological Officer. This building was adjacent to the trench dug by C. K. Currie in 1986 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 168). Victorian cellars and disturbances of 20th-century date had destroyed all but the latest deposits. This work, and that recorded in 1986, is to be published as vol. 1 of Wiltshire County Council Archaeological Monographs.

#### NORTH YORKSHIRE

235. CATTERICK (SE 235 978). P. A. Cardwell directed rescue excavations for North Yorkshire County Council, funded by Ready Mixed Concrete plc., at Pallett Hill Quarry within part of a Roman field system containing limited evidence of settlement adjacent to Dere Street. These revealed evidence of Anglian activity on the site. The most significant discovery was a shallow subrectangular *Grubenhäus*, 4.1 m in length and 2.6 m wide, and with a pair of post-holes up to 0.5 m deep at each end, which appears on the basis of ceramic evidence to be 6th century. This was associated with a shallow rubbish pit of contemporary date which contained pottery, slag and bone (predominantly cattle). There are some indications that two further pits from the site, which were up to 1.7 m in length and 0.4 m in depth, and contained burnt or fire-cracked cobbles and charcoal, may also be Anglian in date.

236. CAWOOD CASTLE (SE 574 377). The watching brief by D. A. Brinklow and M. R. Stockwell for York Archaeological Trust continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 168). Further details of the structure were recorded during conservation work, and deposits immediately within and just outside the courtyard were examined during drainage work. K. Hunter-Mann excavated in advance of house construction in Thorpe Lane, adjoining the castle; archaeological deposits were minimal.

237. JERVAULX ABBEY (SE 172 858). The programme of building recording and archaeological observations during the conservation programme by M. L. Brann for York Archaeological Trust, H.B.M.C. and the owners continued with work concentrating on the Abbot's Lodging. Work continues.

238. RIPON, AILEY HILL (SE 3171 7114). Further excavation by R. A. Hall for H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 169) enabled the approximate extent of the inhumation cemetery over this natural gravel hill to be determined. Burials were concentrated on the E. facing slopes. All burials and related deposits were removed from the summit, where erosion is worst. Further ironwork — fittings and locks for chests and coffins — was recovered, indicating a possible date range of 7th to 11th centuries.

239. SCARBOROUGH, EAST SANDGATE (TA 048 888). Scarborough Archaeological Society supervised by T. Pearson of Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit excavated a site terraced into the boulder clay cliff bordering the South Bay harbour. The excavation discovered the cliff was first terraced in the 14th century contemporary with the construction of a house at the top of the slope. The terraced yard to the rear of the house was levelled and consolidated with dumps of gravel and sand probably derived from harbour dredging. The deposits had preserved an earlier system of drains running down the clay slope. The yard contained several shallow hearths and spreads of ash and charcoal from an as yet unidentified industrial process. A building was erected over the yard in the 16th century. An interim report has been published by the Scarborough Archaeological Society and a detailed report on the town's archaeological potential has been prepared by B.U.F.A.U. at the request of the council's planning department.

WHARRAM PERCY. The 38th season of the Wharram Research Project took place under the general direction of J. G. Hurst for the Medieval Settlement Research Group and H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 169).

240. On *Toft 10, Site 85* (SE 858 643) P. A. Stamper and R. A. Croft began work on another area W. of the South Manor where further mid Saxon deposits are anticipated. Two deep early medieval cesspits were found, and in a residual context a Borre-style strap slide of c. 900, one of the few distinctively Scandinavian finds from Wharram.

241. In the *North Manor, Sites 82J and 88* (SE 858 645) J. Richards revealed in the course of excavation of Roman and prehistoric features which underlie the medieval village, part of one of the outbuildings of *Toft 17*. Like a building of similar, 13th-/14th-date on the South Manor, its chalk walls had rounded external corners, which suggests the roof was hipped.

242. In *Croft 4 South, Site 86* (SE 857 641) P. Herbert began to examine land use in this village edge, valley side location. Surprisingly, part of the steep hillside of Drue Dale was included within the croft in the Middle Ages, which it is now clear abuts a road leading from the village to the dale's pastures.

243. On *Glebe West, Site 77* (SE 858 642) J. Wood supervised further work on what appears increasingly likely to have been the 'vicarage and barn under one roof' burnt down in 1547, a substantial stone building with a large amount of wood ash on its floor.

YORK Work by York Archaeological Trust.

244. At *Kent Street* (SE 608 513) D. A. Brinklow cut 16 trial trenches in advance of construction of the Barbican Leisure Centre, revealing further 8th- to 9th-century remains on the presumed site of the Anglian settlement *Eoforwic*. 19th-century cattle market installations had badly truncated the archaeological deposits but, in addition to Roman features, pits were found containing Anglian bone or antler combs. A medieval inhumation cemetery, presumably that of All Saints' church, Fishergate, was found at the W. end of the site. More extensive excavation of the Anglian deposits will take place in 1988.

245. At the *Stakis Hotel site, Wellington Row* (SE 6000 5185) P. J. Ottaway and K. Hunter-Mann supervised the cutting of three trial pits on this deeply stratified waterlogged site near the River Ouse waterfront, and monitored contractors' boreholes. Substantial stone structures on the Roman *colonia* waterfront had evidently remained standing until after the formal end of the Roman period: contemporary deposits produced a 4th- or 5th-century bone comb. One of the cuttings was behind medieval properties in Tanner Row. Here Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval pits were found. The area had been built up extensively in the medieval period. More extensive excavation will take place in 1988.

(NORTH YORKSHIRE)

246. At 22 *Piccadilly* (SE 516 605) N. F. Pearson cut four trenches through deeply stratified waterlogged deposits before construction of a Marks & Spencer store. The site is between the River Foss and the 1976–81 Coppergate excavation site. The excavations showed that in Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval times the Foss ran through the site, and riverside revetments and structures on the riverbank dating from the 11th century and later were encountered. A large group of 11th- to 12th-century crucibles and a wooden knife handle decorated in Ringerike style were found. The river had silted up considerably following the damming of the Foss in the 11th century. Property boundaries and a later medieval barrel-lined well were also found. An extensive programme of sieving produced unprecedentedly full environmental data and greatly increased finds recovery.

247. At 76–82 *Walmgate* (SE 608 516) N. J. Oakey carried out selective excavation on the site of a new headquarters for Yorkshire Evening Press revealing that the medieval Kings Fish Pool had extended further W. than expected and that, as expected, there was a sequence of medieval buildings on the Walmgate street front. No trace of a postulated Viking Age defence along the St Denys parish boundary was found.

248. At 2 *Coffee Yard* (SE 520 602) an excavation by M. R. Stockwell and M. Brann within two standing timber-framed buildings of 14th- and 15th-century date (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1986), 174–75) prior to their restoration by York Archaeological Trust documented the accumulation of floors within the buildings. In the 14th-century building, identified as a hostel of Nostell Priory and serving as the prebend of Bramham, the floors included a succession from earth to mortar. Under the 15th-century hall were traces of an earlier hall on the same site with the mortar matrix for a tiled floor and a well-preserved central open hearth. The dais for the 15th-century hall had been inserted into the adjoining 14th-century building.

A number of watching briefs, mainly by D. A. Brinklow and K. Emerick, were undertaken during 1987 which produced the following archaeological data:

249. 1 *King's Square* (SE 6043 5196). Anglo-Scandinavian pottery, leather fragments and a stone ingot mould were found in contractors' pits close to the S. gate of the Roman legionary fortress. An excavation will be carried out in 1988.

250. 25–27 *St Andrewgate* (SE 6052 5205). Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval deposits, including pits containing leather, were noted in contractors' deep drainage trenches.

251. *The City Walls*. A programme of archaeological recording in advance of conservation continued in 1987. Stretches in Station Road (SE 597 517) and near Walmgate Bar (SE 6107 5135) were completed revealing various phases of construction and repair, as indicated by masonry coursing and mortar type.

252. In *Museum Gardens* (SE 5982 5205) N. J. Oakey recorded a paved surface sloping towards the River Ouse in construction works by the Yorkshire Water Authority for a small pumping station near the hospitium of St Mary's Abbey. The surface, adjacent to the hospitium arch, may represent a passage from the abbey to the riverbank. Below were river-lain silts containing sawn tree trunks. Reused medieval masonry was observed nearby in both the now-refilled 19th-century swimming pool and the foundations for Esplanade Gate.

253. 8–10 *Walmgate* (SE 6062 5167). Great depths of waterlogged archaeological deposits on this site at the end of Foss Bridge were noted during shop and flat construction and substantial 13th-century architectural fragments were recovered.

254. *Whip-ma-Whop-ma-gate to Parliament Street*. A long service trench revealed burials from the cemetery of St Crux church in Pavement (SE 6050 5180) and medieval tenement boundaries and occupation deposits in Parliament Street.
255. *14 Ogleforth* (SE 6046 5221). Foundations of a late medieval stone structure were found during conversion and renovation.
256. *15 Davygate* (SE 6027 5290). A contractor's trench produced Anglo-Scandinavian pottery, leather fragments and much animal bone.
257. *Bedern* (SE 6049 5215). A drawn record of the standing walls of the medieval chapel of the College of the Vicars Choral was completed before the building was restored for use as a York Minster store.
258. *104 Micklegate* (SE 5980 5152). Medieval architectural fragments were recovered from the property boundary wall during demolition of an outbuilding.

