

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1993

BY BEVERLEY S. NENK, SUE MARGESON
and MAURICE HURLEY

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

With the increasing quantity of reports submitted, it is essential that summaries are provided in correct house style. Style sheets are distributed to field units and other bodies every year, and are available direct from the compilers. In view of the time involved in abstracting from longer reports, it is unacceptable to submit annual unit interims. This annual national survey has a strict publication deadline and contributors are reminded to submit their entries on excavation, survey and antiquities for 1994 by the end of May 1995 at the latest.

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

Pre-Conquest sites

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

Post-Conquest sites

Beverley S. Nenk, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG

Irish sites

Maurice F. Hurley, City Archaeologist, Cork Corporation, City Hall, Cork, Ireland

SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

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

The seventh annual conference and A.G.M. were held in Chester in April/May 1993. During the meeting lectures on the landscape of Cheshire and recent research on Welsh castles were given. Excursions over two days covered eight castle sites, where on-site talks were given.

Details of members' activities and of recent publications in the field of castle studies will be found in *Newsletter* No. 7 (1993-94), Autumn 1993.

C.B.A. URBAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Hon. Secretary: David Andrews, Archaeology Section, Planning Department, Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford CM1 1LF.

In recent years the Committee has tried to promote research in urban archaeology by organizing working parties to investigate selected topics. Their reports are presented to colloquia and eventually distributed to those working in urban archaeology. The last working party to report was that on the post-medieval period. A very stimulating colloquium was held at Leicester in July 1993 giving rise to considerable debate on research aims in the period. A new working party has now been set up under the chairmanship of Dr B. Burnham to examine the archaeology of early Roman towns.

Much of the Committee's proceedings have been concerned with responding to the array of initiatives on urban archaeology currently being undertaken by English Heritage and R.C.H.M.E. These comprise the Urban Archaeological Assessments consisting of databases, assessments and strategy documents, and the *Monuments Protection Programme Monument Evaluation Manual Pt. IV: Urban Areas* (2 vols.). Whilst welcoming this interest in urban archaeology, the Committee has been critical of many aspects of the reports produced. In the context of this work there has been much discussion, as yet unresolved, of the archaeological potential of small towns.

Casework has continued at a low level, probably reflecting reduced activity in urban archaeology and the success of strategies to deal with the archaeological implications of redevelopment in towns. The Committee has however remained preoccupied with the problems of London's archaeology and the future of the Museum of London Archaeological Service, something to which there seems no settled solution. Another matter of concern is the effect of P.P.G.16 on urban archaeology; the results of research on this are awaited with interest.

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: R. A. Croft, c/o Environment Department, County Hall, Taunton TA1 4DY.

This group is concerned with the protection study and understanding of medieval rural settlement during the period c. 450 to c. 1550. Interest in the work of the Group continues to grow as more development pressure is put on the existing medieval sites around the country. During the past year rural development for housing schemes has increased, although this varies across the country. There has been, and continues to be, however, a real threat to the development of the very centres of the historic cores of rural settlements with the infilling of gardens and subdivision of plots for housing. Many of these developments have revealed information on the growth and origins of our existing settlement patterns and some of this work is reported in the M.S.R.G. *Annual Report*. Greater effort is needed at national and county level if improved planning policies and further archaeological research in the centre of our historic settlements is to go ahead in order that we can understand the development of our villages, hamlets and farms.

The group has been involved with two important projects which are studying the origins and development of medieval settlement sites. The Leverhulme Project looking at the development of the Midland village is being carried out under the direction of Professor Christopher Dyer at Birmingham University. The work has been completed by Carenza Lewis and Patrick Mitchell-Fox and will be published as a Monograph in 1994-95. One of the aims of this study has been to select a settlement in the Midland region which would be suitable for study as the next Wharram Percy-type project if one were ever to be set up for medieval settlement research.

Further work on advising English Heritage on its Monument Protection Programme and the scheduling criteria for protecting medieval rural settlement sites was completed by Dr Stewart Wrathmell and Dr Brian Roberts in association with members of the Group; information will be available in the *Annual Report* of the Group. Individuals or institutions

who are involved with any fieldwork or excavations on medieval sites are invited to send their reports to the new editor Robin Daniels, Archaeology Unit, Cleveland County Council, P.O. Box 41, Southlands Centre, Ormsby Road, Middlesbrough TS3 0YZ, who will consider them for inclusion in the *Annual Report*. Contributions should be sent by the end of April each year.

The group continues to hold an annual conference and in 1993 it was held in conjunction with Oxford University Department for Continuing Education at Rewley House, Oxford, on the subject of 'Villages and Towns' particularly in the Midlands and was attended by more than 100 persons. An A.G.M. was held in Leicester hosted by Dr Harold Fox and Leicester University Department for Local History on the topic of 'Seasonal Settlement'.

The group continues to act as a specialist commentator on certain planning issues and members of the group submitted written comments to several public enquiries in 1993 and 1994.

The lack of visitor interpretation and adequate management plans at rural settlement sites such as Wharram Percy, currently held in the guardianship of English Heritage, continues to cause concern to the group. Public appreciation and understanding of the history of medieval rural settlement is not being enhanced by English Heritage at the very sites which it owns and looks after for the nation.

FINDS RESEARCH GROUP A.D. 700-1700

The aim of the group is to promote the study of finds from sites dating principally from A.D. 700-1700, by holding meetings to discuss, view and identify finds, and by encouraging research on finds of that period. Data sheets on particular categories of objects are produced from time to time, giving up-to-the-minute accounts of current research along with bibliographies. Efforts are also made to co-ordinate finds terminology. Membership costs only £3 a year; details are available from the secretary, Jane Cowgill, C.L.A.U., The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln LN1 3BL.

Free meetings for members are held twice a year on a diverse range of themes. Our Spring 1993 meeting was an excellent introduction to information technology in the management of small finds resources. The meeting was organized by Seamus Ross at the British Academy, and he had put together a very successful programme that told us (in comprehensible language) all we needed to know about buying the computer and how to use it.

This year we also celebrated our 10th anniversary in Norwich with Sue Margeson who founded the Group. The meeting appropriately celebrated 'Castles and their Finds' and we all enjoyed diverse and far-ranging talks on this theme. The result was an informed and illuminating meeting.

Guidelines produced in 1993: Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group, A.D. 700-1700, 1993, *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives*, and *Assessments for all finds other than fired clay vessels*.

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ENGLAND

AVON

BRISTOL. Work by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

1. At 43 *Broad Street* (ST 588 731), walls to the rear of this 14th-century and later house, including the party wall with No. 44, were recorded by J. Bryant during demolition work as

part of the conversion from café to offices. They were partly medieval in date, possibly the remains of a detached kitchen block. The main building had been recorded by Bryant and Leech in 1979, with further work in 1992 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 246).

2. At *Castle Park* (ST 592 732), an excavation was undertaken under the direction of L. Good on the site proposed for a new toilet block, immediately W. of the remains of the keep of Bristol Castle, previously excavated in 1989. A small part of the motte ditch of the original motte and bailey castle, which pre-dated the deep, was re-exposed. The excavation confirmed that all archaeological levels on the toilet block site had been destroyed during landscaping works in 1970. Some 90 m S. of this (ST 592 731) a short length of the 13th-century S. curtain wall, previously exposed in 1992, was uncovered again so that it could be recorded and consolidated for display to the public.

3. At the *Cathedral, West Front* (ST 583 727), the installation of drains and the laying of a temporary surface between the Cathedral W. front and the Abbey Gatehouse, revealed part of a stone-built cellar recorded by E. Boore. It was found c. 6.5 m to the W. of the Cathedral W. porch and measured 5.6 by 4.6 m. It probably represents the remains of the building which adjoined the Precentor's House which was formerly adjacent to the Gatehouse and the restored Norman archway.

The building is shown in 19th-century illustrations and plans with two N.-facing buttresses (E. W. Godwin 1863, *Archaeol. J.* xx, 38–63, Pl. 1). It was originally part of the Minster House group of buildings, if not earlier in date, which were begun by Abbot John Newland (1481–1515). The building was demolished at the same time as Minster House between 1884 and 1885, prior to the completion of the Cathedral W. front in 1888. A few sherds of residual medieval pottery and an undecorated medieval floor tile were found.

4. At *St James' Church* (ST 589 735), during repair and conversion work inside the former Benedictine priory church, opportunity was taken by J. Bryant to record various areas temporarily stripped of their render. The S. wall of the S. aisle was shown to be of 14th-century date at the W. end, despite accounts of a total rebuild at the end of the 17th century. One jamb of an original entrance survived with, above, a square window enbrasure, later blocked. There was evidence of a former W. gallery. In a room to the rear of the church, the S. face of a substantial medieval wall was recorded, possibly once part of the priory's Chapter House.

5. At *St James' Church* (ST 589 734), prior to construction adjacent to the W. end of the church, an archaeological evaluation was carried out under the direction of J. Bryant. Three trenches were excavated, each at right angles to St James Parade, and also a trial hole against the rear of the White Hart public house. A further trench was dug by labourers, under archaeological supervision. Foundations of several medieval buildings were identified, along with housing of the 17th and 18th centuries. One of the later dwellings had reused the earlier walls in its cellar. Until the Dissolution, the site lay within the precinct of the Benedictine priory — itself a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey — and the medieval walls may be the remains of service buildings. It is believed that the existing White Hart public house, on the W. of the site, is the dwelling house mentioned as adjoining the great Gatehouse in 1579.

6. At *St James' Church House* (ST 589 735), during renovation of the building, opportunity was taken by J. Bryant to record the rear elevation and other areas. Church House incorporates remains of the W. claustral range of St James' Priory, founded c. 1129. The rear elevation includes two arches of the W. cloister walk, which was rebuilt in the 14th century with a first floor above. One arch was found to contain a surviving fragment of the original open tracery. The medieval wall now survives to a height of c. 6.5 m, above which is a 17th-century extension including a gable.

BERKSHIRE

7. READING, ASSIZES COURT (SU 718 735). A watching brief was undertaken by A. Fitzpatrick of Wessex Archaeology during groundworks and underpinning associated with the redevelopment of the Assizes Court. The site lies within the precinct of the medieval abbey. The junction of two walls of chalk and flint was found in the SE. corner of the site. Pottery of 13th- to 15th-century date was found near the walls, and it is likely that the walls formed part of a building in the Abbey precinct.

8. WRAYSBURY, ANKERWYCKE PRIORY (TQ 004 727). An archaeological and historical evaluation was undertaken at Ankerwycke Priory by G. D. Keevill (archaeology) and J. T. Munby (history) of the Oxford Archaeological Unit for Berkshire County Council. The Council has owned the site since 1974, when it was transferred from Buckinghamshire County Council because of local government re-organization. The priory lies on the N. bank of the R. Thames, 1 km S. of the village of Wraybury. The area is dominated by floodplain gravels. The priory was a Benedictine nunnery founded in the mid 12th century, probably not before 1160, and dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. Its founders were Gilbert de Muntfichet, lord of Wraybury (*Wyardisbury*), and his son Richard. The nunnery seems always to have been poor, and in the early 16th century only the prioress and six or seven nuns were present. Ankerwycke was suppressed before 8 July 1536, when the last prioress, Magdalen Downes, received a pension of £5 a year.

The priory site consists of an island bounded by the Thames to the W., and tributary channels to the N. and E.; the S. end of the island is defined by a canalized channel. The island is separated into two parts by a N.-S. linear earthwork. The land to the E. is raised above the surrounding level by post-Dissolution dumping but contains extensive earthworks, including a pair of fishponds. A fragment of masonry is all that survives of the priory buildings. The raised area also contains a yew tree, traditionally the site of a meeting between Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. The land W. of the N.-S. division contains a few slight earthworks.

Fieldwork consisted of an auger survey and the excavation of five hand-dug trial pits. The fishponds appear to be original medieval features, although they do not appear on the 1800 Enclosure map. The redeposition of clay, sand and gravel in Trench 5, however, represents part of the construction of the ponds, and the upper surface of these deposits lies at the medieval ground level. Environmental samples from the N.-S. pond and Trench 3 show that fresh water was present, if only slow-flowing. Organic deposits only survive sporadically and at the lowest levels of the ponds, consistent with regular cleaning of fishponds.

How the ponds were fed with water is unclear; the channel may have done this but simple groundwater ponds are also possible; the water level in the two ponds and the channel was virtually identical while fieldwork was in progress, albeit at a low level because of dry weather.

No organic deposits or silts were present in auger samples of the N.-S. earthwork, and it cannot therefore be considered as a relict watercourse. The second phase occurred in the 19th century.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE Work by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

9. ELY, THE MALTINGS (TL 546 798). An assessment was carried out by T. Reynolds on behalf of E. Cambridgeshire District Council on a site adjacent to the R. Ouse at Ely in the vicinity of the medieval waterfront. A single trench was excavated by machine to reveal medieval deposits which were then hand-excavated. Two superimposed medieval banks were discovered overlying deposits of a former foreshore into which a single pit had been dug. The pit and banks were all medieval, dating between 1200 and 1400, on pottery evidence. In front of the banks the waterfront had been pushed further E. by dumping layers of building material (tile, limestone rubble, and small fragments of burnt clay) in succession with layers

of clay. The rear of the upper bank had eroded during its lifetime and was refurbished by dumping limestone rubble and tile over the puddled area.

10. ELY, ST MARY'S LODGE (TL 538 803). A recording brief was carried out by B. Robinson on behalf of the Hereward Housing Association, during the redevelopment of a property bordering the postulated 10th-/11th-century planned market at Ely. A cluster of 12th-/13th-century pits were recorded on the street front, suggesting a post-13th-century change of alignment in St Mary's Street. Residual St Neots ware confirmed a late Saxon presence. A short length of 'L'-shaped beam slot was located (on the street front, but on a differing alignment) probably indicating a building of this latter period.

11. FOWLMERE, BRAN DITCH (TL 404 448). Excavations were carried out by K. Welsh at the Bran Ditch during August 1993. The work was funded by English Heritage as part of an on-going research programme into the Cambridgeshire Dykes, a series of bank-and-ditch earthworks running NW.-SE. across the Icknield Way zone in Cambridgeshire. The monuments are traditionally given a mid Saxon date, although direct evidence to support this is limited.