#### ISLE OF MAN

L. S. Garrad carried out a number of rescue excavations for Manx Museum.

259. In the course of recovering two Ronaldsway cremation burials at *Andreas* (SC 413 994) an area of medieval debris, including traces of structures, ash and charcoal spreads, patches of cobble and fire-hardened clay and medieval pottery, was found.
260. At *Ballakilpheric, Rushen* (SC 225 713) several lintel graves were examined after plough damage.
261. The erection of a satellite communication station at *Braddan* (SC 365 774) exposed scattered walling and traces of iron working. Finds included a part of a granite milling stone and medieval sherds. It seems to have been a smithing, not smelting, site.
262. At *Moorehouse Farm, Rushen* (SC 215 690) at least six lintel graves had been disturbed, earlier finds having included graves disturbed to the W.
263. At *Rheast Buigh, Patrick* (SC 258 786) and *Stoney Mountain, Malew* (SC 290 765) afforestation and hill improvement ploughing disturbed groups of possible sheiling mounds. At the first were merely undated ash and charcoal spreads; at the latter there were several stone huts *c.* 4 m in diameter, similar to huts at Mull Hill, Rushen, which produced medieval pottery. Both new sites produced flint strike-a-lights similar to those from mounds at Injebreck, Bradden (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-63), 162-67).
264. A length of boulder wall with associated medieval pottery was investigated at *West Kimmeragh, Bride* (NX 441 005). It did not seem to be a dwelling.
265. PEEL CASTLE (SC 242 845). The fifth and final season of excavation was carried out by D. Freke of the University of Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit for St Patrick's Isle (I.O.M.) Archaeological Trust with funds provided by the Manx Museum and National Trust, the Manx Lottery Trust, the Manx Heritage Foundation, the British Academy, the Friends of Peel Castle and donations and sponsorship from private and commercial interests. The work was designed to complete the Five-Year Programme of Investigations in the area of domestic buildings north of St German's Cathedral, which over the previous seasons have revealed pre-Christian occupation, an early Christian cemetery, a Norse cemetery, buildings from the Norse period to the 18th century, and a medieval residential tower (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 210-11; xxx (1986), 180-81; xxxi (1987), 174; *Post-Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi

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(1987), 270–71). The 1987 excavation aimed to complete the study of the defences, reveal the latest (post-medieval) phases of the detached kitchen block and further investigate the cemetery, as well as continue to elucidate the pre-Christian levels.

The cemetery proved to continue under the kitchen courtyard as expected, although only one grave out of the 17 identified was a lintel grave, and none were demonstrably Norse in character. The relative poverty of these graves may be the result of their proximity to the E. boundary of the cemetery which survived as a much damaged wall along the top of a ditch or natural scarp above the harbour. There is likely to have been a bank behind the wall from the evidence of a 2 m wide burial-free zone inside it. The excavation immediately behind the curtain wall revealed a long sequence of defences. The earliest was a 4 m wide stone dump rampart traced for 14 m, surviving to a height of 0.6 m. It was stratigraphically above the cemetery and below the earliest buildings in the area. This suggests a date between the 9th and 12th centuries for it. An early Christian incised stone cross slab fragment (the fourth from the excavations) was recovered from the stones of the rampart. The stone rampart was followed by an earth bank and ditch on the same alignment, with stone used as hardcore for the rampart walkway and a later stone facing added to the outer face of the bank after the ditch had silted up considerably. This defensive circuit may be contemporary with four of the residential towers in the present wall, which dates from the 15th century and seems to have been built to accommodate these already existing structures. One of the towers was in the area of the excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 174) and had clearly been extensively remodelled at the time of building the curtain wall. Later defensive operations entailed raising the rampart and providing a stone revetment on the inside in the 15th century, and then both widening and raising the rampart in the 17th century, activity probably associated with the documented involvement of the castle in the Civil War disturbances on the Isle of Man.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

### CO. ANTRIM

266. GLENARM DEER PARK FARMS, (D 288 088). In 1987 the rescue excavation of the lower levels of a mound was completed by a team led by C. J. Lynn and J. A. McDowell for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 175). In the final phase of the rath (under the mound) five double-walled circular houses were uncovered together with wooden internal structures and associated external middle layers. The walls of several houses had collapsed, or had been pushed over, before burial under the mound so that in one case the wall survived to an equivalent in height of over 2.5 m. The oak door jambs of a house were preserved (Pl. x) and were dated, using dendrochronology, to A.D. 648 in the Palaeoecology Centre, Queen's University, Belfast. Less well preserved were the remains of at least two earlier phases of wicker houses, the lowest of which rested on a thin fossil soil on subsoil. It appeared that the layout of the rath and the house type changed little from the first Early Christian period settlement some time before 648, perhaps in the 6th century. The earliest enclosure was a small annular ditch lacking evidence for an associated bank. Although this ran under the primary rath bank in places, its entrance coincided with that of the rath. Vague shallow features, possibly indicating prehistoric activity, were found under the fossil soil in the surface of the subsoil.

A large trial-trench was opened on a small terrace in the field 40 m E. of the rath entrance. This revealed disturbed remains of extensive paved surfaces and possible rectilinear wall-footings associated with sherds of souterrain ware. The stone features were later than several curving gullies. This showed that Early Christian period activity, and even buildings, may have been scattered over a wide area around the mound or that the mound

summit was replaced as a dwelling site late in the period by an undefended settlement on the level of the surrounding field.

## CO. DOWN

267. DOWNPATRICK (J 483 444). N. F. Brannon, for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) directed the third and final season of excavations on the SW. slope of Cathedral Hill. Completing the total excavation of an area designated as the site of a new graveyard, the 1987 excavations expanded on areas opened in 1985 and 1986 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 176–77).

The large ditch previously discovered was fully excavated, involving the removal of primary infilling deposits of Early Christian period date. The ditch may be a boundary for the hilltop monastic enclosure, doubling as a defensive earthwork and, finally, used as a rubbish dump.

Excavations across the line of the supposed 'hillfort' bank revealed that soils forming the earthwork were an accumulation of Early Christian period and medieval deposits. Features exposed included an area of Early Christian period stone paving and large stone-lined post-pits, indicative of domestic structures, succeeded by medieval cobbled paving which possibly skirted the adjacent medieval cemetery located in 1986.

Excavation continued on the large stone building, extensively robbed in the 18th century, revealing an internal N.–S. wall line and external buttresses on the downslope S. wall. For the first time during excavations, construction debris could be isolated from demolition debris, and the discovery in this context of an Edward III penny suggests a construction date of c. 1400. Further discoveries of dressed sandstone architectural fragments, window leading, hand-painted window glass and on-site metal working confirm that the building was of high quality, although interpretation of its function remains unclear.

Beneath this building more inhumations from the previously recognized late Early Christian period cemetery were found. Adults of both sexes, children and neo-natal skeletons were found, all in simple inhumations aligned E.–W.

Pre-dating the cemetery, this area was occupied by at least one Early Christian period circular timber building, associated with what has been interpreted as a timber souterrain. The infill of this void contained two Hiberno-Norse coins and a fragment of decorated gold foil, thus providing an early 12th-century date for the changeover from domestic buildings to cemetery in this area.

## REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

## CO. CAVAN

268. CLOUGH OUGHTER CASTLE (8H 357 078). Excavation prior to conservation by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works was concentrated on the interior of this 13th-century circular keep and on a strip outside the S. wall. The castle is on a tiny island in Lough Oughter and is 10.55 m in internal diameter with walls 2.5 m thick. Only the lower two storeys are of early date and the original main entrance was at first-floor level. There were two other doorways at this level giving access to curtain walls or attached buildings which are no longer extant. Probably in late medieval times a doorway was opened at ground level and in the early 17th century the tower was raised to its present height of 18.35 m.

## CO. DONEGAL

269. RINNARAW (1C 038 368). The site consists of a small rock platform some 25 m in diameter, marked on the later editions of the O.S. maps as a cashel and included as such in the Archaeological Survey of Co. Donegal. The project was designed to provide training and experience in archaeological surveying and excavation for the students of the Department of Archaeology of University College, Galway and to determine the nature and date of the site and its features.

(CO. DONEGAL)

The entire site was contour-surveyed under the direction of A. Gallagher, and following this excavation was concentrated in the NW. sector of the site where a number of grass-covered mounds had been observed. Here the foundations of a dry-built structure, probably some form of house-site, were uncovered. The internal wall face of coursed stones along the S. side measured 5.5 m. The outer walling is very collapsed and damaged and contains a considerable number of small shattered stones and pebbles. Internally in the S. sector, the floor area is paved with well-laid slabs or flagstones upon which lie a number of large structural stones. Traces of firing and charcoal were uncovered amongst the fallen stones above this paving. Finds, mainly from the core of the wall and its collapse, included fragments of iron slag, furnace bottoms and a portion of a small lignite bracelet. A further season is planned for 1988.

CO. DUBLIN

270. DUNDRUM CASTLE (16O 174 279). Excavation (in advance of restoration) directed by E. O'Brien, Rathmichael Historical Society, revealed remains of a counter-balance drawbridge and its associated dry ditch. These remains consist of a stone-built pier incorporating two deep parallel slots, a subterranean chamber and a section of ditch. The side and edge of the ditch opposite the stone pier has been strengthened by a stone facing. A mid 13th-century date is postulated for the drawbridge at Dundrum based on documentary sources together with finds from the ditch-fill immediately beside the stone pier which include sherds of North Leinster cooking ware of the 13th to 14th century. The castle was abandoned in the late 15th century and refurbished and extended in the late 16th century.

CO. GALWAY

271. LOUGHREA, FAIRGREEN (14M 620 170). The site lies in the garden of a 19th-century house in the SW. corner of the medieval part of Loughrea town. The site is bounded on the W. by a stream flowing N. from the lake *c.* 50 m to the S.

A watching brief undertaken by P. Gosling (Director of O.P.W./U.C.G. Preliminary Archaeological Survey of Co. Galway) recorded the existence of a wall running N.-S. adjacent to the stream. As this wall lay on the line of the old town wall, an excavation was undertaken to establish the date and nature of this wall and of a building marked 'Turret' (O.S. 1st edn) located on its line. The excavation by A. Hayden, Department of Archaeology, University College Galway, was funded by the developer, G. McInerney Ltd., and by a grant from the Department of Archaeology, U.C.G.

Three trenches each measuring 2 × 3-3.5 m were opened along the line of the wall on the E. bank of the stream. The S. trench lay adjacent to the 'Turret'. A wall 0.65 m wide was uncovered. This stood on a low footing laid on natural. Its E. side, including the footing, survived to a height of 0.3 m while its side was offset on a footing 0.7 m high, that also served as a revetment to the E. bank of the stream. The wall was not located in test pits S. of the Turret. The material overlying the wall appears to have been produced by the reclamation of the area from the lake and by the construction of a garden in the 19th century. No finds of pre-late 19th-century date were recovered. The 'Turret' proved to be a 19th-century red brick structure; hence its description as a 'Summer House' (O.S. 2nd edn).

The wall, judging by its position and extent and by evidence from early maps of Loughrea, would appear to have been built in the 16th or 17th century to complete the circuit of the town wall rather than out of defensive necessity.

CO. KERRY

272. KILLELTON (20Q 719 101). An excavation in connection with conservation works and directed by C. Manning, Office of Public Works, was concentrated on the E. half and SE.

corner of the church and on the E. side of the small irregular enclosure around the site. Stone-built drains and child burials were found within the church while outside on the S. or uphill side another drain and two adult burials of 18th- to 19th-century date were uncovered. The church walls were dry built and the S. and W. walls had largely shifted and collapsed in the past. Most of the S. wall was rebuilt by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in the 1890s. Digging was carried out along the E. side of the enclosure to prevent water, draining down the mountain, from inundating the site. The meandering collapsed wall forming the E. side of the enclosure was shown to be a late feature, but part of the base of an earlier wall or revetment was found about 2 m nearer the church.

## CO. KILDARE

273. CRINSTOWN (16N 920 360). Excavations were carried out by J. Channing and V. J. Keeley in advance of construction of the Leixlip-Kilcock by-pass. Funding was provided by Kildare County Council. The site, 1½ miles SW. of Maynooth, revealed an area of cobbling with associated finds dating from the early 13th century. No structures were uncovered within the confines of the excavation. The area of cobbling excavated measured 136 sq m. Two large ditches were also revealed. One lay W. of the cobbling and was 4 m (max.) wide by 0.95 m deep at subsoil level. Finds from this ditch reflect a similar date to those found associated with the cobbling. The other lay just E. of the cobbling and was 2.65 m (max.) wide and 0.85 m deep at subsoil level.

## CO. LIMERICK

LIMERICK, INNER CITY PROJECT. Work on sites within the medieval city directed by C. O. Rahilly for Limerick Corporation.

274. At *Broad Street* (17R 570 570), in the medieval suburb of Irishtown S. of the Abbey River, C. Tarbett uncovered evidence of 13th- to 14th-century settlement sealed by a layer containing 17th-century material, with a hiatus in between. A series of lanes at right-angles to Broad Street had their origin in property boundaries, and were represented by alignments of post- and stake-holes in the 13th century. Individual plots were defined by narrow trenches c. 4 m apart. Stake-holes cut through earlier deposits may represent part of a house plan.

Two superimposed stone-built kilns close to one of the lanes were probably for grain drying. Fourteen pits of uncertain purpose, dated to the 13th and 14th centuries, lay on the W. of the site, probably in open yards behind buildings on Broad Street. Evidence for comb making came from 13th-century levels in the form of antler waste and unfinished plates of bone and antler.

275. At *John's Street* (17R 580 575) B. Hodkinson discovered that garden soil suggested a hiatus between 13th- to 14th-century settlement, represented by pits and stake-holes, and corn-drying kilns of the late 16th or early 17th century.

276. Excavations at *Merchants' Quay/Newgate Lane* (17R 582 574) on the W. side of Englishtown, between King John's Castle and the harbour, located the City Wall c. 50 m from its SW. tower and traced it for c. 60 m to the N. A double-arched bridge was found running W. from the wall. It was bonded into the wall, and an area of worn flags suggested the existence of a gate through the wall. The bridge had been damaged by later building work, but the wicker centring on the underside had survived. At its W. end there were traces of a building, probably a mill known to have existed at least by the late 16th century. The City Wall is believed to date from the 13th century; the bridge and presumably the mill seem to be contemporary.

## CO. LOUTH

277. PIPERSTOWN (13O 0868 8255). This earthwork covers an area of over 7 acres and consists of four subrectangular platforms and a complex of banks and scarps, some of which

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form irregular enclosures. There are also the remains of a sunken way, and a small motte E. of what the Archaeological Survey of Ireland has identified as the only known deserted medieval village in Co. Louth. The research excavation by T. Barry, Department of Medieval History, Trinity College, Dublin, was funded through the Royal Irish Academy Scheme.

Two areas were opened up — the smaller of the two was a section cut through a possible clay-filled boundary running in a N.–S. direction of the early 18th century which had fosses on either side. The longer area revealed the very tenuous remains of a mud-walled structure with its long axis of over 8 m lying in an E.–W. direction. A possible entrance way (1.3 m wide) was found in the S. wall of the structure. Only the E. gable wall was located, marked by an extensive stone collapse. There were no firm indications of the original floor level of the structure nor of any roofing material although it was most possibly thatched. Slight traces of burning were found some 2.6 m NW. of the entrance way and two N.–S. drainage gullies were also found in the building's interior. A large dry stone flagged drain was also excavated in the centre of the building which flowed E.–W. for some 8 m out under the E. gable wall.

Most finds were brown and black ware pottery of the early 18th century, although 29 sherds of locally made medieval pottery were also found. Other finds included an early 13th-century arrow head.

## CO. MEATH

278. MOYNAGH LOUGH, BRITTAS (13N 818 860). J. Bradley reports that the excavation of this crannog site continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 186). It is now clear that at least two major occupation levels were represented. The later of these consists of the round house described in earlier reports, a large open-air hearth, a bowl furnace, and palisade 1. Excavation showed that a large spread of peat was laid down as the basic constructional layer for this phase and the round house and other features were built upon it. Palisade 1 is almost certainly contemporary with this phase. It is composed of roughly squared planks set into a prepared trench.

The earlier phase consists of two round structures (probably houses), an extensive spread of metalworking activity, a number of isolated hearths, an entrance pathway, and possibly palisade 2. The basal layer of this phase, like its later counterpart, is an extensive spread of redeposited peat. The entrance pathway, which sits directly on this peat, is overlain by a layer of ashes which links in with both metalworking areas 1 and 2, reflecting a major phase of metalworking activity. Between the two metalworking areas were the remains of a double-walled circular structure, probably a house. The exposed portion covered an area of 6 × 3 m and it appears to have formed part of a circular structure with a diameter of c. 7.5 m. Traces of a second survived to indicate the former presence of a round building with a diameter of approximately 5.2 m. Among the objects recovered were crucible sherds, heating tray fragments, clay mould fragments and a lump of yellow enamel.

279. TRIM, HIGH STREET (13N 802 568). Rescue excavation by C. Walsh for Meath Co. Council resulted from the discovery of medieval remains during the construction of a library.

An excavation trench measuring 7 × 14 m was opened by mechanical excavator and stratified material covering an area c. 5 × 6 m was hand excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5 m. This consisted of a series of yard and structural features. Finds include a small assemblage of medieval pottery, consisting mainly of Bristol wares and other English pottery. No medieval features survived along the street frontage.

Approximately 7 m N. of the excavated area a substantial ditch (sealed by c. 2 m of rubble) was recorded in a builders' trench. The ditch measured over 3 m in width, and was c. 2.5 m in depth, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The fill was a dense waterlogged peat containing quantities of animal bone, and plant and microfaunal material. No pottery was recovered. The line of the ditch is roughly parallel to the High Street.

Small pockets of stratified medieval layers occurred at the N. end of the site. It was not possible to establish the relationship between the ditch and the occupation layers containing 13th-century pottery. It seems likely, however, that the ditch predates the 13th-century occupation.

#### CO. WATERFORD

**WATERFORD CITY** (23S 60 10). Archaeological excavations were undertaken in Waterford prior to the proposed redevelopment of three city centre blocks within the known boundary of the medieval city. Waterford Corporation acquired the properties of two blocks and financed an excavation programme.

280. C. Walsh excavated the block between *High Street*, *Peter Street* and *Olaf Street*. Houses dating from the 11th to the 16th century were excavated, located on the street frontage.

The earliest houses date provisionally to the mid 11th century. Four properties of this phase were occupied by large clay floored, post and wattle walled houses, with central hearths, and aisles. A series of fourteen houses, twelve of which were burned down, were excavated in one property. A sunken timber building, with an impressive boulder flanked entrance through a passageway, post-dated two aisled houses in one property. The interior of the building measures *c.* 5 × 4 m. The stave built walls were of ash. The structure went out of use in the later 12th century. Artefacts from the pre-Anglo-Norman occupation do not demonstrate any Viking characteristics.

Anglo-Norman house types were of wooden posts, woven with wattle and packed with straw and bracken. In the late 13th and early 14th centuries the houses were generally of sill-beam construction. Later 14th-century houses were stone-footed, and probably timber-framed.

Numerous pits of the 12th century onwards were located to the rear of the houses. Many are simply refuse pits, rapidly backfilled. There are examples of wattle-lined, clay-lined and plank-lined pits (one possibly used for cooking), and over ten well-constructed stone-faced pits — varying from rectangular to circular in plan. A cellar measuring 4 × 3.80 m and 4 m deep, built of roughly dressed stone and clay bonded, was located *c.* 15 m from the High Street frontage. The period of use of the cellar pre-dates the mid 13th century when the structure was backfilled with organic refuse. Finds from the cellar include an amber necklace, glass vessels, lathe-turned wooden bowls, a yew bow, several decorated leather scabbards and many shoes. Pottery indicating widespread trading contacts was also recovered; in addition to French, English and native wares, a proto-stoneware vase (*c.* 1270) was located. It is likely that the stone-lined pits and the cellar were not constructed as refuse deposits but for the storage of merchandise. Most of the pits were backfilled in the later 13th century suggesting a collapse in trading around that time.