Two sections were excavated at the NW. end of Bran Ditch, close to its presumed terminus. The excavations revealed that Bran Ditch was originally 6 m wide and 1.8 m deep from the surface of the natural chalk. On its NE. side the remnants of the bank were revealed, showing it to be 9.3 m wide. It was separated from the ditch by a berm, 1.5 m wide, and was revetted during construction along its SW. edge, presumably to prevent chalk rubble falling back into the ditch. The ditch showed an initial period of rapid weathering after which it may have been partially cleaned out. Subsequently a stable profile soon became established. Very few artefacts were recovered from the ditch and the very abraded Roman pottery is of limited value for dating. Macro-fossil analysis revealed mollusca indicating open conditions on the monument itself, whilst damp conditions and occasional flooding were suggested close to the ditch terminus.

12. FOWLMERE, LAND BETWEEN THE ROUND MOAT AND THE HIGH STREET (TL 423 460-424 458). Evaluation was carried out by P. Spoerry on behalf of the United Reformed Church, to investigate the area to the E. of the Round Moat scheduled ancient monument and S. of the High Street, in advance of a planning decision.

Upcast from cleaning/recutting of the Round Moat ditch, sealing earlier occupation, was identified on the NE. edge of the moat. The occupation is not dated and is represented by evidence for a timber construction with deposits within its plan. The structure is close to a water channel, as well as being rather low-lying. This suggests a water-use function, as there are few other reasons to build in such a position. On the SE. edge of the moat some upcast deposits were found but these were much less substantial and of limited archaeological interest.

Some medieval features were shown to survive on the High Street frontage, although substantial areas have been lost and/or truncated. The archaeology that survives appears to be the base of features representing medieval village domestic life. To the rear of the frontage area a large chalk foundation or trackway is present.

13. HINXTON, HINXTON HALL PARK (TL 496 448). Excavation of the greater part of a previously unknown settlement of mid Saxon to early post-Conquest date was carried out by P. Spoerry on behalf of the Wellcome Trust. Evaluation trenching and magnetometer survey had indicated the approximate extent of the settlement. This was followed by area excavation. Close to localized Roman quarrying a Saxon settlement comprising a loose cluster of four or more *grubenhäuser*, and possibly further timber structures, was identified. Domestic craft material in the form of spindle whorls, bone needles, knives, loom-weights, and possibly loom timbers was recovered from the *grubenhäuser*.

(CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

A late Saxon sequence of occupation followed which was characterized by several buildings of the 'hall' type, the largest of which was over 21 m long. All the major structures were located within a roughly rectilinear enclosure which was c. 45 m E.-W. and which may have had a second enclosure adjoining it on its W. side. Several phases of rebuilding and construction were identified; however, all buildings within the main enclosure were constructed on a formal alignment, perhaps suggesting continuity of occupation. Other features identified within this 'domestic' enclosure include two ovens, three wells and many rubbish pits. Only part of the possible second enclosure was excavated, the remainder being under a tree belt. This contained evidence for a much less substantial wooden building, plus one or more probable retting pits; a sizeable deposit of carbonized flax seed from elsewhere on the site may support this latter identification. The final phase of activity on the site seems, from ceramic data, to date to the 12th century. An oven, or drier, with a flue several metres long, which is cut into the almost completely filled main enclosure ditch, is the most obvious feature of this last, post-Conquest phase.

14. HUNTINGDON, 91 HIGH STREET (TL 237 791). R. Heawood conducted a recording brief on foundation and service trenches on behalf of architects Headley Stokes Associates. In a disturbed area of only c. 35 sq.m, fifteen early medieval or medieval pits were recorded, twelve of which contained pottery of the 11th and 12th centuries. The pits were most commonly substantial rubbish pits, one of which was greater than 2.4 m wide, though a probable cesspit was also present. A sherd of Stamford ware dating from no later than the early 12th century was recovered from a pit only 7-8 m from the street frontage. Nearer the street, deposits had been truncated by the cellars of modern buildings. This recording brief shows that there was intensive activity on the site by the 11th/early 12th centuries, and suggests that the NE. tenement boundary was already established, but the date of the first buildings along the street front remains uncertain. Most importantly, it has been shown that archaeological deposits remain intact in this part of the town, but that they may be very close to the present ground surface, and highly vulnerable.

15. —, MARSHALL'S GARAGE, CORNER OF HIGH STREET AND HARTFORD ROAD (TL 241 717). An archaeological assessment was carried out at the Marshall's Garage site by K. Welsh. The work was carried out at the request of Paul Bancroft Architects, on behalf of Marshall's Garage in advance of a planning determination. The site is located within the medieval and, almost certainly, the late Saxon urban settlement of Huntingdon.

Three trenches were excavated, all of which revealed a variety of archaeological deposits. The earliest of these were dated by pottery evidence to the 12th or 13th centuries. A gravel surface, perhaps part of a yard, was also revealed and appeared to date to the 13th or 14th centuries. An apparently deliberate raising of the ground surface, perhaps to combat problems of flooding, occurred when large quantities of clay and other materials, much of it burnt, may have been dumped there at the end of the medieval period.

Following this, a cellared building was constructed on the High Street frontage, perhaps around 1500. This building may well be one of three inns mentioned in a document dating to 1572. This building seems to have survived until the early 19th century, when it was demolished to make way for St Mary's vicarage.

16. —, SPITAL'S LINK (TL 229 732). A rescue excavation was carried out by D. Mitchell on behalf of the Transportation Department of Cambridgeshire County Council. The remains of 55-60 human burials found in service trenches at the A1126 Spital's Link roundabout were excavated and recorded. Those burials under immediate threat were removed. The burial ground is probably that of the nearby leper hospital of St Margaret which was founded in the 12th century by Malcolm IV of Scotland in his capacity as Earl of

Huntingdon. This establishment appears to have ceased functioning sometime in the 14th century. Analysis of the skeletons that were recovered suggested a high incidence of leprosy.

17. **ICKLETON, ABBEY FARM (TL 490 437).** The site of the Benedictine nunnery of St Mary Magdalene was inspected as part of a desk study by B. Robinson. Field observations identified areas of low earthworks, potentially related to the nunnery. A documentary search revealed a lease dating to c. 1545 which described part of the precinct in some detail.

18. **PETERBOROUGH, CUMBERGATE, LAND ADJACENT TO THE STILL PUBLIC HOUSE (TL 191 988).** An archaeological assessment was carried out by K. Welsh on land adjacent to The Still public house. The work was commissioned by Lambert, Scott and Innes, and Scurr and Powell, on behalf of their clients, as part of the planning process.

The site is close to the medieval core of Peterborough, and lies behind the street frontages of Westgate and Cumbergate. Initial historical research indicated that the area consisted of orchards and gardens in the post-medieval period, but specific references to Cumbergate were rare.

The assessment revealed a series of intercutting rubbish pits, containing pottery dating to the 12th–14th centuries, in the courtyard of The Still. In the N. part of the site, behind the Westgate frontage, a large quarry pit was found. It contained pottery indicating that it was filled in the mid 13th century. Further medieval features had been dug into the top of this pit and date to the late 13th–early 14th centuries. A stone-lined cess-pit, probably in use during the 15th century, was also recorded.

Further deposits recorded across the site seem to confirm that the area was then given over to gardens and orchards in the post-medieval period. The area now forms the garden of The Still and a service area for the Queensgate Centre.

19. **SHUDY CAMPS, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TL 621 444).** Recording in advance of, and during, the dismantling of the upper stage of the church tower was carried out by B. Robinson and T. Baggs of the Cambridge Historic Buildings Group on behalf of English Heritage. A structure of coursed flint fieldstones with dressings of chalk clunch and Barnack Limestone was revealed and lifts and putlogs were identified; the latter incorporated pieces of a late 12th-century Barnack School grave-cover. A sill piece of chalk clunch was inscribed with a Nine-Men's Morris board. This stage of the tower had probably been built c. 1500 in order to accommodate the bell frame. The tower had undergone extensive brick patching and rebuilding during the 18th and 19th centuries.

20. **ST NEOTS, 25–27 MARKET SQUARE (TL 182 602).** An archaeological assessment, followed by excavation of foundation trenches prior to development, was carried out by M. Alexander. Work was commissioned by Januarys Consultant Surveyors Ltd, on behalf of R. E. Cadge Ltd of Haverhill. Previous work to the N. and W. had revealed buildings and interments associated with the post-conquest St Neots Priory. The excavation at 25–27 Market Square revealed more of the priory burial ground, lying below a 1 m layer of ground make-up dated to the 17th–18th century, and some Victorian activity. Forty whole or partial skeletons were excavated. Their location suggested that burial intensity increased towards the N., nearer to the site of the priory buildings. One individual was buried with a series of iron half-hoops lying below the spine and right leg of the body, for which no satisfactory explanation has yet been provided; another burial contained a base-metal vessel, possibly a priest's chalice. The S. end of the area revealed the outline of a large pit c. 5.6 m in diameter. This feature contained one sherd of St Neots-type ware and much burnt building material, indicating earlier, possibly Saxon, structures in the immediate vicinity.

21. **SWAFFHAM PRIOR, GALLOW'S HILL (TL 578 643).** In 1993 two phases of excavations were carried out by S. Bray on the site of rectilinear crop-mark enclosures on a chalk knoll in the

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parish of Swaffham Prior. The work was funded by English Heritage as part of a survey of the archaeology of the County Farms Estate.

The site, located 350 m to the SW. of Devil's Dyke and overlooking a Roman villa, is comparable in plan with Romano-British religious complexes found elsewhere in Britain. It was in use mainly during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. as funerary and religious enclosures, but further use during the 6th century as a pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery was also identified.

Within the main crop-mark complex, evidence for eight inhumations was recorded. Three were excavated and, on the basis of associated grave goods, at least two were identified as Anglo-Saxon. The third burial, a child, remains undated. From their association with earlier Roman features the remaining burials would appear to be either later Roman or Anglo-Saxon in date.

22. TILBROOK, VILLAGE CROSS (TL 080 694). A single hand-excavated trench was opened on the site of the village cross at Tilbrook in an attempt to locate the cross base and other remains. The work was carried out by S. Bray on behalf of Tilbrook Parish Council. A stone pedestal was found. The cross itself was not found in the area examined.

23. WHITTLESFORD, THE MOAT HOUSE (TL 475 486). An assessment was carried out by D. Mitchell for Messrs Barber, Casanovas and Ruffles, architects acting on behalf of Mr and Mrs Wareham, prior to the construction of an extension to the existing building. This building lies within a well-preserved moat, close to the village church. In a trench opened in the area of the extension and in ten geological test pits dug for the site engineer around the house, occupation layers to a depth of 2.5 m below the surface were uncovered and recorded. Fifteenth-, 16th- and 18th-century occupation horizons were noted overlying deeper deposits of an earlier date, possibly associated with the original medieval Manor of Whittlesford.

24. WIMBLINGTON, BRIDGE LANE (TL 422 930). A field evaluation by B. Robinson on behalf of Finnpage Ltd, revealed 14th- to 17th-century features relating to the medieval hamlet of Eastwood. The earliest features were sealed beneath a late medieval to early post-medieval plough-derived silt which had accumulated within a large in-filled pond. A single sherd of Cambridge Sgraffito ware (14-15th century and seldom encountered outside Cambridge) was recovered along with Ely Babylon ware and Grimston ware.

CHESHIRE. Work by Chester City Council Archaeological Service.

CHESTER

25. At *City Walls* (SJ 406 667), restoration of part of the E. sector of the City Walls, N. of the medieval Kaleyad Gate, showed that at this point the internal face was an 18th- or 19th-century reconstruction resting on an earth bank which formed a reinforcement of the Roman rampart. The bank contained only Roman finds and could date to any period from the late Roman to after the Norman Conquest. It probably derived from material scraped up from the ruins of adjacent Roman barrack blocks. It is possible, in the absence of a medieval internal face, that during this period the defences here consisted merely of a stone facing backed by a bank.

The Walls were rebuilt on a concrete slab foundation supported at intervals on piles driven down to the bedrock. The facing stones were reused where possible in their original positions but the core was replaced by a modern compacted fill.

The project was funded by Chester City Council, English Heritage and European Regional Development Fund and directed by S. W. Ward.

26. At *Pierpoint Lane* (SJ 405 662), excavations within the 'Deva Roman Experience' exhibition centre, W. of Bridge Street, revealed that after the levelling of a substantial Roman fortress building, a considerable build up of dark earth occurred over its N. part. Over the S. half and the adjacent street there appears to have been a 10th-century timber building. It may have burnt down because the soil above it contained much charcoal. However, because of the fragile nature of the remains it was decided not to excavate it until a larger area was available.

After the Norman Conquest this site lay behind the large properties on Bridge Street. The rear wall of the undercroft of one of these buildings stood on the remains of one of the Roman walls. The first building on the Pierpoint Lane frontage was probably erected in the 13th or 14th century. It had a fine flagged floor and a stone hearth; its walls lay beneath those of a 16th-century phase of the building which were not removed. Finely carved fragments of masonry from windows or doors were rebuilt into the walls of later buildings, showing the quality of buildings that stood in this area during the Middle Ages. The Common Hall or Moot Hall, documented from the 14th century but probably of earlier origin, lay immediately W. of the site. Next to it was the Carmelite or White Friary, founded in 1290 and dissolved in 1536.

The excavations were commissioned and financed by the proprietor of the Deva Roman Experience, Mr P. Dentith, and directed by S. W. Ward.

27. GREAT NESTON. At *Ashfield Hall Farm* (SJ 292 792), an archaeological audit of the Ashfield Hall estate, funded by Cheshire County Council and carried out by K. J. Matthews, suggested that a substantial bank on the boundary between Great Neston and Leighton might be an early estate boundary, possibly pre-Conquest in view of its association with a headless cross of suspected Saxon date.

28. WERVIN. At *Chapel House Farm* (SJ 419 718), a survey of the 13th-century chapel of ease revealed that its condition had deteriorated considerably since it was first recorded in detail in the 1950s. The E. wall was the best preserved. The N. wall had largely disappeared, although its foundations could be traced for a short distance.