281. At *Lady Lane/Bakehouse Lane* excavation by A. Hayden uncovered a large N.—S. ditch, 7.25 m wide by 1.7 m deep. A bank on its E. side had been levelled into the ditch sealing *c.* 0.50 m of accumulated silt and refuse. No datable material was uncovered from this fill. However, the ditch evidently pre-dates the late 12th century, and may represent part of the earliest Hiberno/Viking defenses of Waterford. Several layers of 12th- and 13th-century occupation overlay the infilled ditch. There were at least six floor levels and numerous pits and wooden posts. (Dendrochronological samples have been dated to A.D. 1089).

In the late 13th century a wall *c.* 1 m wide had been built on top of the levelled bank, but was almost totally destroyed by the foundations of a 19th-century basement. Against the wall *c.* 0.50 m of 14th-century rubbish had accumulated. The finds include large amounts of iron slag, leather shoes and scrap, pottery from Ham Green (Bristol) in the 12th- and 13th-century levels and French Bristol and native Irish pottery in the 13th- and 14th-century levels. A noteworthy feature was the presence of large amounts of waste from bone and leather working. Red deer skulls with attached antlers and shed burrs were recovered.

(CO. WATERFORD)

282. At *Peter Street* M. F. Hurley excavated an area of *c.* 20 × 10 m, revealing a well-preserved stone-built 14th-century house; 13th-century features included two stone-lined pits and part of a post and wattle house. Finds included large quantities of pottery, some iron objects and the stem of a wine glass (probably Venetian). Large numbers of animal bones were also recovered. French, English and native pottery was found throughout 13th- and 14th-century levels, while Ham Green jugs were predominant in the early 13th-century deposits.

283. At *St Peter's Church/Bakehouse Lane* excavation by A. S. R. Gittins recovered evidence for five phases of church buildings, though 75 per cent of the stratigraphy in and around the church was disturbed by burials. The phases are defined as:

1. Small plain rectangular stone structure with a stone altar, *c.* 12th-century?, probably pre-Norman.
2. Apical sanctuary — the only example known on an Irish parish church — added to E. end, *c.* 12th century.
3. Nave, 9.50 m long, added to W. end to produce a three-cell plan, *c.* 13th century.
4. Demolition of period 1 and 2 buildings, chancel squared-off, *c.* 15th century?
5. Major rebuilding in 17th century.

W. of the church from the 13th century a single property fronted on to Peter Street. A substantial stone wall, of defensive character, appeared torevet a clay bank aligned N.–S. A ditch lay to the W. These were succeeded by deposits of waterlogged organic refuse, with two intervening phases of timber buildings, the earlier built of wattle. The organic fills were overlain by stratified deposits of boulder clay and occupation refuse.

The next major phase was a substantial stone building, represented by a much-altered undercroft, 12.4 m long (N.–S.) by 6 m wide (E.–W.) and probably of mid 13th-century date. The initial floor surface lay *c.* 1 m below the exterior ground-level, access being gained through a stone stairway in the N. wall leading to Peter Street. The walls stand up to 2.20 m high and are rendered internally.

In the E. wall is a splayed window with a deep embrasure; part of another survives in the SE. corner. There are two cupboards in the W. wall. A wardrobe shaft in the S. wall emptied into a deep cess-pit in the SW. corner of the building. The pit was covered by a substantial plank and joist lid. Along the N.–S. axis of the undercroft four posts were morticed into a heavy oak beam, presumably to add extra support to the joists of the first floor. There is no evidence of stone vaulting.

Interior features comprise a stone-lined well *c.* 1.50 m deep and, close by, two sunken wooden barrels which may have acted as cisterns. Along the interior faces of the W. and NW. walls a timber lined and capped drain dealt with the problem of seepage of ground water. The undercroft was probably used mainly for storage.

The undercroft was abandoned in the 14th century and backfilled with domestic and industrial refuse which was later levelled-up and succeeded by a series of later medieval industrial hearths and associated walls. The latest hearth was coal-fired and probably used for iron smelting. The earlier ones appear to have burned turf and may have been used for baking; Bakehouse Lane forms the W. boundary of the site.

284. S. of the church on a 600 sq m site in *Bakehouse Lane* work was begun by A. Hayden. Beneath the 17th-century church graveyard a 15th- to 16th-century garden overlay medieval burials. On the Bakehouse Lane frontage a series of ovens of medieval to 17th-century date was uncovered. A ditch adjacent to the earlier town wall contained ash from the ovens. Houses and pits were located close to the wall.

## SCOTLAND

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

285. BARHOBBLE (NX 310 494). Further excavations by W. F. Cormack (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 184) confirm that remains of substantial structures represented by paving, post-holes, stone settings and burnt daub lie W. of, and probably underlie the church. Finds include a third sculptured stone 0.25 m long with simple pecked double strand twist, possibly a trial piece.

286. WHITHORN PRIORY (NX 444 403). Excavation directed by P. Hill for the Whithorn Trust in the Glebe Field on the S. flank of the low hill crowned by the medieval priory was funded by M.S.C., Wigtown District Council, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, S.D.D. (H.B.M.), and other bodies (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 184–85). Results of the 1984, 1986 and 1987 seasons are summarized in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1987* (C.B.A. Scotland, 1988), 9–12.

*Period 1 (c. 400–700)*: Although the early deposits have only been examined in restricted areas of the site, there is evidence for at least three phases of activity. The earliest, 1/A, is represented by a paved surface crossed by a shallow slot. Finds include a sherd of B1 amphora. Twig charcoal overlying the paving produced a radiocarbon date of 230–490 CAL–A.D. (GU-2052). These features underlie a thick deposit of clayey soil mixed with charcoal, apparently a man-made horticultural soil analogous to the black earths found on many urban sites. The soil extends over much of the N. of the site and indicates a phase (1/B) when this area was used for cultivation. The phase can be ascribed tentatively to the first half of the 6th century. Phase 1/C saw intensive activity apparently covering much of the excavated area. Stratified deposits in various sectors show that the phase encompassed many episodes of rebuilding and redesign. The principal features are:

1. A group of rectangular timber buildings occupying the lower slopes of the hill. There are at least three phases of building showing major redesign of the settlement. The buildings of successive phases are associated with paths, courtyards and drains. Early strata have produced sherds of glass cone beakers, a sherd of a D ware bowl and sherds of thin-walled pottery, possibly E ware. Later levels contain E ware, glass, hones and iron slag.
2. A cemetery of graves containing coffins made from split tree trunks. The cemetery lies up slope from the buildings and five graves have been excavated; the full extent of the cemetery is unknown. The graves are cut through a midden which has produced cone beaker sherds, a piece of E ware and a radiocarbon date of 400–610 CAL–A.D. (GU-2058). After the coffins and bodies had decayed the former graveyard was covered by a surface of stone chippings. A line of five post-holes abutted by the chippings may be one side of a timber building occupying the site of the former graveyard.

*Period 2 (c. 700–850)*: The settlement contracted in this period. The principal feature is a broad stone built terrace which has been enlarged twice. The terrace was originally seen as a boundary defining the ecclesiastical site. Further excavation has revealed a well-built terminal to the terrace, which may be one side of an entrance. It is equally possible that the terrace is an isolated feature possibly forming the construction platform for a building. The ground beyond the terrace had been ploughed during this period, the plough furrows have produced ten faceted quartz plough pebbles. The ploughed surface is oversailed by a midden which is banked against the face of the terrace. (For finds see 1986 entry). Fragmentary buildings overlying the terrace and enclosed by it cannot be closely dated but must pertain to Period 2, 3, or 5. Paving stones in the area of the putative entrance bear incised compass-drawn circles, one with an internal 'marigold' design.

*Period 3 (c. 850–1000)*: The most obscure phase in Whithorn's development. The principal discernible event is the decay and partial demolition of the Period 2 terrace. Paved and

(DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY)

cobbled surfaces beyond the terrace may be of this period as may fragmentary buildings within it. Finds include a penny of Eadgar, King of Wessex (959–75).

*Period 4 (c. 1000–1128)*: Settlement on the lower slopes of the hill which were previously unoccupied. Structural remains were interleaved with layers of soil, midden and ash; elsewhere deposits were disturbed by 13th- to 15th-century graves. Finds included manufacturing debris from processing antler (in particular comb-making), iron, leather, lead and possibly copper, and are consistently Norse or Hiberno-Norse types. The earliest features included three small single-room houses and a deep ditch, which may have served as a boundary. Overlying features included remains of later houses, paving, drains, stone rows and raised stone troughs.

*Period 5 (c. 1128–1450)*: Following the appointment of a new bishop in 1128 work began on a new cathedral, augmented c. 1177 by a community of Premonstratensian Canons. More of the extensive cemetery on the upper slope of the hill, in use c. 1250–1450, was excavated. Roughly 1,150 graves have been examined, many severely disturbed by later burials. Specific areas were preferred for the burial of different groups of the population.

Features at the foot of the hill included ovens, drains, paved, cobbled and gravel surfaces and a large stone building with one side open. The area may have been used as a fair or market for pilgrims to St Ninian's shrine.

*Period 6 (c. 1450–1680)*: In the mid to late 15th century the cemetery fell into disuse. The surface was dug away, exposing some burials, and pebbles and cobbles laid over the truncated graves. This seems to be part of a broad thoroughfare leading from the town to the W. door of the church. It was flanked with stone buildings.

*Periods 7 and 8*: Evidence was recovered for post-medieval changes.