A resistivity survey of the chapel and the mound on which it stands established the lines of the S. and W. walls and the possible existence of a cemetery to the W. This may account for the stories of bodies having been found when an area W. of the chapel was quarried in the 1790s for the construction of the Ellesmere Canal.

The work was funded by Chester City and Cheshire County Councils and directed by K. J. Matthews.

CLEVELAND

29. CLAXTON (NZ 478 279). Geophysical survey and trial trenching were carried out to determine the extent of a suspected medieval settlement adjacent to a scheduled moated site. Magnetometer and resistivity survey, carried out by GeoQuest Associates, revealed a dense concentration of ditches and surfaces. Trial excavation, by A. Platell for Cleveland County Archaeology Section, found more ditches and gullies than were revealed by the geophysics. Despite plough damage, a good deal of archaeology remains, with well-preserved bone and environmental remains.

30. ELTON (NZ 398 173). The second and final season of excavation at this shrunken village was carried out by R. Annis for Cleveland County Archaeology Section. It appears that one of the visible farmsteads was never occupied after the laying out of the planned settlement. A substantial enclosure ditch which pre-dates the visible toft was uncovered: it contained large quantities of charcoal and burnt material, samples of which have produced evidence of cultivation of grains and legumes. The deserted tofts were landscaped in the post-medieval

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period, and byres erected on the land: in places debris from later brick production was tipped on the site.

31. GREATHAM CREEK (NZ 505 259). A topographic and geomagnetic survey and trial excavations were carried out on a saltmound on the edge of Greatham Creek, S. of Seaton Carew, on behalf of the N.R.A. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of flood defence work; geophysical examination was by GeoQuest Associates. The magnetometer survey found a number of anomalies but no sign of intense heating of the soil. Excavation, by R. Annis for Cleveland County Archaeology Section, uncovered the remains of three hearths, and two clay-lined hollows for steeping silt scraped from the foreshore. The lack of burning in the clay soil and the regular shape of the hearths suggests that the evaporation of the reinforced brine was carried out in metal pans. An earlier excavation on the same site, by Helen Burns (1977, unpub.), uncovered brine storage pits or tanks cut into the clay. Dating evidence is unfortunately limited to a single sherd of local 13th-century pottery.

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32. BODMIN, LANHYDROCK PARK (centred at SX 086 636). An archaeological interpretation and management survey was carried out by N. Thomas of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council, for the National Trust.

Before the Reformation, Lanhydrock was a property of St Petroc's Priory at Bodmin. It was then sold into secular ownership and became the country seat of the Robartes family from 1620. The survey revealed a complex of medieval and earlier features surrounding Lanhydrock House, and many of these owe their survival to being incorporated into the park, an area which has largely remained unploughed into the modern period. Sites discovered include round barrows, two early lanes to the river crossing at Respryn (one of which is preserved as a hollow way through woodland), a possible longhouse, a strip field system with ridge-and-furrow cultivation and large areas of streamworking for tin along the valley of the R. Fowey. The field system is cut through by the Avenue, the first documented feature of the park, planted in 1648. As the field system clearly pre-dates the park, it is likely that this was associated with the monastic holding. The focus of the pre-Reformation settlement was probably sited in what became the flower garden attached to the house, adjacent to Lanhydrock parish church, the graveyard of which bears some traces of being a much-modified *lann* or early Christian enclosure. Post-dating the field system is a deer park (see Trinick, M., 1988 'The Deer Parks at Lanhydrock and Pinsla' *J. Roy. Inst. Cornwall* New Ser. x Pt 2), which reused an old lane to Respryn as its boundary. Many of the features around the house shown in the Lanhydrock Atlas estate plan, surveyed in the 1690s, can also be identified as earthworks in the park. In the 18th century the deer park was discontinued and the ornamental parkland was extended by taking in further enclosures.

33. FRADDON, DEEP LANE HOLLOWAY (SW 908 574). A small trench was opened across the base of Deep Lane — a hidden and overgrown hollow way — during work carried out by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit in advance of the construction of the Indian Queens Bypass. Cartographic evidence confirms the lane as major highway linking the lower pasture to upper downland during the 18th and 19th centuries, although its origins are pre-Norman, as it is documented in an 11th-century estate charter (*Cornish Archaeol.*, 32 (1993), 67–75). Excavation revealed a cobbled surface of compact pebbles constructed on a levelled surface of natural clay which filled the width of the hollow way. No dating evidence was found. This investigation forms part of a broader landscape study in the Indian Queens area which was funded by English Heritage.

34. **LOSTWITHIEL, RESTORMEL CASTLE, (SX 104 604).** Investigation by N. Thomas, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council was undertaken for English Heritage to provide information for updated presentation. A ground survey of the bailey revealed traces of building platforms and remains of the defences. The survey also threw open the question of the location of the medieval bailey gateway, which is now suggested to have been on the S. side, where it could gain additional defence from the keep. There is no ground evidence (or strong documentary evidence) that the bailey was ever surrounded by a curtain wall. A geophysical survey to investigate structures in the bailey is being commissioned.

Detailed re-investigation of the keep structures revealed that the internal buildings and chapel are not added to the shell but are of contemporary design and construction. Windows in the shell wall, previously suggested to be modifications (C.A.R. Radford, *Restormel Castle*, English Heritage guidebook, London, 1980), are similarly contemporary with the shell. Redevelopment of the keep from a ringwork to a stone shell appears to be associated with the acquisition of Restormel from the de Cardinan family by the Earls of Cornwall. The shell keep may have been built for Richard, who acquired Restormel in 1268 and died in 1272, or more likely his son Edmund, who is suggested to have transferred the administrative element of the Earldom from Launceston to the Duchy Palace in Lostwithiel. The Duchy Palace is approximately contemporary with the shell keep at Restormel. This move appears to have been designed to control and tax the burgeoning tin trade from Lostwithiel. The design of the Restormel shell keep indicates it was relatively poorly defended and that it is more likely to have been intended as a relatively well-appointed country seat during a more peaceful period.

Reconstructions were drawn by C.A.U. and E. Berry to guide detailed reconstructions by the English Heritage artist; these demonstrated that the most likely roof pattern for buildings in the shell was a design based upon arch-braced timber trusses and wall-plates bearing on corbels mounted in the shell keep and courtyard walls. Slate coverings are likely to have been used for all pitched roofs, with lead used extensively on the gatehouse and chapel roofs as well as on the wall walk. The courtyard bears evidence of two balconies, one of which was combined with a stairway to the first-floor hall.

35. **RAME HEAD, ST MICHAEL'S CHAPEL (SX 417 484).** A plan and elevations of this building were produced by N. Thomas and A. Jones of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council, prior to consolidation works by Mount Edgcumbe Country Park (grant-aided by English Heritage). This chapel, in an extremely exposed headland location, probably dates from the 14th century and, most unusually, retains its stone roof and moulded eaves-drip courses. The survival of the chapel owes much to its original design, with its extremely finely constructed roof vault and thick side walls. The latter are intended to carry the weight of the roof rather like continuous buttresses. Its dedication to St Michael and isolated location suggests that it may lie on the site of a hermitage, although there are no traces of any earlier structure incorporated into the present building. In the 16th century the chapel was documented as being in use as a watch house and beacon, its importance being centred on its location at the entrance to Plymouth Sound. A secondary floor and wooden stairs were added at this time. By the beginning of the 19th century dressed masonry around the doors and windows had all disappeared and the building was still in use as a sheep house and as a nautical mark. Some consolidation work was carried out on the door and window openings in the 1880s. During the First and Second World Wars the chapel was temporarily reused as a lookout.

36. **ST COLUMB, HALLOON FARM (SW 911 599).** A sketch survey of a medieval field system was carried out by J. Nowakowski of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit in advance of the construction of the Indian Queens Bypass. It was hoped that this survey might aid interpretation of the pattern of several ditches excavated within the bypass corridor on the higher part of the farmland. Whilst it was clear that elements of an earlier field system had been incorporated into the general field system on the farm, these probable medieval

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components survived only in a fragmentary fashion and their pattern did not appear to be greatly influenced by earlier (probable prehistoric) field divisions. The survey forms part of a broader landscape study of the area which was funded by English Heritage.

37. ———, MAYFIELD FARM (SW 909 603). Survey and small-scale excavation across an area of medieval cultivation ridges (located within a woodland enclosure) took place during a watching brief by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit along the corridor of the Indian Queens Bypass. At least ten ridges are extant and an exposed section revealed spade-dug furrows. The survival of broad-ridged cultivation features is a rarity within lowland Cornwall and although no direct dating evidence was found a medieval date is likely. Survey showed that this survival of medieval cultivation pre-dated the woodland enclosure and upcast from nearby streamworking activities. The work forms part of a landscape study of the area which was funded by English Heritage, and results will be published in an overall project report.

38. ST PIRAN'S CHURCH, THE OLD CHURCH (SW 772 565). The ruins of this church, abandoned to blown sand in the early 19th century, were recorded in advance of consolidation by A. Preston-Jones and P. Rose of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council, funded by English Heritage. The church was excavated by T. F. G. Dexter in the early 20th century (*J. Roy. Inst. Cornwall* xx, Pt 5 (1919), 455–82) and since then has been severely eroded; nevertheless many of the features recorded by him are still visible. The E. chancel wall is particularly complex and possibly contains pre-Norman work. A plan and outline elevations were drawn and a series of overlapping black-and-white photographs was taken.

39. STRATTON HUNDRED. A Rapid Identification Survey (R.I.S.) of the eleven ancient parishes of Stratton Hundred, in the extreme NE. of the county, together with Poundstock and St Gennys in Lescnewth Hundred, organized and funded by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, was undertaken in the spring of 1993 by P. Herring and N. Thomas of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (C.A.U.), Cornwall County Council. While the majority of sites newly recognized in the survey were post-medieval, a significant number were either securely medieval (39) or possibly medieval (159). Within the latter are 21 deserted and 87 shrunken hamlets, the earthworks of many of which may be partly or wholly post-medieval. The examination of the peripheries of all documented medieval farming settlements, to search for evidence of shrinkage, was a stated aim of the survey, to see how lowland Cornwall compared with the more closely investigated uplands, notably Bodmin Moor.

The best of the entirely deserted hamlets were in the southern part of the study area, the site with greatest research potential probably being the Domesday estate centre of Trefreock in St Gennys (SX 168 953) whose name contains the early medieval Cornish element **tre* and which has extensive earthworks with clearly defined building platforms. Other well-preserved earthworks of deserted hamlets were recorded at Hentervain, St Gennys (SX 1568 9388), Higher Burracott, Poundstock (SS 2270 0073), Gray's, North Tamerton (SX 2882 9638) and West Witheven, Jacobstow (SX 2222 9233), while at Whitstone there are clear settlement earthworks, presumably of a deserted churchtown, to the SE. of the parish church (SX 2636 9858). More shrunken hamlets were recognized in the southern half of the area. Of those which appear to have medieval earthworks, the following stand out: Treviguc, St Gennys (SX 1364 9522), Trewint, Poundstock (SX 1857 9763), Week Orchard, Week St Mary (SS 2347 0035), Thorne and Higher Wadfast, Whitstone (SX 2738 9941 and SX 2563 9747 respectively), Grove, Launcells (SS 2679 0356), and Allisdon and Heydon, North Tamerton (SX 2984 9765 and SX 2941 9835 respectively).

A possible late medieval longhouse, still occupied, was noted at Trevolter, Poundstock (SX 1951 9900) and several small areas of typically narrow medieval Cornish ridge-and-

furrow (less than 3.5 m between furrows) were found in reverted woodland (e.g. at Westcott, Week St Mary, SX 2522 9738) and, in one case, Blagdon, Jacobstow (SX 2040 9514), in pasture fields. The earthworks of a cornmill documented in c. 1225 at Trencreek, St Gennys were also found (SX 1820 9714).

Most spectacular of all the medieval discoveries was a well-preserved motte and bailey castle at Poundstock (SX 2001 9940) similar in scale and form to the castle 2½ miles to the SE. at Week St Mary. Deer parks were identified at Stowe, Kilkhampton (SS 215 113), Bennacott, Boyton (SX 299 917), Hornacott, North Tamerton (SX 325 944) and at Penhallam, Jacobstow (SX 216 970), the last probably directly associated with the 13th- and 14th-century moated site excavated by Guy Beresford (*Medieval Archaeol.* xviii (1974), 90-145).

The bank of the original circular churchyard was recorded within the extended graveyard at St Gennys (SX 1489 9716) and a raised circular platform found in a field called 'Ann Chapel' at Hill, also in St Gennys (SX 1483 9450), is likely to be the graveyard of the chapel/church of St Gregory, centre of a short-lived 'parish' in the 13th and early 14th centuries.

The methods adopted by C.A.U. in this R.I.S. identified important medieval sites and confirmed many well-preserved, apparently medieval shrunken and abandoned farming hamlets in this part of lowland Cornwall; thus lowland Cornwall is directly comparable to areas like Bodmin Moor in terms of settlement change.

40. TINTAGEL (SX 050 890). Further small-scale excavations were commissioned at Tintagel Castle by English Heritage, and undertaken by Glasgow University in the area of Site C (after Radford). The excavations form part of a larger research programme aimed at assessing the character of the post-Roman archaeological remains at Tintagel. The September 1993 season, directed in the field by R. Harry and P. Johnson in the absence of C. D. Morris, was concerned with fulfilling two main objectives: firstly to complete the area excavation of structural remains on the 'Lower Terrace' (Area Co3/4/8) of Site C begun in 1990-91; and secondly, to assess the archaeological potential of the area of 'Middle Terrace' Site C building. On the Lower Terrace, excavation of structural remains and associated deposits containing sherds of post-Roman imported Mediterranean pottery was completed. A further, earlier structural phase was also uncovered below those first discovered in 1991. This included two hearths and a collection of pottery sherds of a fabric not previously encountered on the site. Carbonized material was sampled from the hearths and has been submitted for carbon-14 dating. As in previous years, a programme of environmental sampling was also undertaken. The small-scale trial work on the Middle Terrace Site C building confirmed the presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits despite earlier excavations by C. A. R. Radford and subsequent disturbance, and it is hoped to return to the site in 1994 to conduct an area excavation. A final report of excavations on the Lower Terrace of Site C is expected by the winter of 1994-95.