#### FIFE

287. **ABERDOUR, ST FILIAN'S CHURCH** (NT 1933 8547). E. and B. Proudfoot report that built into the E. wall of the porch is part of a carved stone, possibly a cross base, on which the lowest portion (probably feet or foot and tail) of interlaced animal decoration is carved in relief.

**ST ANDREWS**. Excavations by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust.

288. At 29 North Street (NO 5124 1676) a small excavation on the street frontage by P. R. Clark was funded by S.D.D. (H.B.M.). Although 0.8 m of stratification survived, no evidence for frontage structures was observed, and deposits did not pre-date the 14th century. The nature of the stratigraphy was more indicative of a backlands area, and serious doubts have been raised concerning the existence of North Street in the early history of the town.

289. Excavations by D. W. Hall and P. Holdsworth in advance of a leisure complex development at *St Nicholas Farm* (NO 5175 1585), funded by S.D.D. (H.B.M.) and N.E. Fife District Council, located the medieval leper hospital of St Nicholas. The E. and W. boundary walls of the complex were found some 70 m apart and may have enclosed c. 3 acres. Excavation concentrated on a multi-phase rectangular stone building, possibly the hospital bakehouse built against the W. boundary wall. The remains of a possible timber predecessor to the stone building were recovered including the waterlogged stump of one of the timber uprights. This timber has been radiocarbon dated to  $880 \pm 50$  B.P. Finds included a small group of pottery dominated by Scottish East Coast White gritty wares. Some unusual vessel forms are represented which may relate to medicinal uses in the hospital. A small amount of disturbed disarticulated human bone was also removed.

## GRAMPIAN

## ABERDEEN

290. At 30–46 *Upperkirkgate* (NJ 941 064) J. A. Stones for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) excavated an area of 1,500 sq m. Much of the late and post-medieval deposits had been scarped during the 19th-century development. It seems probable that the site was not developed as early or as intensively as the neighbouring site at 42 *St Paul Street*, excavated 1977–78. A clay foundation running N.–S. probably represented a 13th- to 14th-century boundary. The bottoms of a number of earthfast posts may represent a medieval building near the frontage. A number of medieval pits may have been storage pits.

291. At 19–25 *Hadden Street* (NJ 941 061) J. A. Stones and J. Cross for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) carried out a brief excavation in the area of the Carmelite friary. Within medieval and post-medieval garden soil were fragmentary human remains, amounting to portions of one adult and three children.

292. D. H. Evans for Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums and S.D.D. (H.B.M.) excavated a large area in advance of redevelopment at *Bon Accord Centre* (between *Gallowgate* and *Loch Street*) (NJ 940 065). In the early Middle Ages the edge of the loch was up to 24 m W. of its 19th-century position. No evidence was found of activity before c. 1250, when open-cast quarrying for sand and gravel seems to have been taking place at the S. end of the Gallowgate frontage. In the later 13th century the disused workings were levelled with massive deposits of midden material, with much organic material (including shoe soles and cobblers' waste) and pottery (including Scarborough ware). In the following century a tannery or skin yard was erected. The S. half of the area was extensively cobbled, and industrial hearths built on this surface, two being sunken fire-pits, the rest level with the surface, surrounded by raised clay superstructures. All appear to have been wood-fired and associated with a resin-using process, such as the waterproofing of moulded leather vessels. The N. half of the site contained four deep rectangular pits, intended for the soaking of hides or skins.

The tannery appears to have gone out of use by c. 1400 and was dismantled. Complete pottery vessels were abandoned in some of the hearths; elsewhere large sheets of bark were discarded. During the 15th and 16th centuries the area was split into three tenements and yard boundaries were established, presumably marking the beginning of domestic occupation on the frontages.

293. CASTLE OF WARDHOUSE (NJ 593 248). P. Yeoman for Garioch Field Survey of Medieval Rural Settlement (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland) recorded a low, sub-rectangular platform 60 × 40 m, atop a natural knoll SW. of Mains Farm, enclosed at the top by a shallow ditch and counterscarp bank. Aerial photographs show an outer series of earthworks forming a lower ward to the NE. The site is deteriorating due to plough damage. The earliest reference to the castle is in the 1220s.

294. OLD RATRAY (NK 088 579). Excavation by H. K. Murray and J. C. Murray for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) on the castle mound (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 186) revealed a large secondary building, possibly mid 14th century. The mound section related the mound build-up and perimeter bank and well remains to a deep defensive ditch at a mound base. Open-plan excavation of an area 20 × 40 m in the burgh area revealed a 14th- to 15th-century industrial complex covering two adjacent properties, one with extensive metal working, predominantly iron, the other with the pottery kiln excavated in 1986 and a series of smaller kilns, work floors and drainage systems.

295. SPYNIE PALACE (NJ 230 658). Excavation at this principal residence of the medieval bishops of Moray was directed by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) following trial-trenching outside the palace enclosure in 1986 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 186–87). The focal

## (GRAMPIAN)

points in 1987 were the N. range, structures associated with the adjacent Watergate and the area beyond the N. curtain. In addition, part of the E. range was investigated and a series of small trenches opened well to the S. of the precinct.

The sloping ground near the loch side had been terraced to accommodate the 26 m E.-W. by 10 m wide N. range, whose upper floor was at courtyard level. The N. wall and E. gable survived to their original heights whereas the S. and W. walls had been demolished above the level of the hall floor. There was no evidence of a central longitudinal wall or pier bases, indicating that the upper floor had been supported by beams spanning the entire width of the range. The massive rubble foundations of a cross-wall towards the E. end of the basement suggests that the upper storey divided into hall and dais chamber, the latter accessible to the E. range via a barrel-vaulted passage. In the E. basement chamber was a 3 m diameter pit, so far unexcavated, that may have been a well. A few small stone flags in the SW. of the range were the only surviving remnants of flooring; otherwise occupational evidence was minimal.

Within the 3.3 m wide clay-bonded W. gable of the N. range were several apparent wall faces, some probably constructional devices although a truncated mortar-bonded structure, aligned SE.-NW., may have belonged to an earlier building. The hall's W. entrance was represented by a large threshold stone and the base course of a door jamb adjacent to the N. wall. From here access could have been gained to the W. range, the probable site of the main kitchen range, by bridging the watergate passage.

Entry to the basement was in the SW. corner by a corridor that also gave access to the watergate through a passage floored with cobbles and small flags. An open drain built against the passage's E. wall (the W. wall of the N. range) was culverted where it ran below the N. wall. To the W. of the watergate passage was a 6 × 4 m room with three phases of cobbled floors, the earliest of which directly overlay a kiln. Associated with at least the final floor was a massive stone setting in the NW. corner and a drain that emptied through a small channel in the N. wall. This chamber has yet to be fully investigated but is believed to have been associated with service accommodation in the adjacent W. range firstly as a bakery and later perhaps as a brewery.

A paved area to the W. of this chamber led into a latrine tower, measuring 2.4 × 2.0 m internally, which evidently served both the courtyard and the top of the wall from which it projected. At some point — probably during the 17th-century Protestant reoccupancy — the latrine became a general purpose midden.

Outside the Watergate, which had been reduced in size at some stage, was a square stone-lined pit, possibly a defensive measure; leading from its SE corner was a paved surface that may have led to the loch-side harbour. To the W. of the doorway were several truncated drains at levels well above the base of the latrine tower and, to the E., traces of a severely damaged clay and flag floor. It is hoped that selective tree-felling will allow a more comprehensive investigation of this area including perhaps the excavation of the palace's harbour.

Trial trenching to the S. of the palace uncovered ?medieval boundary walls and, SE. of the precinct, a 4.2 m wide cobbled road believed to be the same as that located outside the E. wall entrance in 1986.

296. WARDHOUSE (NJ 571 304). P. Yeoman for Garioch Field Survey of Medieval Rural Settlement (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland) recorded a well-preserved medieval to post-medieval farmtoun covering *c.* 16 acres. Parallel blocks of rigs, mainly N.-S., radiate out from a central area of house sites with attached pens and enclosures, 120 × 60 m.

## HIGHLAND

297. INVERNESS, CASTLE STREET — HIGH STREET (NH 6671 4522). G. Harden carried out a watching brief for Inverness District Council during redevelopment of a site in the centre of

the medieval burgh. At the E. of the site some 2 m of archaeological deposits were recorded in section, producing layers of sand and gravel interspersed with layers of burning, burnt clay and midden material. A few pieces of pottery from the upper layers were of late 13th- to early 14th-century date.