CUMBRIA

41. BROUGH CASTLE (NY 791 141). Brough Castle is situated within the Roman fort of *Verterae*. Archaeological recording by A. Whitworth of English Heritage was carried out along the c. 66 m length of the E. ditch of the castle, in advance of drainage works. A mass of facing stones and wall core material indicated where part of the castle wall has collapsed into the ditch. The castle ditch, which follows the line of the earlier Roman ditch, produced pottery of 12th- to 13th-century date as well as some Roman material.

42. CARLISLE CASTLE (NY 397 563). Archaeological recording was undertaken by A. Whitworth and C. Richardson of English Heritage on the walkway of the inner keep walls in advance of the installation of a new drainage system. Further recording was carried out on the E. side of the castle during dismantling and consolidation a stone retaining wall.

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43. LANERCOST PRIORY (NY 556 637). Standing building recording by A. Whitworth and C. Richardson of English Heritage has begun on the S. transept, nave, N. wall and S. range of the Augustinian priory in advance of consolidation work as part of a programme to enhance the photogrammetric survey carried out in 1986 by the Photogrammetric Unit of English Heritage.

44. A survey of medieval cross-slab grave-covers is being carried out by P. Ryder, funded by a grant from the British Academy, and under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Surveys of the deaneries of Brampton and Penrith have been completed; each stone is recorded as a 1:10 scale drawing and a photograph. The survey has highlighted the number of slabs which are in poor condition or under threat, and has brought to light many which have not been recorded previously. A 15th-century slab at Melmerby [NY 611 375] combines female and priestly emblems; a plausible interpretation of its symbolism is awaited.

DEVON

45. BUCKLAND ABBEY (SX 487 667). Archaeological recording by M. A. Watts of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit was undertaken for the National Trust during trenching for the installation of a new drainage system around the former church of the Cistercian abbey, founded in 1278, which was converted into a mansion after the Dissolution. The following were recorded: (i) the N. wall of the N. transept; (ii) a N.-S. wall abutting the N. transept, perhaps part of the E. claustral range; (iii) two E.-W. walls aligned on the NW. and SW. corners of the W. wall of the church, up to 3.6 m to the W. of the façade; (iv) four burials, located c. 9 m SSW. of the SW. corner of the church and overlying a group of four pits and a gully; one of the pits contained a sherd of medieval pottery. (M. A. Watts, *Archaeological recording at Buckland Abbey, Yelverton, 1993* (E.M.A.F.U. Report 93.85)).

46. DARTINGTON HALL (SX 798 628). Excavation was undertaken by C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology/Gardens Archaeology Project for the Trustees of Dartington Hall Gardens. Two phases of medieval building were found in the area known as the S. court. The 1993 excavations confirmed the dating sequence of Dr Colin Platt's excavations in 1962 (*Archaeol. J.*, 119 (1962), 208-24), but showed that the situation may be more complex. The exact dating for the construction of either phases can only be conjectured at present, but it is possible that a building on the site of Platt's 'tower' was still in existence in 1839.

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

97. At *Bowhill, Dunsford Road* (SX 907 916), further excavation and fabric recording were carried out in this early 16th-century courtyard house by M. E. P. Hall and S. R. Blaylock for English Heritage. In the W. room of the standing S. range, robbed foundation trenches were traced that belong to a slightly narrower earlier building investigated in 1990 at the E. end of the range (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 141).

48. At the *Cathedral* (SX 921 925), A. J. Matthews made a detailed drawing (correcting a photogrammetric plot) of the external W. elevation of the late 13th-century Lady Chapel during repairs by the Dean and Chapter.

49. At the *Deanery* (SC 920 925), fabric survey by M. E. P. Hall and S. R. Blaylock was carried out for the Exeter Cathedral Dean and Chapter during alterations. The three-storied jettied cross-block containing the porch was found to have been introduced into the NW. bay of the early 13th-century open hall which forms the SE. end of the house. This probably

occurred in the early 16th century when the Great Chamber and Parlour, adjoining to the NW., were added to the building in the time of Bishop Veysey.

50. At *Danes Castle, Howell Road* (SX 919 933), excavation by C. G. Henderson, P. J. Weddell and M. E. P. Hall for South West Water plc and Exeter City Council uncovered almost the complete plan of this early 12th-century earthwork (Fig. 1; Pl. xxv, B). A plan and profiles of the monument were published by W. T. P. Shortt in his *Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dumnonia* (1842) prior to its incorporation into the Danes Castle reservoir in 1852. Shortt believed it to be a Roman amphitheatre but modern authorities (D. J. C. King; R. A. Higham) have regarded it as a probable Norman siegework. Evaluation during demolition of the reservoir showed it to be a medieval ringwork whose truncated rampart survived up to 2 m in height. Plans to construct a new reservoir on the site were subsequently modified to permit the monument's conservation and display within the setting of a public open space.

The castle was built on fields forming part of the medieval city's lands in St David's parish. It overlies a series of plough-ridges 3 m–3.8 m wide separated by furrows up to 0.15 m

DANES CASTLE, EXETER

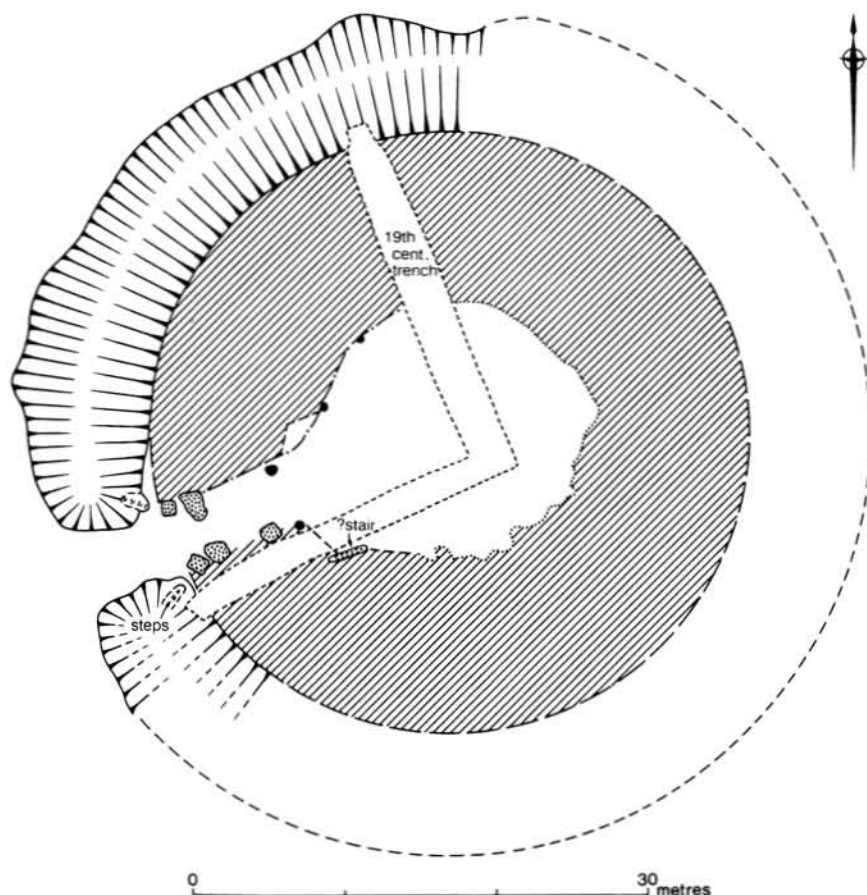


FIG. 1
Plan of excavations

(DEVON)

deep. The underlying cultivation soil contains abraded 11th- to 12th-century coarseware sherds. The ditch was 7 m–9 m wide and up to 3.8 m deep, the rampart c. 11 m wide at its base, and the interior 17.5 m across; the overall diameter of the castle was c. 55 m including the ditch. The original ground level fell by c. 4.5 m across the site from NW.–SE. An unexcavated causeway across the SW. sector of the ditch adjoined a gap in the rampart containing three foundation pits for an unfinished four-post timber gate-tower c. 4 m square. Two smaller pits, centred c. 1.5 m in front of the gate, were probably intended for angled posts abutting the tower so as to frame revetments to the exposed triangular end sections of the rampart. None of the five pits contained a post-pipe; presumably building work halted before timbers were inserted into them. The castle contained no trace of internal buildings or occupation debris. Three post-holes on the NW. side of the interior at the back of the rampart possibly indicate the line of a low plank revetment that prevented the spread of material downslope from the rampart tail. One of these, located 2 m to the rear of the intended tower, would have marked the end of a revetment flanking the entry; it is matched by a corresponding post-hole 4 m to the SE. Set back 3 m from the latter, a 2.85 m-long slot is interpreted as having held a timber base-plate at the foot of a stair leading up to the rampart walkway.

Prior to the excavation of the ditch, the ground beneath the front of the rampart was made level by the creation of a series of shallow stepped terraces that on the S. side of the site approached 4 m in total width. There was no evidence for the presence of a front revetment to the rampart. It is envisaged that its external face would have been continuous in profile with the ditch, sloping at an angle of perhaps 45–50°, with a parapet and walkway at a height of at least 4 m above ground level. The ditch, which was almost silt-free, produced no medieval finds and was half-filled with clean deposits probably derived from the slighting of the rampart, which must have been carried out almost immediately upon the cessation of construction works.

Danes Castle occupies the shoulder of a ridge c. 275 m to the NE. of Rougemont Castle, founded in 1068 within the northern corner of the city walls, which faces it across the Longbrook Valley. It is first documented in the late 13th century when it was known as New Castle, the name Danes Castle being first recorded towards the end of the 17th century. The earlier name implies that at the time of its erection the earthwork was regarded as 'new' in relation to Rougemont Castle, the only other Norman military work in the vicinity. The character and siting of Danes Castle indicate that it was an unfinished siege work. Although the fairly full account of King Stephen's three month-long siege of Rougemont in the early summer of 1136, given in the *Gesta Stephani*, contains no mention of his building a siege castle, no other occasion for the construction of Danes Castle can be suggested from documentary sources. It therefore seems probable that the ringwork was a campaign fort erected by Stephen in order to intimidate the besieged occupants of Rougemont and serve as a strong place of refuge should the need arise.

PLYMOUTH. Excavation and recording by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit.

51. At (a) *Basket Ope* (SX 481 542) and (b) *Southside Street* (SX 481 542), limited excavation and a watching brief were carried out by M. A. Watts for Plymouth City Council in advance of tree-planting. Site (a) lies on the E. side of Basket Ope immediately to the E. of a waterfront house of c. 1300 excavated by Barber on the Woolster Street site in the 1960s (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 13 (1969), 263–64). Barber's phase 6, 14th-century E.–W. waterfront wall (W12) was partly exposed, together with a later N.–S. wall c. 2 m to the E. of the c. 1300 house. The SW. corner of a presumably late medieval stone building or quay was located in a trench 8 m to the S. of the phase 6 waterfront. At Site (b) a number of undated stone walls were located in five small trenches dug to either side of Southside Street at its junction with Notte Street in an

area c. 30–55 m to the W. of the 1960s Woolster Street site. (M. A. Watts, *Archaeological recording at Basket Ope and Southside Street, Plymouth, 1993* (E.M.A.F.U. Report 93.89)).

52. At *Friary Court* (SX 486 546), excavations on the site of the former Friary Station and Friary Goods Yard, supervised by M. Knight, P. M. Stead and P. A. Pearce and directed by C. G. Henderson for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit, were sponsored in 1989 by Hyperion Properties Ltd and in 1991–93 by Tay Homes (South West) Ltd (Fig. 2). The site occupies land sloping down to the original N. shoreline of Sutton Pool on the E. edge of the medieval town. Plymouth's Carmelite friary is known to have been located in this area, which until the early 19th century was occupied by a large house known as The Friary. Most of the area was terraced for railway construction in the 1870s, resulting in the destruction of early deposits over large parts of the site and in one zone their burial beneath several metres of

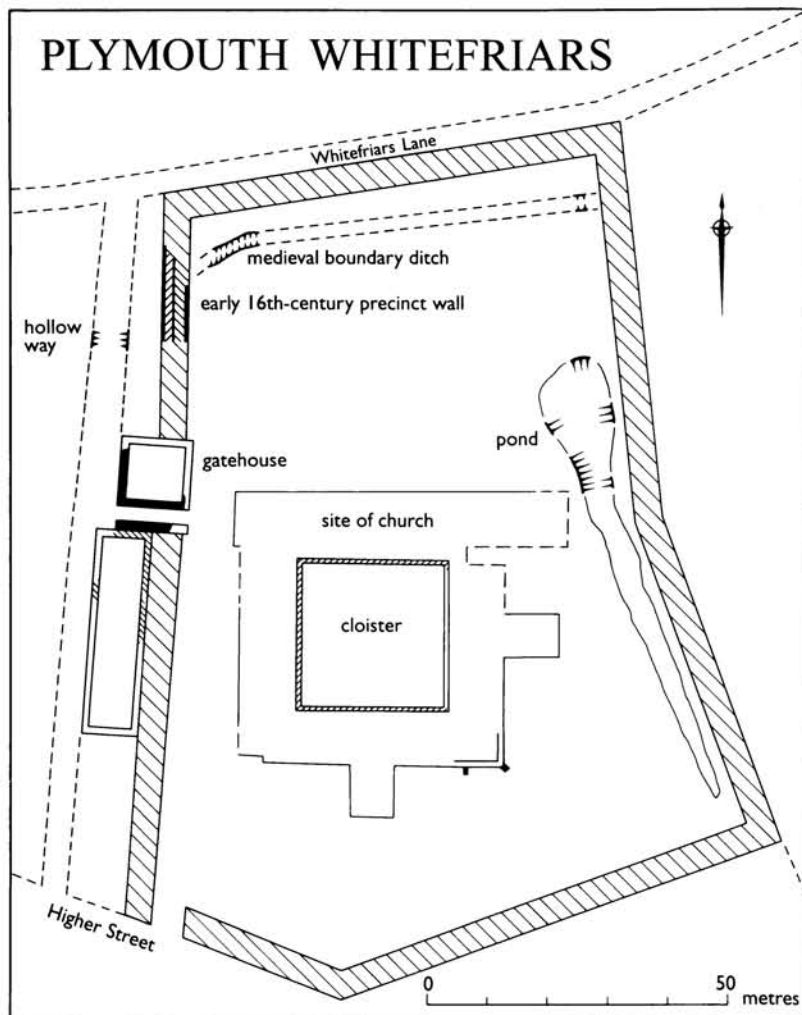


FIG. 2

Plan of the friary based on archaeological and cartographic evidence

(DEVON)

make-up. A combination of cartographic and archaeological evidence enables the friary's layout to be broadly established. The church lay to the N. of the cloister, with a tall tower surmounted by a prominent spire at its W. end. The maximum possible length for the church is c. 55 m. The cloister garth, c. 24 m square, appears to have been enclosed by walks incorporated within the claustral ranges. In its final form the irregularly-shaped precinct measured c. 85 × 135 m, the area enclosed being in the order of 1 ha (2.5 acres). Along the E. side lay an elongated pond, fed by a spring at its N. end, which may be identified with 'La Lak' given as the name of the messuage and orchard granted to a group of friars from Bristol in 1288.