## LOTHIAN

298. DUNBAR, FRIARSCROFT (NT 677 788). D. W. Hall directed trial excavations for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D. (H.B.M.) in advance of a proposed housing development. Trenches in the open field adjacent to the standing tower of the church of the Trinitarian friary located part of the friary graveyard and defined its possible W. limit.
299. EDINBURGH, HUNTLY HOUSE MUSEUM (NT 264 738). A small area of the courtyard to the rear of the building was excavated for City of Edinburgh District Council, to investigate rumour of a well. No trace of a well shaft was found, but beneath post-medieval paving was part of a large irregular pit, extending beyond the excavated area to W. and NW. The deepest part consisted of a rectangular shaft cut through natural rock to a depth of 1.68 m, which had been deliberately filled after a short life span. The backfill contained pottery of c. 13th-century date.
300. LINLITHGOW PALACE (NT 002 773). Excavation of a 15th-century cellar in advance of refurbishment was directed by J. Cannell for S.D.D. (H.B.M.), revealing a mortar floor laid shortly after construction, followed by two parallel N.-S. rows of posts; at about the same time a low stone platform was built against the W. and N. walls.
301. NIDDRY CASTLE (NT 095 743). Excavation by J. K. Reid funded by COWL Ltd and M.S.C. is taking place in advance of the reconstruction and restoration of this 15th-century tower house. The W. half of the tower interior was excavated to a depth of 2 m, to a rock surface, revealing a rock-cut well in the SW. corner, 1.8 m in diameter. In the E. half of the site a trench was dug parallel with the E. wall of the tower, running 33 m from the N. face of the curtain wall. The earliest feature was a flat-bottomed rock-cut trench 0.42 m wide and 0.3 m deep running due E. from a point 2 m S. of the NE. corner of the tower, perhaps the foundation trench for a timber building. A tower 4.5 m wide was revealed at the NE. corner of the curtain wall, possibly a postern. A well-laid cobble floor stretched 8 m S. from the S. curtain wall. Objects recovered reflected the occupation of the site during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries.
302. NORTH BERWICK, 83-87 HIGH STREET (NT 551 852). A small trial trench close to the street frontage by D. P. Bowler for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) revealed two circular tanks, c. 0.5 m across, built of unfired clay and surrounded by coal and ash. They may have been vats or storage containers for some part of the brewing industry.
303. SOUTRA HOSPITAL (NT 452 584). The medieval monastic hospital is being investigated by the Soutra Hospital Archaeoethnopharmacological Research Project, sponsored by Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, British Pharmacological Society, Robert Kiln Charitable Trust, Garden History Society, National Museums of Scotland and S.D.D. (H.B.M.), directed by G. J. Ewart and B. Moffat. A trial excavation was mounted to investigate the extent and ground plan of the complex of buildings. The earliest structures were two boundary walls. There were at least two rectangular walled enclosures, E. of medieval Dere Street, the S. enclosure containing the hospital church. Sampling programs for 'infirmarium waste' have been set up, revealing blood and other residues, lead contamination and exotic plant material. Exotic pottery has been recovered in small quantities and residues on it are being analysed; trade in medical preparations may be indicated.

## ORKNEY

304. KIRKWALL (HY 449 108). R. Lamb, B. Smith and D. Lorimer for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) report that observations of roadworks in the *Broad Street* area in the autumn of 1986 which involved the cutting of deep machine trenches in the area where the medieval waterfront was thought to lie enabled the line of this waterfront to be defined along the length of Broad Street. Immediately W. of the Cathedral the original shallow water shore line has been converted into deep water wharfage, presumably to accommodate late medieval cogs. At the waterfront of the *Laverock*, the ecclesiastical centre of the medieval town, there was revealed a substantial settlement site of the later Iron Age, probably extending into the historical Pictish period. The discovery of this hitherto unsuspected Iron Age settlement raises important questions concerning the early origins of the town.

305. SANDAY POOL (HY 619 379). J.R. Hunter, University of Bradford, for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) continued excavation of this coastally eroded mound. Excavation in 1985 had revealed a small early symbol stone in the dated context of the paving of a 5th- or 6th-century house. A Norse farmstead with several phases of change was also excavated, probably the lost Sanday *huseby*, or administrative centre. In the N. part of the site was a rectangular post-supported Norse building which may have acted as a barn.

## SHETLAND

306. PAPA STOUR (HU 176 605). B. E. Crawford sponsored by Shetland Amenity Trust, St Andrews University, Russell Trust, Carnegie Trust for Universities of Scotland undertook a fifth and final season's work, which involved first the partial demolition of the 'Görl' (19th-century croft house which lay across the site) and then the excavation of the area underneath the walls of the demolished house in order to link up with previous excavation outside and inside it. More fragments of the wooden floor were found (*Discovery Excav. Scotland, 1979*) which had given a radiocarbon date of  $960 \pm 55$  A.D. in 1984 (GU-1775). Excavation of the large central hearth was not completed, but areas on the E., S. and N. sides of the Norse house were excavated to underlying sand deposits. Although these overlie what appears to be bedrock they may not be natural, as originally thought, for preliminary evidence from the pollen analysis indicates that thorough mixing has taken place.

## STRATHCLYDE

AYR. Excavations for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, funded by M.S.C.

307. At 99-101 *High Street* (NS 337 219) a rescue excavation by H. Smith in advance of a major shopping development recovered a small amount of medieval pottery from garden soil 0.8 m thick overlying natural deposits. Modern wall foundations had destroyed any features below the surface.

308. At 187-195 *High Street* (NS 338 217) a rescue excavation by H. Smith revealed medieval burgage plot divisions, possibly of the 14th century.

309. The excavation begun in 1985 by D. McVey for M.S.C. and Kyle and Carrick District Council at *St John's Church* (NS 333 221) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 188) was brought to a close with the remains of the 12th-century church being consolidated for public viewing.

310. CARLUKE, HALLBAR TOWER (NS 839 471). Work continued on the N. side of the enclosure wall (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 189), revealing the remains of an internal wall, virtually robbed away to the foundation trench. Finds include late medieval pottery, animal bone and part of a jet bracelet.

311. DUNDONALD CASTLE (NS 364 345). Excavation by G. Ewart for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) concentrated on the castle hill, E. of the late 14th-century tower built by Robert II (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 189), New evidence was found of the original native fortification and the later re-occupation of the site after the mid 12th century. Timber buildings associated with the vitrified rampart had been destroyed by fire. There is evidence to suggest that the first Norman castle saw the construction of a motte on the W. of the site. A massive stone gatehouse at the E. side of the site had apparently consisted of two drum towers which were slighted in the 14th century, prior to their final levelling in advance of the 15th-century barmkin construction.

312. DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE (NM 882 344). Excavations were directed by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. (H.B.M.). The circular N. tower, of internal diameter *c.* 5.8 m, dates to the castle's initial, mid 13th-century construction. To date, the tops of three blocked, lintelled apertures piercing the inside wall face and a 2.0 m wide embrasure on the badly damaged, projecting NW. side have been revealed.

GLASGOW. Excavations by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, funded by M.S.C.

313. At *Cathedral Square* (NS 601 655) excavations on the site of the castle of the bishop and archbishop of Glasgow in advance of redevelopment should be completed in 1988; the S. part of the site was investigated by D. Fox in 1983 (report unpublished). Discoveries to date include the remains of a sandstone corner tower and curtain wall built in the 16th century; a 13th- to 15th-century splayed plinth with a sandstone ashlar face and fronted by a ditch; a mortared sandstone foundation wall, on the same alignment but later than the plinth; and two further ditches. Finds have been plentiful and include medieval and post-medieval green-glazed earthenware, onion bottles and seals, tin enamelled earthenware, three leather shoes, animal bones, shell, wood and botanical material.

314. At *College Lane/Nicholas Street* (NS 598 652) the archaeological deposits reached a depth of over 2 m, the earliest features being pits cut into the natural soil and containing slag, ash and green-glazed earthenware of medieval and post-medieval date. The pits had been truncated by ploughing. The plough soil was up to 0.48 m deep and was sealed by a layer of redeposited soil. The skeleton of a horse, minus its hooves, was found in this soil. A sandstone foundation had been cut by a 19th-century foundation. Depth of deposit diminished towards the W. where there was no evidence of pits or ploughing. At the W. limit of the excavation a sandstone-walled cellar with a partition wall of hand-made bricks was partially revealed.

315. INCHMARNOCK CHAPEL SITE (NS 023 596). D. Marshall sponsored by Buteshire Natural History Society reports that the stones carved with crosses have been taken to Bute Museum as the island is now farmed. The stones range in type from part of a 'marigold' cross to one with a runic inscription, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

316. LANARK, 18 BLOOMGATE (NS 881 437). Investigation by E. Archer during building operations revealed medieval glazed tiles covering an area of *c.* 2 sq m, in poor condition due to burning and to pressure from stonework resting on them. Some patterns were visible, including a double-headed eagle, a circular design and a pattern of white squares. An adjacent hearth may have been related to the tile floor. There may be a link with the nearby site of the Franciscan friary.

317. PORTENCROSS, AULDHILL (NS 178 491). Excavations by G. Ewart for National Museum of Scotland, South of Scotland Electricity Board, Hunter Archaeological Trust and S.D.D. (H.B.M.) on a site previously identified as an Iron Age vitrified fort have revealed a medieval motte and bailey castle. Substantial remains of a rectangular stone structure, 17 × 12 m, with lime mortared walls, were uncovered on the motte. This supersedes a timber

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phase; 12th- to 13th-century pottery is associated with both phases. The motte is separated from the bailey by two rock-cut ditches, the surface between them leading to a ramp to the motte summit. Traces of occupation (hearths, metallised surfaces and paving) of uncertain date have been discovered in the bailey. The whole site is encircled by a stone rampart, vitrified in places, which is earlier in date than the motte.

318. PORTENCROSS CASTLE (NS 175 489). E. M. Patterson has carried out a survey of building stone used in the construction of this 14th-century tower house, summarized in *Discovery Excav. Scotland, 1987* (C.B.A. Scotland, 1988), 47-48.

319. BRECHIN CATHEDRAL (NO 5963 6010). In 1986, N. K. Atkinson and W. G. Watson, Angus District Museums, found a fragment of a monument. It is of the pinkish-grey Old Red Sandstone found locally and measures 0.57 m high, 0.42 m wide and 0.09 m thick. The stone has obviously been cut for reuse on two sides and the reverse lacks any carvings, again possibly having been removed. The carved face shows in relief the lower two-thirds of a human figure wearing a long garment with the two feet apparently face on. The right hand side and the bottom of the stone bear the familiar frame of many Class III stones. The stone appears unfinished, and may have been discarded. The stone was in the Cathedral on the arrival of Rev. P. M. Gordon in 1965, and according to tradition was among those 'gathered in' from the cathedral graveyard in 1964.