About 8 m to the W. of the church stood a gatehouse, c. 12 m wide (E.-W.) by at least 15 m long, with a passage at the S. end whose E. doorway faced approximately the mid-point of the W. front of the church. Abutting the exterior of the precinct wall on the S. side of the gatehouse was a long narrow building of unknown purpose (?almshouses).

The friary was bounded to the N. by Whitefriars Lane (now Beaumont Road). An E.-W. medieval drainage ditch, traced from c. 70 m on a line 8–11 m S. of the lane, was probably associated with an early precinct boundary wall. A 16 m stretch of the W. precinct wall was excavated in an area 16 m to the N. of the gatehouse. Initially this took the form of a stone-faced cob wall c. 2.1 m thick. In the early 16th century the rear facework was taken down and the wall widened, again in cob with a stone facing, to create a structure 4.7 m wide at its base. A wall of this width was presumably defensive in nature, with a walkway and parapet at the highest level. The well-known map of 1540 showing the defences along the coasts of Devon and Cornwall (B. M. Cotton M. S. Augustus I.i. 35–39) depicts the friary with a crenellated precinct wall facing Sutton Pool. Plymouth did not possess walls at this period, although from the 1490s onwards considerable efforts were made by the local community to build blockhouses and other defences facing the Sound.

53. ROADFORD RESERVOIR. At *Lower Goodacre Farm* (SX 419 908), excavation and fabric recording by A. J. Matthews of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit was undertaken for South West Water plc prior to the partial demolition of the farmhouse. The site is first documented in 1429 when it was known as E. Goatacre. Residual medieval pottery suggests that a settlement probably existed in the 14th century if not before. The lower end of the house was originally a shippon with an axial drain. (A. J. Matthews, *Archaeological Recording at Lower Goodacre Farm, Roadford Reservoir, 1993* (E.M.A.F.U. Report 94.20)).

54. TOTNES. At *South Street* (SC 801 604) an evaluation of a site at the rear of 54 High Street was carried out by P. M. Stead and A. J. Matthews of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for Lloyds Bank plc. The standing 19th-century front wall of the building fronting on South Street was found to overlie a clay-bonded stone foundation at least 1.25 m in width, interpreted as the remains of the medieval town wall. All trace of the late Saxon rampart had been removed by post-medieval terracing, but a width for the rampart of c. 4.5 m behind the town wall is suggested by the position of an E.-W. foundation which may have revetted the bank in the 16th century. (P. M. Stead and A. J. Matthews, *Archaeological evaluation of Lloyds Bank premises, South Street, Totnes* (E.M.A.F.U. Report 93.61)).

DORSET

55. SUTTON POYNTZ (SY 703 840). K. Watson and M. Rawlings of Wessex Archaeology carried out an excavation of c. 1500 sq. m immediately to the N. of the former water pumping station at Sutton Poyntz, near Weymouth, Dorset, which revealed the well-preserved remains of a group of stone buildings in the S. part of the site. The construction and use of these buildings can be accurately dated to the 13th and 14th centuries; the ceramic material recovered from within them includes a considerable quantity of imported continental

material of several different wares. One of the buildings lay wholly within the excavated area, and excavation resulted in the recovery of fragments of painted wall-plaster and blocks of non-domestic architectural stone including a slab of Purbeck Marble. It is likely that this particular building was a chapel and that the site contains elements of a medieval manorial settlement. A document of 1329 refers to a newly finished chapel at the Manor of Sutton being inspected by the Lord Hugh Poyntz IV.

DURHAM

56. BISHOP MIDDLEHAM, THE CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL (NZ 328 313). An archaeological assessment was carried out by P. F. Ryder on behalf of the Diocese of Durham. The fortunes of the church seem to have been linked to those of the nearby castle or manor house of the Bishop of Durham; a large two-cell church of the mid 12th century was given aisles and a chancel extension in the early 13th century, but received little subsequent attention after the abandonment of the castle.

57. BOWES CASTLE (NY 992 135). The medieval castle is situated within the confines of the Roman fort of *Lavatrae*. Archaeological recording in advance of drainage works was carried out by A. Whitworth of English Heritage in the area between the S. wall of the castle and the S. ditch (a length of 13.5 m). A section of apparently collapsed castle wall was found in front of the castle S. wall, while the remains of a wall of probable medieval date was located aligned parallel to the S. ditch of the castle. The pottery was largely of 12th- to 14th-century date, including the base of a candlestick. Several fragments of medieval window glass were also recovered.

58. At 19/20 *New Elvet* (NZ 277 423), excavation was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates for Durham County Council during redevelopment of the police headquarters. The earliest feature identified was a large shallow pit with a diameter of 5.4 m, dated to the 13th century. This was replaced by an oven which consisted of a hearth within a pit in excess of 1.4 m in length, with an associated sequence of drainage gullies around the perimeter. A probable archaeomagnetic date of 1260–1340 was obtained from the hearth. These features produced a large assemblage of carbonized cereals and legumes, including vetch, possibly related to the production of horse bread. The presence of vetches is particularly significant as this crop was not previously thought to have been grown outside SE. England before the mid 14th century.

59. EGGLESCLIFFE, CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST (NZ 420 132). An archaeological assessment carried out by P. F. Ryder, on behalf of the Diocese of Durham, showed that the core of the building (nave walls, S. door and jambs of chancel arch) dates to c. 1100. Later medieval additions include the S. porch, S. chapel, W. tower and rebuilding of the chancel. Refacing of decayed stonework over the last two or three decades has obscured some structural detail.

60. EGGLESTONE ABBEY, BARNARD CASTLE (NZ 062 151). Standing building recording in advance of works has begun at Egglestone. Enhancement of the Canons' Dorter survey by K. Wilson for English Heritage will be completed in 1994.

61. LANCHESTER, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (NZ 167 474). A watching brief was carried out by P. F. Ryder, on behalf of Lanchester P.C.C., during works including the re-flooring of the S. porch, and the construction of a new parish hall on the N. of the vestry (to the N. of the E. end of the chancel). Two burials were recorded beneath the porch floor, and the remains of stone benches removed in the early 19th century. The walls of the vestry, dated to 1717 by documentary evidence, incorporated various re-set medieval features, perhaps from an earlier chantry chapel on the same site; an earlier foundation trench was seen in section

(DURHAM)

beneath the N. wall. The external face of the N. wall of the 13th-century chancel was recorded, with remains of two lancet windows.

62. RYTON, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (NZ 151 649). An archaeological assessment was carried out by P. F. Ryder, on behalf of the Diocese of Durham. The present church, which is largely of early 13th-century date, is set centrally in the bailey of an early earthwork castle. The aisle walls were originally very low, with lancet windows set under raised gables. The S. porch, and the belfry and spire, are additions made later in the same century. The spire is potentially of great interest, but much of its timber structure is recent replacement.

63. SADBERGE, TOWN FARM (NZ 341 168). Three trial trenches were excavated by Northern Archaeological Associates as part of a site evaluation for Darlington Borough Council. These contained a significant number of features of 12th- to 15th-century date, and included boundary ditches, pits, a hollow way and a number of post-holes, which were possibly part of one or more structures. Development proposals were accordingly withdrawn.

64. TRIMDON, THE CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE (NZ 370 343). An archaeological assessment was carried out by P. F. Ryder on behalf of the Diocese of Durham. This is a small two-cell church, heavily remodelled in 1873; whilst few medieval architectural features survive, a variety of fabric types suggests a nave of early 12th-century date, an extension to the chancel (in the later 12th century?) and later rebuilding, perhaps as a consequence of structural failure, at the W. end. The elevated site in the centre of a large village green, and the discovery of Roman material nearby in the 1950s (unpublished), suggest early origins.

65. WEAR VALLEY, DURHAM CITY AND EASINGTON DISTRICT. M. F. Gardiner for the Field Archaeology Unit, University College London, and H. Glass for Chris Blandford Associates in conjunction with the Oxford Archaeological Unit, undertook an assessment of the survival of historic landscape features on behalf of English Heritage. The survey examined the districts of Wear Valley, Durham City and Easington District. Criteria were determined for historic landscape evaluation and nine areas of particular interest were identified.

66. WITTON LE WEAR, CRICKET FIELD (NZ 150 312). Drainage works revealed the upper half of a 12th-century cross-slab grave-cover with a cross-head of unusual form and a sword on the right of the cross-shaft, recorded by P. F. Ryder. Several other cross-slabs (now lost) are recorded as having been found near the nearby railway station in the 1880s.

ESSEX

67. BIRCHANGER TO GREAT CHESTERFORD, M11 proposed widening scheme (TL 515 215 to TL 502 423). As part of an environmental impact study being undertaken by S. W. Atkins — East Anglia, on behalf of the Department of Transport's Motorway Widening Unit, the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake an assessment of the land-take of the proposed scheme to widen the M11 motorway. The assessment, directed by M. Atkinson, covered 14 miles (23 km) of the motorway between Junction 8 at Bishops Cleeve and Junction 9 near Great Chesterford. Five known E.S.M.R. sites were trial-trenched, and two major E.S.M.R. sites (Wicken Bonhunt and Wendens Ambo) were evaluated by geophysical survey and subsequent trial trenching.

At *Wicken Bonhunt Saxon Settlement* (TL 512 335), previous archaeological work had established the presence of an important and extensive settlement, spanning the mid and late Saxon and early medieval periods, c. 100–250 m W. of the motorway (Wade 1980 'A

settlement site at Bonhunt Farm, Wicken Bonhunt, Essex' in D. G. Buckley (ed.) *Archaeology in Essex to AD 1500*. C.B.A. Res. Rep. 34, 96–102). Part of a dense cemetery of similar date had also been excavated around the adjacent St Helen's Chapel.

The geophysical survey indicated archaeological deposits N. of the Bonhunt Water, where the magnetometer survey produced a plot showing massive archaeological disturbance, in which no individual features could be identified, consistent with the presence of a dense cemetery.

Trenching confirmed the presence of a large cemetery across the N. half of the land-take area within site 31. A total of 51 inhumations were identified within a 10 × 3 m trench, a sample of which was fully excavated. The ordering of the E.–W. orientated burials into rows could be clearly discerned. None contained grave-goods, indicating Christian rites. This made dating difficult, but the cemetery pre-dated a ditch dated to the 12th century. Further trenching established that this cemetery extended 70 m N.–S. Ditches and pits, containing mid Saxon pottery were found further to the S., toward the Bonhunt Water.

68. **BOREHAM, BUXTED CHICKEN FACTORY** (TL 753 100). Excavations by S. Foreman for Essex County Council, beside the line of the London–Colchester Roman road in Boreham, revealed evidence of activity in the area from the early Iron Age to the 19th century. A single phase of early medieval activity was indicated by a series of shallow ditches bounding parts of at least three rectilinear enclosures, aligned side by side along the S. frontage of the main street and interpreted on the basis of pottery finds as early medieval tofts. Almost the entire area of one of the tofts was within the excavated area. It measured 7.25 m by 13.5 m internally.

Although the archaeology was truncated by later ploughing there were some surviving structural features and a hearth, indicating the presence of buildings, though not their plan. The majority of the early medieval finds, including a small iron strap fitting and sherds of shell-tempered and shell-and-sand-tempered ware, derived from a charcoal-rich domestic rubbish deposit contained within the terminal of one of the ditches. The pottery was consistent with a date in the period A.D. 1000–1200. The scarcity of finds and single phase of activity suggest that occupation of this stretch of street frontage was relatively short-lived and may represent a temporary expansion of an earlier settlement focus at the junction of the main street and Church Road. A number of sherds of later medieval pottery were found in the soil, but there was no evidence for occupation in this period.

69. **CLACTON-ON-SEA, GUTTERIDGE HALL** (TM 138 212). Archaeological work in advance of the new Little Clacton and Weeley Heath Bypass road was directed by A. J. Wade for Essex County Council. The most important excavation was of a medieval moated site at Gutteridge Hall, known from crop-mark evidence and prior field-walking evaluation. Up to five separate phases of moat have been identified, the earliest of these defining part of the original medieval complex, the perimeter of which contained evidence for medieval structures provisionally dated to the 12th to 13th centuries. Later phases revealed how the hall and its surroundings expanded, the moat being modified to accommodate a substantial brick building, possibly Tudor, further to the S.

70. **FELSTED, STEBBINGFORD** (TL 675 225). The site, which was discovered by aerial photography in 1976, lies on the crest of a ridge on the E. side of the Stebbing Brook valley, 80 m to the S. of the A120, which follows the line of Roman Stane Street. The photographs showed a complex of crop-marks, including field boundaries and a possible trackway. In 1990 a field-walking survey was undertaken in response to the proposed construction of the new A120 trunk-road, and a thin scatter of medieval pottery and tile was located within the crop-mark complex.

In 1991 three trial trenches were excavated. These revealed a number of field ditches of 12th- to 13th-century date, containing domestic debris. Documentary research indicated that this site might represent the Domesday vill of Stebbingford.

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Full-scale excavations began in 1993, directed by M. Medlycott for Essex County Council. They revealed an early medieval farmstead, with at least two buildings, fields, trackways, a possible small copse or orchard, garden features and one large rectangular pit tentatively interpreted as a cellar or cold store. One of the buildings was a post-built structure with an internal hearth, the other was defined by shallow gullies.

The pottery indicates a main phase of occupation in the 12th–13th centuries, with some 14th-century activity. A number of woodworking tools have been recovered. Environmental evidence includes bird and animal bones, and a large quantity of oyster shell.

71. HEYBRIDGE, ELMS FARM (TL 847 082). The first of three stages of excavation by M. Atkinson for Essex County Council in advance of the Elms Farm development covered c. 9 ha (22 acres), containing a known crop-mark complex indicative of Roman field systems with possible occupation features along the S. edge of the Stage 1 area. Development of this area includes a bypass and the construction of housing.

Most features were dated to the Roman period, but Saxon features were identified on the eastern edge of Stage 1. These included a large sunken-featured building surrounded by pits and post-holes. It is possible that this dwelling was aligned on and perhaps used a nearby Roman enclosure ditch. These occupation remains are thought to be the westernmost elements of an early Saxon settlement, part of which has previously been excavated immediately to the N. of the Stage III area.

72. MALDON, HIGH STREET, THE OLD GASWORKS SITE (TL 854 070). An archaeological watching-brief was undertaken by G. Martin and M. Medlycott for Essex County Council during ground reduction, prior to the construction of Salvation Army housing. An area 24 m × 15 m was stripped to the subsoil by machine, with an archaeologist present. The natural subsoil was a yellow-brown clay, with very few inclusions. The earliest features can be dated to the 12th–13th centuries, but the majority of the features date to the 14th–16th centuries. With the exception of the shallow gullies, all the features recorded appear to be pits. This would be consistent with interpretation of the site as part of the rear area of a property fronting the High Street. If so, the evidence for medieval activity would suggest development between the medieval town and the port at the Hythe, which have hitherto been interpreted as discrete settlement nuclei.

73. SPRINGFIELD/BOREHAM, A12 INTERCHANGE (TL 739 089). Following field-walking and trial trenching during 1992, two areas within the field S. of the A12 interchange and N. of Frodson Road were excavated by P. T. Allen and N. J. Lavender for Essex County Council. Part of a medieval settlement of the 13th–14th centuries was located within area A, in the W. corner. One building, comprising ten main, squarish post-holes and measuring 13 m × 6 m was aligned E.–W. and surrounded on at least three sides by shallow ditches. A second, slightly smaller structure was set at 90° to the end of this, evidenced by construction slots and small post-holes. The presence of at least three pottery chimney-pots on the site suggests that these or other nearby buildings were well-appointed. Ditches in the vicinity are probably parts of stock enclosures.

74. STEBBING, CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN (TL 664 240). A small excavation was undertaken by R. Clarke and D. Andrews for Essex County Council following discoveries during the lowering of floor levels in the W. half of the N. vestry of Stebbing church. A 1 m wide trench was excavated N.–S. across the width of the largely undamaged E. half of the vestry; several floor and make-up levels were identified and finds included a sherd of 13th-century pottery from the lowest level recorded. A flint footing, possibly relating to an earlier structure uncovered by the contractors, internal to and running parallel with the existing N. wall was also found. A subsequent watching brief revealed that this wall footing

continued S. at a similar distance from the existing (E.) wall, but at a lightly higher level and in a more substantial form.

Several possible graves had been identified following the appearance of voids during construction work in the W. side of the vestry. A grave constructed from mortared peg-tiles was excavated and found to contain the skeleton of a middle-aged male. To the N. of the built grave there were at least three other adult graves and two, possibly later, infant burials.

Finds retrieved by the contractors and during excavation work include some large fragments of medieval carved stone, including a small gargoyle's head, and several medieval decorated floor-tiles and sherds of stained window glass.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

75. KEMBLE, WEST LANE (ST 988 972). The final phase of excavation directed by R. King on behalf of Cotswold Archaeological Trust, Colburn Developments Ltd and Mapson Homes revealed additional medieval activity (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 258–59). A further four Anglo-Saxon burials were uncovered, consisting of two adolescents, a child, and an infant; the latter two were buried in the same grave. During the 12th and 13th centuries the West Lane frontage was subject to extensive quarrying, followed by the construction of a drystone building over the infilled workings. The building, of 13th- to 14th-century date, consisted of a roughly square structure c. 12 m by 14 m. It comprised three principal rooms: a rectangular 'rear' room and two sub-square rooms fronting onto West Lane. A flagged passageway ran from the main entrance through to the 'rear' room, but all other floors appeared to have been earthen. No evidence was recovered to indicate how the building had been roofed.

The corner of an additional stone-built structure of uncertain date was located to the W. of the building.

76. MORETON-IN-MARSH, TINKER'S CLOSE (SP 206 320). Field evaluation was carried out by R. Morton on behalf of Cotswold Archaeological Trust, Focus Housing Association Ltd and Moreton-in-Marsh Parish Council. Elements of an extensive system of medieval ditched fields or paddocks were noted, possibly pre-dating the foundation of Moreton-in-Marsh as a planned town in the early 13th century.

77. TEWKESBURY ABBEY (SO 891 324). In 1992–93 the tombs of Hugh Despenser (d. 1349) and Guy de Brienne (d. 1390) were dismantled, conserved and re-assembled by B. Induni, and a small excavation was undertaken on the sanctuary side of the Despenser tomb in March 1993 by R. K. Morris (archaeological consultant for Tewkesbury Abbey) (Pl. XVI, A, B).

The De Brienne tomb required complete dismantling, including the tomb-chest down to its lowest courses. Most of the plinth appeared to be a Victorian replacement, built without disturbing the tomb-chest, which was filled mainly with lias stone and some medieval scraps of worked stones. The main canopy consisted of four large stones set transversely, but the upper canopies revealed many crude repairs suggesting that they had collapsed and been rebuilt at some time since the Middle Ages. The stone screen and door flanking the tomb were found to be embedded into the monument, and pre-dated it.

On the Despenser tomb it was necessary to dismantle only the canopy, and its lowest part was discovered to consist of just three enormous blocks of fine-grained limestone. One of them spanned the tomb transversely at one end, and the other two ran longitudinally side by side. It was evident from carved details subsequently hidden between the canopy blocks that the design had been changed during execution, and that it was probably intended originally that the canopy should be visible at its E. end. Presumably this would have involved the complete removal of the earlier 14th-century screen, which still abuts the tomb in this position.

A panel of the Despenser tomb-chest on the ambulatory side was removed to check its structural condition. This inspection suggested that the left half of the stone panelling on the

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ambulatory side had been removed previously, probably in the 19th century, and that the rubble inside the tomb-chest in this area had been disturbed and reset with new mortar.

The conservation programme required the removal of a row of Victorian tiles around the tomb-chest on the sanctuary side, and a small excavation to a maximum width of 175 mm and 315 mm depth was undertaken at the SW. corner of the tomb-chest to check the condition of its foundations. The evidence suggested that the monument had not been moved, though there had been some minor interference with the foundations in the 18th or early 19th centuries, perhaps with the intention of grave robbing. The foundations included a long length of scroll-moulded string course, of the same design as that still *in situ* on the screen to the E. of the tomb, showing that part of this screen had been demolished to make way for the monument.

At c. 310 mm below the surface of the existing tile pavement, the mortar bed for a medieval pavement was located, lying just below the base moulding of the Romanesque pier to the W. of the monument. A decorated floor tile of c. 1400 recovered *ex situ* is likely to have come from a late medieval pavement laid at a higher level on top of the earlier mortar bed, but which had been largely destroyed by a drastic change of floor levels in the area of excavation, probably in the 18th or early 19th century. A layer of brownish mortar and rubble about 250 mm thick was laid on top of the medieval bed, an angled step was introduced, and a fixing for a sanctuary rail was cut into the tomb-chest. This tallies with the known arrangement in the sanctuary before the main Victorian arrangement of c. 1877, when the existing Godwin tile pavement and its cement bed were laid down, and the sanctuary steps re-arranged.

GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London Boroughs.

BRENT. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service.

78. At *Tavistock Road, Manor Park Road* (corner of) (TQ 217 834) an evaluation by J. Bowsher for the London Borough of Brent revealed a pond or marsh which contained medieval pottery.

CITY OF LONDON. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service.

79. At *Bull Wharf, Bull Wharf Lane* (TQ 323 808) excavations were supervised by J. Ayre and D. Lees for Markborough Properties U.K. Ltd in the S. half of Bull Wharf Lane as part of the large waterfront redevelopment which commenced with excavations in 1990 to the NE. adjacent to the Queenhithe scheduled ancient monument (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 228–29). The earliest structure found was a N.–S. earth-fast post and plank revetment which delineated the E. edge of Queenhithe; it is dendrochronologically dated to 1146. To the S. and W. of this were the remains of the *in situ* posts of a robbed revetment which indicated that the E. edge of Queenhithe was moved c. 3 m to the W. The date of his reclamation can be very closely dated to 1146–51. Further to the S., groups of timber wedges set into the foreshore to secure the angled front-braces of a timber waterfront indicated the robbed remains of a W.–E. revetment. Recorded at the S. end of the trench were four substantial posts, over 3 m in height, and a number of planks of a W.–E. revetment dated to 1181. This was the continuation of a structure first noted during an earlier redevelopment of Bull Wharf in 1979. Its position and form indicates that the E. edge of Queenhithe had again migrated to the W.

The revetment sequence was sealed by a number of dumped make-up deposits and road surfaces. The earliest road surface was exceptionally well preserved, being over 10 m in length and edged with reused timber 'kerbs'. The latest surfaces were associated with arched

chalk foundations with greensand walls and tile floors of riverside buildings dating from the 13th–17th centuries. These often respected earlier revetment alignments, indicating a continuity of property boundaries over the centuries. One particular rubble and mortar foundation contained over 30 dressed greensand stones, some with recognizable architectural features.

80. At *Guildhall Art Gallery, Guildhall Yard* (TQ 325 814) excavations supervised by N. Bateman for the Corporation of London continued (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 259–60). Extensive evidence for the abandonment, decay and robbing of the Roman amphitheatre was sealed by the development of mid to late Saxon timber-and-wattle buildings over the old arena area. Associated yards, alleys, midden deposits and pits were also found. This occupation probably originated in the late 10th or early 11th century and lasted until the buildings were in turn swept away in the early 12th century for the construction of the medieval city centre, based around the Guildhall. Substantial parts of several different medieval buildings have been recorded, including elements of Guildhall Chapel, Blackwell Hall, the Guildhall itself, Guildhall Yard and 14th-century buildings on the W. side of Guildhall Yard.

The site has been particularly rich in late Saxon and early medieval finds, and environmental remains. The latter include well-preserved remains of Saxon buildings of both wattle and stave construction.

81. At *1–6 Imperial Parade and the former Ludgate Hill Car Parks* (TQ 317 811) an evaluation for Stage 2 of the Fleet Valley Project was carried out by W. McCann for the Corporation of London. A trial pit on the N. side of Pilgrim Street located part of the foundations for the central bastion on the medieval extension of the city wall recorded in 1988 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 33 (1989), 180–81). S. of Pilgrim Street further evidence was uncovered of a suspected outer medieval ditch parallel to the Roman city wall; dating evidence suggests that it went out of use between 1250 and 1280.

82. At *St Anne's Churchyard, Ireland Yard* (TQ 318 810) a watching brief was carried out by M. Samuel for M.E.P.C. Developments Ltd. This site lies within the precinct of the medieval Dominican priory of London (the Blackfriars) and immediately to the W. of a site where the well-preserved N. wall of the undercroft of its Provincial's Hall was recorded in 1988 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 34 (1990), 177). Ireland Yard originated as the graveyard of St Anne's church which was rebuilt after the Dissolution: an E.–W. trench revealed the graveyard soil which continued late 18th- to early 19th-century finds. A trench along the E. side of the site exposed the core of a masonry wall beneath the modern building, probably the top of a W. continuation of the N. wall of the undercroft below the Provincial's Hall. The standing wall fragment at the S. end of the site is likely to be the tip of the buried S. wall of the undercroft. It appears therefore that the undercroft survives beneath an accumulation of deposits at least 3 m deep. A large architectural fragment was also recorded and proved to be part of a very large window dating to c. 1560–1620.

83. At *St Bride's Church, Fleet Street* (TQ 316 811), G. Milne and A. Reynolds directed a team from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. They recorded medieval walls beneath the late 17th-century church for the London Archaeological Research Facility, Touche Ross and the City of London Archaeological Trust, with the kind permission of Canon Oates (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 260). In 1993 work concentrated on recording the remains of the 12th-century medieval tower beneath the S. aisle and on the hitherto unrecognized 15th-century tower foundations beneath the late 17th-century W. tower. The relationship of the Saxon church to the Roman building below the E. end was further investigated. A record was made of some of the medieval moulded stones and related fragments recovered during the 1950s excavation, which included many architectural fragments, two Purbeck marble grave covers and part of a Norman font.

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84. At *St Helen's Church, Great St Helen's* (TQ 332 813), a watching brief by D. Lakin for St Helen's Bishopsgate P.C.C. recorded dumps which, by comparison with evidence from adjacent sites (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 259), probably represent graveyard soil for the cemetery of the parish church preceding the establishment of the nunnery of St Helen in the 13th century. A substantial N.-S. wall was revealed which could have been related to the pre-nunnery church, possibly a nave wall or part of a transept. All other masonry features observed were clearly associated with the nunnery church, though not necessarily all of one phase of construction; in all three test-pits the foundations showed different construction techniques. In the E. wall an arched foundation was recorded, a method of construction unique to the church; it was also pierced by what was probably part of a doorway leading to a sunken crypt on the interior of the nuns' choir. The division of the two choirs preceding construction of the present 15th-century arcading was also recorded.