320. INCHAFFRAY ABBEY (NN 953 225). Excavations on this Augustinian abbey site were directed by G. Ewart for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) Central Excavation Unit, in advance of house construction within the scheduled area. The field N. of the scheduled area was also examined, and resistivity surveys carried out. The SW. corner of the claustral ranges was found to be almost completely robbed out, though there was evidence of substantial rebuilding during the 15th and 16th centuries. Excavation to the N. revealed part of the abbey church and crude but extensive industrial platforms, probably for iron working, lying N. and W. of the main abbey building. (See also *Central Excavation Unit and Ancient Monuments Laboratory Annual Report 1987* (S.D.D. (H.B.M.)), 1988), 6-13.

321. MENMUIR CHURCH (NO 534 643). N. K. Atkinson and W. G. Watson of Angus District Museums, on a visit to Menmuir Church in 1986 to view the other five sculptured stones, found a small stone in the Session Room, which bore worn interlace on one face. The other face has been broken off. The stone, of local Old Red Sandstone, measures 0.27 m high, 0.20 m wide and 0.08 m thick and was placed with the other Christian stones upstairs in the church. On notifying the Session Clerk, Mr G. L. C. Lumsden, he reported that it had been there for a long time and had been found in the graveyard. The stone is likely to be part of a cross slab of a similar late 9th- to 10th-century date to the other three cross slabs at Menmuir.

322. PERTH, BLACKFRIARS STREET (NO 1173 2383). Scattered fragments of human bone were recovered from a water main trench running along the NW. side of Blackfriars Street on the edge of excavations in 1983-84 which uncovered part of the graveyard of the Blackfriars. The bone was donated to Perth Museum.

323. LEWIS, BERIE BROCH (NB 103 351). D. W. Harding and I. Armit carried out further excavations, the main objective being the completion of work on the latest secondary structure.

This is a substantial drystone and slab-built construction partially revetted into pre-existing deposits within the broch interior (see *Discovery Excav. Scotland, 1985 and 1986*, 46-47, for previous work on the structure). It is cellular in plan, consisting of a large circular

chamber reusing the broch entrance, and a peripheral curving cell, leading from the main chamber, which has been subject to alteration. The structure has a central hearth, slightly constructed interior divisions and paving of its main entrance and of the entrance to the peripheral cell. Two 'shelves' built into the wall across the hearth from the main entrance form a striking though enigmatic parallel with the similar features at Dun Cuier.

The dating of the structure is problematic in the absence of a well defined artefactual sequence for the area in this period. Pottery is undecorated and dominated by large jars with flaring rims. The association of this pottery with composite combs, bronze tweezers, crucibles and a substantial assemblage of bone pins, points to a date in the Pictish or pre-Norse period.

Work on earlier 'broch period' deposits has been confined to the gallery where excavations have commenced at the first-floor level. The pottery assemblage here is characteristically Iron Age and wholly distinct from that of the secondary structure.

## WALES

### CLWYD

324. THE OFFA'S AND WAT'S DYKE PROJECT. The progress of the excavations undertaken by D. Hill of the Offa's Dyke Project for the University of Manchester Department of Extra-Mural Studies is summarized in *Medieval Archaeol.*, **xxi** (1977); **xxv** (1981); and **xxx** (1986), 150-53. Work has continued, supported by the Leverhulme Trust, and a further eleven sites are reported here. A major part of the work has been the surveying and recording of the dykes. The following notes cover excavations in the counties of Hereford and Worcester, and Shropshire in England, and Clwyd in Wales, and are grouped by Dyke.

### OFFA'S DYKE

All five of the small excavations carried out on the Offa's Dyke were rescue observations and the results of the first four were minor.

- |          |   |              |
|----------|---|--------------|
| Site 123 | CLWYD; Llanfynydd, Coed Isa,  | (SJ 282 562) |
| Site 129 | CLWYD; Ruabon, Tatham Road,   | (SJ 302 448) |
|          | (The possible earthworks here, which did not appear on the First edition of the Ordnance Survey maps were confirmed as upcast from a claypit and brickworks). |              |
| Site 130 | HEREFORD; Mansell Gamage, Garnons Hill  | (SO 402 444) |
| Site 128 | SHROPSHIRE; Edenhope, Nutwood   | (SO 259 893) |

The last of these excavations was however of more interest:

- |          |                                |              |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Site 127 | CLWYD; Johnstown, Harrington's | (SJ 300 457) |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------|

The change of use of Harrington's Caravan Site led to an investigation of the area immediate W. of the A483(T). The ditch was found and the road was shown to consist of bedding and tarmac placed upon the Offa's Dyke and then widened to the E. away from the ditch side. Therefore it is clear that a total length of at least 500 m of the Dyke survives under the road and the raised bank on the W. of the A483 represents the face.

### WAT'S DYKE

Three excavations have been carried out to ascertain the detailed line of the S. end of Wat's Dyke from the point usually considered the southern termination to the area located from air photographs and excavation at SJ 304 238.

- |          |   |              |
|----------|---|--------------|
| Site 122 | SHROPSHIRE; Oswestry Rural, Canal Side        | (SJ 304 246) |
| Site 125 | SHROPSHIRE; Oswestry Rural, Peate's Mill Pool | (SJ 304 252) |

## (WAT'S DYKE)

Site 126 SHROPSHIRE; Oswestry Rural, Canal Turn (SJ 304 247)

A minor point of alignment was checked at

Site 124 SHROPSHIRE; Oswestry, Railway Footbridge (SJ 295 300)

The other two sites were excavated by the Clwyd Powys Trust for Archaeology and the Offa's Dyke Project, the former on the scheduled portion, actually a section of ditch, the latter on an upstanding portion of bank which had escaped scheduling:

Site 131 CLWYD; Flint Mountain, Coed Llys (SJ 232 698)

Site 132 CLWYD; Northop, Coed Llys (SJ 232 698)

## DYFED

325. CAREW CASTLE (SN 045 037). The second season of excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 189) directed by S. Garrard for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, funded by M.S.C., concentrated on the Walled Garden area and the Outer Ward, especially the Gatehouse area.

The most significant development has been the identification of a substantial pre-Norman promontory fort represented by four separate rock cut ditches.

*The Walled Garden:* An area measuring some 45 × 12 m has been examined. In the W. part of the garden a small structure survived only as an iron-pan stain and associated hearth pit, filled with clinker and a few sherds of early 16th-century Rhinish ware. The iron stain indicated that this building originally measured 5.5 × 3.4 m.

The limestone bedrock slopes downwards towards the N. and to compensate for this the builders of the Outer Ward levelled up the N. part of the area. In addition, earlier hollows had been backfilled to provide a level platform. The material used for this operation contained considerable quantities of 12th- and early 13th-century artefacts. Foremost were sherds of Ham Green cooking pots and jugs and Barnstaple wares. Metalwork, animal bones, shells and worked stone including a complete millstone have all been recovered. These artefacts must represent refuse from the earliest Norman occupation of the site. The dating evidence strongly supports the contention that the Outer Ward was constructed during the lifetime of Sir Nicholas de Carew (c. 1270–1311).

Evidence for structures associated with the platform was slight. No occupational surfaces survived, presumably a consequence of gardening activity, and the only evidence consisted of three post-holes cut into the bedrock. The position of these suggested the presence of a rectangular building, with maximum dimensions of 15 × 4 m, butted up against the N. curtain wall. Removal of this platform revealed a variety of features. In one location the relatively well-preserved remnants of a stone oven were found. Associated with charcoal raked from the last firing was a silver penny of Stephen (c. 1140). This oven probably represents the site of the Norman bakehouse.

Found below the 13th-century platform was a series of rock-cut ditches lying parallel to each other. The maximum depth of these features is 2 m and although their upper fill contained Norman artefacts, their lower fill was aceramic with the exception of a single sherd of black burnished ware. Other finds included bones, fragments of a shale bracelet and large quantities of snails. Samples have been collected to allow radiocarbon determinations, but at present an Early Christian date is favoured. These ditches have been traced as crop marks for some of their length and it would appear that they are an important constituent of a pre-Norman promontory fort. No traces of associated rampart were recovered.

*The Outer Gatehouse:* Excavations began within the area of the entrance to the Outer Ward. The robbed remnants of seven separate walls, two cobbled surfaces, a rock-cut moat and a large area of tumble have been revealed. Artefacts from the moat strongly suggest that the Outer Ward was demolished during the 17th-century Civil War. The presence of substantial areas of bedrock lying immediately below the topsoil indicates severe robbing.

## GLAMORGAN, SOUTH

326. BARRY, ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE (ST 1320 6725). Excavations were directed by C. Price for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and funded by Cadw and M.S.C. Work was completed on the Early Christian cemetery site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 190) where 45 burials have now been found. Various different burial techniques, including cists, shroud burials and wooden covers, were used. Two boundaries, one a former river course and the other a possible fence, have been established. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the cemetery had its origins in the 3rd century A.D.

327. COSMESTON (ST 176 690). Excavations directed by R. Newman for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust at Cosmeston Medieval Village (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 190), concentrated on the exposure and investigation of post-medieval surfaces S. of the area previously exposed. The existence of a medieval road bifurcation has been confirmed; it would appear that it was abandoned by the earlier 17th century. During 1987-88 the reconstruction of a kilnhouse was completed and the rebuilding of two 'semi-detached' cottages begun.

328. COWBRIDGE, MIDLAND BANK, 61 HIGH STREET (SS 9941 7475). Excavations directed by J. Parkhouse for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and funded by Cadw and M.S.C. were undertaken in advance of development, on an area immediately adjacent to that where trial work took place in 1981-82 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 225; xxvii (1983), 227). The earliest medieval feature encountered was a large pit, at least 8 m wide, cut through the underlying Roman layers. The lowest levels of the pit excavated were waterlogged and contained wood and leather offcuts as well as floral and faunal remains. The feature was provisionally dated to 1250-75. After infilling, a layer of clay rafting was constructed, parallel with and adjacent to a road leading to the borough's N. gate. It was by no means certain that the road was a primary feature of the town (founded c. 1254). The walls of the building were of sufficient size and quality to suggest a two-storey structure. The ground floor consisted of a series of small rooms; four were visible in the part of the building which lay within the excavation, whilst some of the masonry exposed during 1981-82 represented an extension inserted between the N. end of the building and the town wall. There was other evidence for refurbishment of the structure prior to its eventual careful demolition. The date of demolition is uncertain, but it appears to have been well before the road went out of use shortly before 1630. However once the building was no longer standing the road lost its importance, and the layer of dirt which accumulated upon its surface is compatible with its description as a 'footway' at the time of its abandonment.