ENFIELD. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service.

85. At *1a The Green, Edmonton* (TQ 344 937), excavations by R. Brown for Unicoil (New Homes) plc revealed extensive medieval deposits and features, including an infant burial and drainage gullies and pits, the latter two consistent with backyards of properties fronting onto The Green.

HACKNEY. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service.

86. At *St Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street* (TQ 333 834) an evaluation by N. Elsdon for the City and Hackney Health Authority recorded at least two phases of early medieval activity, consisting of ovens and surfaces dating to the late 12th or early 13th century; these probably represent part of the medieval village of Hoxton.

HOUNSLOW. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service.

87. At *West Middlesex Hospital, Mill Plat, Isleworth* (TQ 163 761) an evaluation by C. Cowan for Thames Valley Housing revealed two parallel E.-W. ditches, dated to the 13th-mid 14th centuries, which may have been associated with the nearby medieval manor house of the Earl of Cornwall.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

88. At *Chelsea, Crosby Hall* (TQ 270 775) archaeological site investigations were conducted at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, by M. Heaton of Wessex Archaeology. The site comprised the front garden of Crosby Hall, a late medieval building relocated from the City in the early years of this century by the University of London, where late medieval or early post-medieval deposits associated with the postulated site of Thomas More's Chelsea estate were anticipated.

Two trenches were excavated by hand after machine stripping, and a range of archaeological deposits recorded and investigated. As well as later post-medieval buildings and associated pits and drains, a number of non-structural features, containing only late medieval materials, were revealed. These included only small quantities of Surrey white-ware, Coarse Border wares and late London-type wares, as well as animal bone and tile. The results suggest that the S. half of the site (across an E.-W. axis parallel to Cheyne Walk) has been disturbed extensively by later post-medieval and modern activities, to a level below the surface of natural ballast. The N. half of the site contains archaeological features of a late medieval or early post-medieval date, possibly part of, or associated with, Thomas More's estate.

NEWHAM

89. UPMINSTER, HUNTS HILL FARM, AVELEY ROAD (TQ 566 831). Rescue excavation by P. Greenwood and S. Waltho for Newham Museum Service, funded by English Heritage, Redland Aggregates and Essex County Council, in advance of the third phase of gravel extraction revealed traces of an apparently rectangular post-built structure, 16 m × 10 m, dating to the Saxo-Norman period. Associated with the building are various pits and ditches. The area adjacent to this settlement is to be examined later in 1994 when the next stage of the gravel extraction is to be carried out on this large multi-period site.

Traces of ridge-and-furrow are visible in the final field to be quarried.

RICHMOND. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service.

90. At 16-17 *George St, Richmond-upon-Thames* (TQ 179 748), an evaluation by R. Nielsen for W. H. Smith Ltd recorded a deposit which contained 12th- to 13th-century pottery and which was cut by a boundary or drainage ditch of similar date. This was succeeded by a number of possible structural slots and post-holes which pre-date the 18th century and were on a similar alignment to later structures fronting onto George Street.

TOWER HAMLETS

91. At the *Isle of Dogs Relief Sewer, Abbey Mills to the Isle of Dogs Phase II* (TQ 384 808), a watching brief by R. Bluer and C. Milne of Museum of London Archaeology Service for Thames Water Utilities Ltd, on one of five shafts excavated for the relief sewer, revealed a sequence of road surfaces which probably dates from the medieval period and reflects the documented expansion of Poplar village by the 16th century.

92. At 35 *Spital Square* (TQ 334 819), an evaluation was carried out by C. Thomas of Museum of London Archaeology Service for the Spitalfields Development Group. The site lies within the priory and hospital of St Mary Spital, a scheduled ancient monument. Two late 12th-century quarry pits were revealed which were in turn truncated by a medieval rubbish pit and a N.-S. ditch, the latter possibly part of the W. boundary of the priory's cemetery.

93. TOWER OF LONDON (TQ 336 806). G. D. Keevill and C. Bell of the Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook a watching brief and excavations at the Tower of London on behalf of the Historic Royal Palaces Agency. The work formed part of a construction project to provide a new electricity supply to the Jewel House and Waterloo Barracks. This is situated on the N. side of the inner ward of the Tower.

Discoveries included several stretches of masonry, all abutting the inner curtain wall immediately E. of the Flint Tower. Several of the walls run N.-S., while others butt against these structures. The predominantly chalk-built walls must post-date the 13th-century construction of the inner curtain wall, as they all abut it. Similarly, they must pre-date the late 17th-century construction of the Grand Storehouse which occupied this site until 1841.

A brief study of the extant structures within the Tower shows that chalk is comparatively rare, and certainly does not appear to be used in any post-medieval buildings. Chalk can be seen, however, in some 13th- to 15th-century structures. Examples include the main drain of Henry III's palace, exposed to the E. of the Wakefield Tower, and a vice in the first floor of the Bloody Tower (R. Brown and P. Curnow 1984, *Tower of London*, London, 52-53). The excavated structures, therefore, are probably of late medieval date.

It seems likely that the structures were part of the late medieval and early post-medieval ordnance stores which are depicted on Haiward and Gascoyne's 1597 survey and on Holcroft Blood's of 1688. All of the N.-S. walls could have belonged to the stores which were built end-on to the inner curtain. The most substantial of the walls, however, may have belonged

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to a structure such as a stair turret associated with Flint Tower. Such buildings are shown on both the Haiward and Gascoyne and, more clearly, Holcroft Blood surveys.

WANDSWORTH. Work by Museum of London Archaeological Service.

94. At *St George's Hospital, Maybury Street* (TQ 271 711) an evaluation by P. Miller for St George's Healthcare Estates found evidence for a quarry pit dating to the 12th to 14th centuries.

WESTMINSTER. Work by Museum of London Archaeology Service

95. At *Parliament Square* (TQ 301 796) and *Parliament Street* (TQ 302 797) an excavation was carried out by C. Thomas for London Underground Ltd. In Parliament Square a substantial 13th-century building, subsequently remodelled in the 17th century, was found. It would have been either within or just outside the precinct of Westminster Abbey. In Parliament Street early medieval features, including ditches and pits, were recorded.

96. At *St Stephen's Chapel, St Margaret Street* (TQ 302 795) a watching brief by C. Thomas for the Parliamentary Works Office was maintained in engineers' test-pits dug against the outside of the chapel. Substantial medieval foundations and building debris associated with their construction were recorded. In the chapel's undercroft further evidence of its construction was revealed in test-pits.

GREATER MANCHESTER

97. SADDLEWORTH, CASTLESHAW (SD 999 104). A two-week research excavation led by N. Redhead on behalf of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit located and recorded the remains of two free-standing shaft-type iron smelting furnaces (also known as bloomeries) beside Spa Clough, together with an associated 'working hollow' and post-setting. These features were preserved under two deposits of slag, one roughly contemporary with the smelting, the other representing upcast from late 19th-century digging connected with construction of the reservoir nearby. There was very little evidence for the furnace superstructures, but the bases, tapping arches and tapping channels survived remarkably intact. Most of the clay that lined the furnace shafts had been replaced by slag; however, enough survived to indicate shaft diameters of 38–40 cm. Dating evidence puts this smelting activity firmly in the late medieval period, probably at the time that Roche Abbey held the land in Castleshaw Valley. A few sherds of medieval Pennine Gritty ware have been recovered, but in unstratified contexts.

HAMPSHIRE

98. BINSTED, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (SU 771 408). Winchester Museums Service Archaeology Section carried out a watching brief on behalf of the Winchester Diocesan Archaeologist during limited external ground reduction against the Maiden Chapel, chancel, vestry and N. transept walls. No archaeological features were revealed, though some additional detail concerning the blocked opening to the crypt in the E. wall of the N. transept was gained. In the N. transept the removal of the carved stone effigy of Richard de Westcote revealed the tomb beneath and its contents. Partly disturbed human remains were examined *in situ* and found to represent an adult, possibly elderly, male.

99. BURITON, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SU 470 200). Winchester Museums Service Archaeology Section carried out an archaeological evaluation for the P.C.C. in response to proposals to

erect a meeting hall against the N. side of the church. A 1 m × 5 m trench was excavated from the N. wall of the church and revealed human burials at 0.8 m depth. The burials were revealed beneath a cemetery soil containing redeposited human bone and other material no later than medieval in date.

SOUTHAMPTON

100. At *Rowlands Car Park* (SU 423 124). An evaluation excavation was carried out by the Archaeology Operations Unit of Southampton City Council on behalf of the Southampton Mosque Trust. The project was managed by M. Smith. The site lay immediately to the W. of the mid Saxon settlement of *Hamwic*. Mid Saxon occupation was represented by two pits on the E. edge of the site. Two fragments of ironworking residue were recovered. The lack of mid Saxon evidence to the W. suggests that the site was located on the W. edge of *Hamwic*.

101. At *St Mary's Church, South Stoneham* (SU 439 154), three soakaways were excavated by Southampton City Council Archaeology Operations Unit on behalf of the Diocese of Winchester. The project was directed by M. F. Garner. The soakaways are referred to as Trenches 1, 2, and 3. Trenches 1 and 2 were within the modern churchyard and Trench 3 was to the N. of the churchyard. Six probable graves were identified and two were excavated. Seven other features of probable archaeological significance were excavated. They were all in Trenches 1 and 2. Each grave contained the skeleton of an old adult. One grave was possibly medieval and the other was of the 19th century. Of the other features a ditch was medieval and the rest were medieval or later in date. Medieval finds indicate activity in the area.

102. At *36/37 St Mary Street* (SU 425 117), a watching brief was carried out by M. Smith and B. Shuttleworth of the Archaeology Operations Unit of Southampton City Council on behalf of Berkeley Homes plc. The site lay within the mid Saxon settlement of *Hamwic*. It was located on the W. side of St Mary Street, with a service trench dug across the road. Nine pits containing only mid Saxon material were observed. Eight of them were located to the W. of the St Mary Street frontage, and one was beneath St Mary Street on its E. side. One pit near the NE. corner of the site contained many bone- and antler-working offcuts and shavings. Other finds of mid Saxon date included glass beads, a copper-alloy strap-end, part of a fired clay loomweight and local and imported pottery. No evidence for a mid Saxon street surface beneath St Mary Street was found.

Medieval occupation of the site seemed to have been centred on the SE. corner of the site by Chapel Street. Many sherds of medieval pottery were found in rubbish pits in this area. Two post-holes and a possible beam-trench were also found. A large deep ditch was observed on the E. edge of the site. It possibly formed a property boundary ditch. Its fill contained post-medieval and early modern pottery.

103. At *Thornycroft House, Commercial Road* (SU 414 123), a watching brief was carried out by the Archaeology Operations Unit of Southampton City Council on behalf of Pentagon Design and Construction Ltd. The project was managed by M. Smith. The site was thought to be on the line of the medieval water conduit that led from the Conduit Head near Hill Lane to the Franciscan friary in the medieval walled town of Southampton. A length of lead water pipe was recovered from the NE. corner of the site, found in a shallow trench. It was circular in section with an internal diameter of 47 mm. It was formed by butt-jointed lengths of between 700 mm and 750 mm. Each joint was covered by a soldered collar of triangular section. No dating evidence was recovered from this trench.

104. At *Town Quay* (SU 418 111 — 200 110), two trenches were observed by G. Bareham and G. Dall of Southampton City Council Archaeology Operations Unit on behalf of British Gas Southern. The project was directed by M. F. Garner. Several lengths of wall, of large limestone blocks, were identified. Three of these were probably parts of the medieval town

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wall and one was possibly a quayside wall. Several layers may have been associated with the medieval and post-medieval Town Quay. The town wall was observed in Bugle Street, French Street, and the High Street. In each case the wall was in a slightly different position to mapped locations. The find in the High Street is particularly significant as it adds to the understanding of the layout of the town defences by the demolished Water Gate. The quayside wall was probably the one shown on the 1846 Ordnance Survey map. It was observed near the S. end of Cuckoo Lane.

105. At *Town Quay* (SU 420 109), cable television trenches were observed by J. Vincent, I. Peckham, and M. F. Garner of Southampton City Council Archaeology Operations Unit on behalf of Videotron South Ltd. A layer containing randomly distributed large limestone blocks was observed. It was of uncertain date but the blocks may be from the nearby medieval town wall.

106. At *Winkle Street* (SU 420 110), an evaluation excavation was carried out by the Archaeology Operations Unit of Southampton City Council on behalf of W. Haywards and Sons Ltd. The project was managed by M. Smith. The site lay in the SE. corner of the medieval walled town. Documentary sources suggest that it was occupied by the God's House Hospital, which had been founded by the 1190s, to the E. and by tenements fronting onto High Street in the W.

Residual Roman material was found on site, but the earliest *in situ* deposits found were dated to the late Saxon or early medieval periods. These consisted of domestic rubbish pits and remains of timber structures. A large ditch-type feature was excavated at the N. end of the site. It might also have belonged to this period. The position of the W. wall of the hospital warden's house was located. The backlands of the tenements which fronted onto High Street were investigated. A sequence of stratified deposits datable from the high medieval to post-medieval periods was identified. Floor levels were found on one house plot.

107. SOUTH STONEHAM (SU 447 155). Further fieldwork on the Saxon landscape of South Stoneham was carried out by C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology/Gardens Archaeology Project (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 233). Amongst earthworks identified as being of possible Saxon date are flood banks associated with the R. Itchen and its tributary, Monks Brook, ridge-and-furrow adjacent to the present bridge over the Itchen at Mansbridge, and a large water channel, 1.5 km in length, and thought to originate as the 'new river' mentioned in a Saxon charter of 1045.

A further specific study was made of the history of the lower R. Itchen in the vicinity of this channel. Provisional results suggest that the channel had been constructed between c. 992 and 1045 to allow small boats and migratory fish, such as salmon and eels, to bypass two major watermills known as Woodmill and Gater's Mill.