## GWENT

329. MONMOUTH, 83-85 MONNOW STREET (SO 5060 1270). Excavation in advance of construction work by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust financed by Cadw, was directed by C. N. Maylan and supervised by N. R. Coles, B. M. Vose and D. Burnell-Jones. A deeply stratified site revealed a 12th- to 13th-century post-pad building alongside Monnow Street, later reconstructed with the post-pads of the front wall being replaced by a dwarf wall. To the rear a large ditch was dug parallel with the road. This contained well-preserved waterlogged organic material and a 13th-century copper alloy bowl. The whole site was completely infilled during the late 13th century and used as a refuse tip, until sealed by another clay layer in the early 14th century, when a building using stone dwarf walls as foundations was constructed at the rear of the site. A well-constructed hearth was built between the new building and the street.

330. USK, MARYPORT STREET (SO 3768 0082). Excavation in advance of construction work by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust financed by M.S.C. and Cadw, was directed by A. G. Marvell and supervised by C. Brown and D. Maynard. A section through the medieval

(GWENT)

town ditch was seen by V. Metcalf-Dickinson, in 1979. The recent excavations confirmed the course of the ditch and sequence of cutting and backfilling.

331. —, ST MARY'S PRIORY (SO 3791 0081). Emergency excavation in advance of ground clearance for a new cemetery by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, financed by M.S.C. and Cadw, directed by C. N. Maylan and supervised by J. Compton, revealed 72 inhumations N. of the demolished chancel of St Mary's Priory (Benedictine nuns). All burials were extended inhumations in supine position with heads to the W. except for two which were in supine position but with crouched legs. A pit held the remains of at least 21 individuals, probably the result of graveyard clearance. The graveyard was in use between the 12th and 15th centuries.

## POWYS

332. DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 950). The seventh season of excavations was conducted by L. Butler for Cadw (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 191).

Work was completed on the W. curtain wall interior face. All features cut into the primary occupation level were examined. A wall repair trench, presumably English, cut along the N. section of the curtain wall, was backfilled with loose rubble and capped by a packing of red clay with stone and charcoal debris. This repair trench alongside the 6 m of the W. curtain wall corresponds to a similar trench alongside the W. 12 m of the N. curtain wall. Perhaps this area was most seriously undermined in the siege of 1277, though the works, masonry and mortaring are all characteristic of the primary (Welsh) construction.

Major excavation commenced at the E. end of the site, tackling a rectangular SE. room and the round tower. The rectangular room, measuring 5.5 by at least 16 m, was filled with the debris of collapsed walls including areas of wall plaster which had fallen onto a burnt surface. The medieval floor layer was not cleared in this season's excavation. A plinth strengthened the room's N. wall at a point where the external curve of the round tower intruded within this room. The SE. angle was lost in an erosion gully, exacerbated by root disturbance.

The Round Tower had an internal diameter of 7 m; its filling was mostly small rubble falling directly onto the paving of small stones, badly disturbed by root action. The surprising features were the small amount of building debris within the room and the presence of Victorian pottery and clay pipe fragments directly on the paving. This suggests that the early post-medieval debris and the upper walls of the tower had been removed for road making or house-building material, or perhaps represents an early unrecorded excavation. A painting by Moses Griffith (1776) seems to show the tower standing to a much greater height than its present 2 m. In 1322 the Round Tower held the armoury. Medieval finds included an axe head and a (?) lance head.

333. LLANDRINDOD WELLS, CAPEL MAELOG (SO 067 613). A fourth and final season of excavations on the site of the medieval church was undertaken by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 230). Dating of the earlier phases of activity in particular have been assisted by a number of radiocarbon dates.

The first evidence of activity is represented by a sub-rectangular enclosure of 4th- to 5th-century date which partly underlies the E. end of the church. There is other elusive evidence of activity in the 6th to 9th centuries, possibly of a domestic or agricultural nature.

A small pre-church cemetery of about 20 graves dating to a period between the 9th and 12th centuries, but more probably to the late 11th or early 12th century, was immediately superseded by a simple two-cell stone church, set out in relation to a special grave within the pre-church cemetery (Fig. 11). Apses were added to the E. and W. ends in the 13th century, and the church remained of this plan until its abandonment in the early 16th century. About

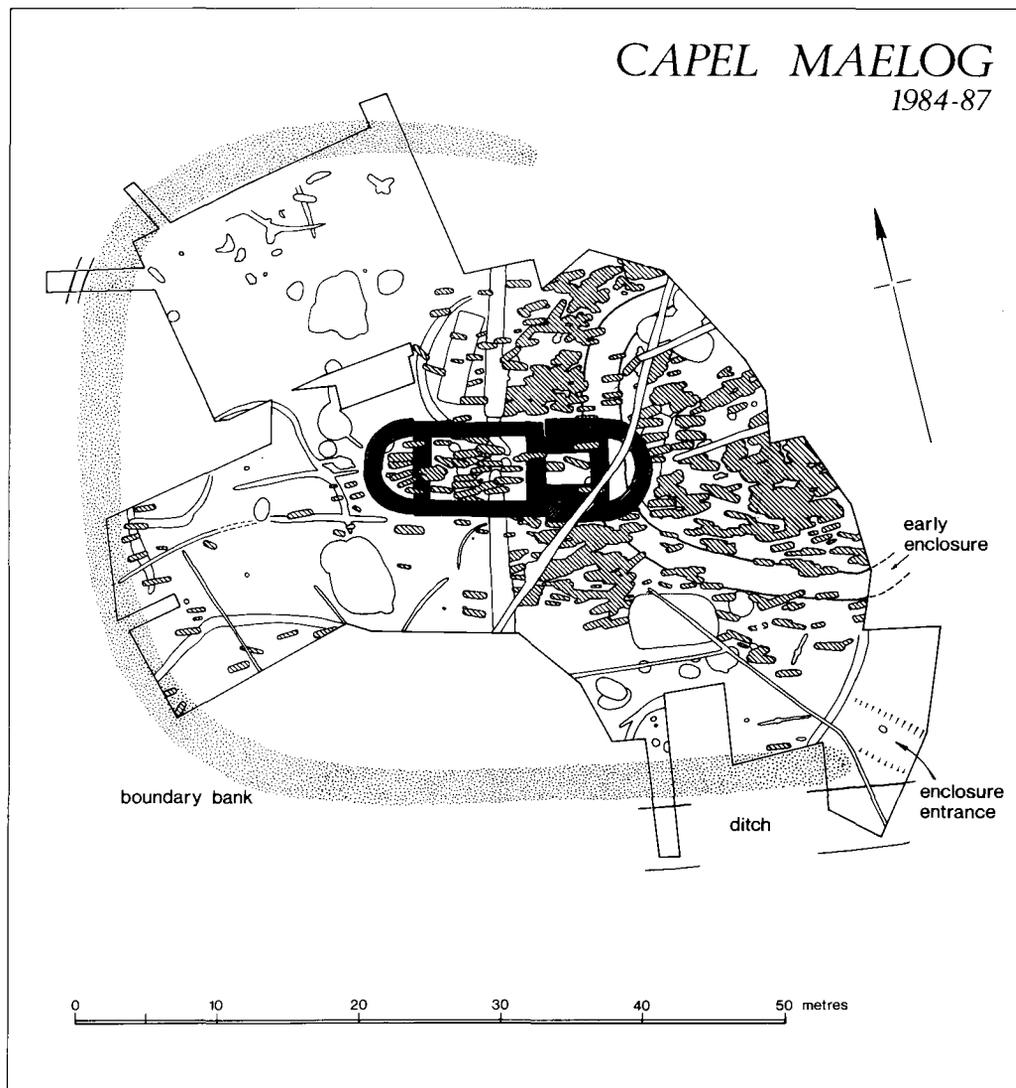


FIG. 11

**CAPEL MAELOG, LLANDRINDOD WELLS, POWYS**

Plan of the 12th-/13th-century chapel, contemporary and earlier cemeteries and 4th-/5th-century enclosure.

500 graves contemporary with the church have been excavated, but skeletal remains only survived in a small proportion because of acid soil conditions. (See interim reports in *Trans. Radnorshire Soc.*, LVI (1986), 14-19, and *Current Archaeology*, No. 108 (1988), 26-29.)

**ADDITIONAL ENTRIES**

**HUMBERSIDE, SOUTH**

334. MANTON, CLEATHAM HOUSE FARM (SE 936 008). Five seasons of excavations carried out by K. Leahy for Scunthorpe Museum on an Anglo-Saxon cemetery have revealed 828

(HUMBERSIDE, SOUTH)

cremations and 49 inhumations in a large mixed rite cemetery. Evidence so far recovered suggests that use of the site started in the settlement period and continued through into the 7th century. The boundaries of the site have now been defined, being marked on the N. by a ditch.

While this site is known in the literature as *Kirton in Lindsey* cemetery, all of the finds made so far have been to the N. of the parish boundary in the adjacent parish of Manton. Fieldwalking has failed to recover any Saxon material from the Kirton side of the boundary. The site must now be known as the Cleatham cemetery. Work continues.

LINCOLNSHIRE

335. NETTLETON TOP (TF 019 986). Excavations by F. N. Field and K. Leahy for H.B.M.C. revealed evidence for an early Saxon settlement. Finds included quantities of domestic debris and three *Grubenhäuser*.