108. SPARSHOLT, FORMER ALLOTMENTS SITE (SU 434 311). Winchester Museums Service Archaeology Section carried out an archaeological evaluation on behalf of the Church Commissioners in response to proposals to develop this c. 0.5 ha site. Three mechanically excavated trenches revealed a scatter of features, mostly undatable. However, two N.-S. linear features contained pottery of 10th- to 12th-century date.

109. THE VYNE, SHERBORNE ST JOHN, HAMPSHIRE (SU 637 568). A historic landscape survey of the Vyne estate was undertaken by C. K. Currie of C.K.C. Archaeology/Gardens Archaeology Project for the National Trust (Southern Region). Provisional results have identified 69 archaeological and historical sites on the estate, including a deserted hamlet and a number of deserted farmsteads, former fishponds and enclosures. The estate was part of a dispersed settlement pattern, comprising a number of 'greens' and 'ends', characteristic of a

former woodland area. The village of Sherborne St John, in which the estate mainly lies, can be identified as an interrupted row settlement that was deliberately nucleated in the later medieval and post-medieval period by the two principal families of the parish, the Chutes and the Brocases. In particular the Chutes carried out a systematic destruction of a number of the outlying farms and hamlets in the later 18th and 19th centuries in an attempt to 'improve' their landholdings.

110. WINCHESTER, ST CROSS (SU 476 277). A full survey was carried out on the earthworks of a possible moated garden or orchard to the S. of the medieval hospital of St Cross by C. K. Currie of C.K.C Archaeology/Gardens Archaeology Project, following their identification in 1992 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 265). Grant-aid for the work was supplied by the Planning Department of Hampshire County Council.

A survey of 1401 suggests that an orchard surrounded by ditches called 'Connyger' may have existed on the site of the present earthworks. This site may have been reused in the late 17th or early 18th century as part of the gardens of Dr Markland, master of the hospital from 1694 to 1728. It seems unlikely that the apparent moated form of the site can be attributed to Markland, and it would therefore seem that the present ditches derive from an earlier layout. The earthworks surveyed may represent the site of a moated orchard, and another small garden c. 1400. If this is the case, they represent a rare survival of a once-common medieval feature. As far as can be ascertained, they are unique in Hampshire.

111. ———, FORMER ST THOMAS' F. E. CENTRE, MEWS LANE (SU 475 294). Winchester Museums Service Archaeology Section carried out an archaeological evaluation on behalf of the Diocese of Winchester at this site in response to redevelopment proposals. The site lies outside Winchester's defended circuit, c. 150 m from the Westgate. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval deposits have been found on the site or nearby, and these include an extensive medieval Jewish cemetery just to the N. A trial trench 1.8 m by 1.3 m was excavated inside the Crowder Terrace frontage of the site and revealed medieval deposits, including structural remains bonded by a typical pale-yellow mortar. Redevelopment of the site remains likely and is expected to be preceded by fuller excavation.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

112. BISHOPSTONE, THE STEPPES (SO 404 437). A watching brief by J. N. Topping of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service was carried out within the scheduled area of Offa's Dyke in advance of building work. Evidence of 19th-century terracing and what may represent the line of the W. ditch of the dyke were observed, although all evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity has long since been removed.

113. BROMYARD, ST PETER'S SCHOOL (SO 655 548). An evaluation led by M. Napthan of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service was undertaken prior to proposed housing development in the vicinity of the former precinct of the Saxon minster, now St Peter's Church. Despite extensive recent disturbance of the site, a layer of dumped stone with medieval pottery was located. This is the first discrete medieval context to be excavated in Bromyard.

114. DOWNTON-ON-THE-ROCK, ST GILES' OLD CHURCH (SO 428 734). Building recording led by D. L. Brown of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service took place. This included a full mono-photogrammetric survey of the standing remains, and trial excavation to establish the preservation and depth of foundations and floor levels (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 266).

The 12th-century fabric at Downton was constructed to accompany a Norman motte and its associated settlement. Of relatively straightforward clay-bonded rubble stone construction with ashlar dressing, set on pitched stone or gravel chipping foundations, this

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formed the greater part of the surviving church until the present century. Later additions or alterations were made in the 13th century (the windows and much of the present chancel), the 14th century (the nave roof), the 15th century (the rood stair, rood loft and probably a decorative tile floor in the chancel) and the 17th century (the W. gable wall, the belfry and internal wall to help support it, the S. buttress and the SE. corner of the nave). No major refurbishment was undertaken during the 19th century, since a new church was erected a short distance away. After this, the old church was left to fall into decay.

This project has provided an unusual opportunity to examine the whole fabric of a small medieval church and the processes which led to its ruination. The process of decay is well documented by photographic records of the 1880s, 1930s and 1990s, the first of which shows a standing church with a few patches of missing render and a few missing tiles. The last shows a heavily ruinous church, largely encased in ivy and other vegetation, of which only the W. gable wall and most of the chancel walls remain. These observations add to an understanding of the processes of decay in buildings, in particular ruined medieval churches.

115. DROITWICH, NORBURY HOUSE, FRIAR STREET (SO 898 634). Further evidence of late Saxon and Norman occupation in Droitwich was discovered during a watching brief by D. Wichbold of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service. This demonstrated the survival of heavily truncated deposits dated to the 12th and 13th centuries that contained residual late Saxon and early Norman pottery.

116. EVESHAM, COOPERS LANE (SP 042 435). Field evaluation was undertaken on a site at Coopers Lane by A. Barber on behalf of Cotswold Archaeological Trust and John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. The site lies close to the medieval focus of Bengeworth and excavations at the rear of a medieval tenement plot fronting onto Port Street revealed evidence of a late medieval or early post-medieval pond containing the first assemblage of waterlogged plant remains and fish bones from the town. This was overlain by 15th- to 16th-century soils containing quantities of animal bone and horn cores.

117. ———, THE ALMONRY (SP 035 436). A small evaluation here, led by L. T. Fagan of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service, revealed medieval and post-medieval deposits relating to Evesham Abbey. These deposits were well preserved and included occupation layers and the remains of timber and stone structures. Deposits recorded at the N. of the site may possibly represent early medieval, Saxon or Roman deposits. A small but well-preserved and potentially significant artefactual assemblage was recovered. Significant environmental evidence was also recovered.

118. FECKENHAM, OLD VICARAGE (SP 009 616). A watching brief led by M. Napthan of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service was undertaken during groundworks for a new covered swimming pool. The site was thought to have been formerly part of the graveyard of St John the Baptist's Church, which lies immediately to the N. of the Old Vicarage. This proved to be the case, as a number of graves, cut into the backfill of a substantial ditch, were discovered. The graves and ditch backfilling were broadly contemporary, being dated by an assemblage of 12th- to 13th-century pottery.

119. FLYFORD FLAVELL AQ8, (SO 98 55), Archaeological recording on the route of the Flyford Flavell Water Reclamation Works pipeline was led by R. A. Jackson, M. Napthan and L. T. Fagan of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service. A combination of earthwork survey and salvage recording was utilized in order to record any archaeological sites encountered, and also to allow for full reinstatement of the extensive medieval field systems around the village. No new sites were discovered, although the earthworks are being reinstated to retain the value of this important area of relict medieval landscape.

120. HERFFORD, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (SO 518 461). In 1991 serious structural problems were found in the upper portion of the medieval spire of All Saints church and in the following year it was decided to dismantle the upper 12 m and rebuilt anew — minus the lean that had become such a feature of the Hereford cityscape. The City of Hereford Archaeology Unit was commissioned to survey the spire before it was taken down, in order to ascertain the extent of earlier restorations. During the work, directed by R. A. J. Stone, it was seen that the early 14th-century spire was substantially intact, apart from much of the roll mouldings at the angles which had been repaired in the late 19th century.

When the upper portion of the spire was taken down, several pieces of ironwork were saved by the contractors. These were briefly analysed by R. A. J. Stone and R. K. Morriss. As well as the usual stone-clamps they included an intact course ring with separate pieces of iron on each facet connected by knuckles. Knuckles and some of the flat pieces were of wrought iron, but three facet pieces were of cast iron, taken to reflect a later, possibly Victorian, repair. The most impressive piece of iron was an armature at the top of the spire, the remaining section being 2.33 m long and approximately 65 mm square. It was not one single piece of rolled iron but made up of a series of butt-welded billets mainly 230 to 250 mm long, and thus unlikely to have belonged to a 19th-century or later restoration. At the base the ironwork is narrowed into a circular section and slotted into an iron base-plate and fixed by a cotter pin. At the top is the remains of a scarf joint, possibly associated with a vane. It is hoped that this important piece of possibly medieval ironmongery will be assessed more scientifically in the near future and eventually be taken into safe keeping by a museum.

At the N. side of the tower excavations were required to enable the architects and structural engineers to find causes for some perceived settlement in the masonry. This work was directed by D. A. Thomas of the Hereford Unit and produced 12th-century pottery and pits, indicating activity in this area in the early post-Conquest period.

121. ———, CATHEDRAL CLOSE (SO 509 397). Over a nine-month period in 1993 the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit undertook excavation work for the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral in the SW. corner of the Close, in advance of the construction of a new library building for the *Mappa Mundi*. The excavation was financed by the *Mappa Mundi* Trust, and the archive work by English Heritage. The project was directed by R. A. J. Stone and supervised by N. Appleton-Fox.

There had been no previous major excavation in the centre of the Saxon settlement, and this was an opportunity to investigate its early development. The area was known to have been a cemetery later, and would provide comparative material for earlier excavations which had produced evidence of cemeteries associated with St Guthlac's Priory.

The earliest occupation established on the site (phase 1) appeared to be of late Saxon date, and consisted of various pits and post-holes. These were overlain by a previously unsuspected cobbled road which was resurfaced several times, with a drain being added.

By the late 11th century (phase 2) a stone building with a basement containing a mortar floor had been constructed fronting onto this road at the N. of the site. The presence of a full basement indicates a relatively high-status building which was probably just to the W. of the Saxon cathedral. At a later date the basement was used as a cess-pit and a rubbish dump. Among the debris was a late Saxon pattern-welded sword in its scabbard and apparently still serviceable. S. of the cellared building was a stone foundation, also close to the road, which may have been part of another building, or a boundary wall. There was a further cess-pit in this area. The E. part of the site was used as a cemetery at this period, with 21 inhumations recovered, two of which were buried with barrel padlocks.

In the early 12th century (phase 3) a vast pit was dug into the central part of the site, cutting through the basement, the drain alongside the road, and the early cemetery. This was probably dug for gravel and was almost immediately filled in with a vast collection of disarticulated human bone which represented at least 5000 individuals. A few complete skeletons were present among this material, indicating that the pit was also used for primary

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burial. These bones were probably cleared from part of the cemetery which was disturbed when the Norman Cathedral was laid out (between 1107 and 1115).

Some time after, probably in the early 13th century (phase 4), the excavated area was once again brought into use as a cemetery. Throughout this phase, which lasted until the 16th century, over 1000 individuals were buried. The majority had no trace of coffins and were probably simply buried in shrouds, but some of the earlier ones were in stone-lined graves, and coffin nails became increasingly common towards the end of this phase, though the coffins themselves had totally decayed. The majority were single graves but there were occasional multiple burials, including one pregnant woman with the baby in the breech position. However, the most notable group of multiple burials consisted of three mass graves, which together contained nearly 200 individuals of all ages. These were dated to the late medieval period and were doubtless victims of an epidemic, most likely the Black Death. Thereafter, the area of the mass graves was avoided as a burial place, but elsewhere the cemetery continued into the 16th century.

Later (phase 5) the area became a garden, then a timber-yard. In 1760 the west range of the 15th-century cloister was replaced with a wider building, the Music Room. This was of brick but reused masonry from the cloister in its foundations. It was demolished in 1835, and the Close was landscaped to make a grassed area in 1850-51.

Preliminary study of the articulated human remains has been undertaken. Sub-adults, particularly infants, are under-represented. Pathologies include osteoarthritis, fractures, periostitis, possibly including weanling syndrome, and tuberculosis. Metabolic disease was represented by *cribra orbitalia* and enamel hypoplasia. Several cases of *spina bifida occulta* and D.I.S.H. were noted. Non-metric traits such as retention of the metopic suture and fusion of fifth and sixth ribs may be useful in studying genetic relationships. Dental health was generally good. Future research will include study of different groupings (phase 2, phase 3, phase 4, and phase 4 mass burials).

122. KEMERTON, KEMERTON W.R.W. (SO 94 36). Archaeological evaluation led by R. A. Jackson of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service at the site of the proposed Kemerton Water Reclamation Works was carried out on behalf of Severn Trent Water. Features excavated and recorded included settlement remains of a variety of dates and ridge-and-furrow earthworks. The earliest phase of activity consisted of settlement remains, including post- and stake-holes, structural slots, pits and part of a sunken-featured building. Associated with these deposits was a small ecofactual assemblage that includes well-preserved molluscan remains, and a small but significant artefactual assemblage that broadly dates the settlement from the 5th to the 8th century. Settlement sites of this date are rare in the county, with only two comparable sites known.

123. KIDDERMINSTER FOREIGN, HOARSTONE FARM (SO 797 764). A single adult cremation was revealed to the S. of Hoarstone Farm during fieldwork carried out for Severn Trent Water by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service. This cremation was buried in a small hollow adjacent to a large pit, and was initially thought to be a Roman cremation site, although dating evidence was poor. Radiocarbon dating of the cremation has indicated a date falling between A.D. 663 and 773. Cremation burials of this date have not previously been found so far W.

124. LEOMINSTER, IVINGTON COURT (SO 467 567). Observations by D. L. Brown of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service at Ivington Court followed the discovery of stone drains immediately in front of the house. These drains were of three phases and dated from the medieval period to the 18th century. The site is likely to be that of the manorial court of Ivington Manor or Halimot, one of the possessions of Leominster priory.

125. NORTON AND LENCHWICK, ST EGWIN'S CHURCH (SP 041 477). Observations were made by D. Wichbold of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service following an emergency faculty for floor repairs in the chancel and the NE. corner of the nave. A burial vault and a truncated medieval feature were identified beneath the floor, and a quantity of medieval floor-tiles were recovered.

126. ODDINGLEY, ST JAMES' CHURCH (SO 914 591). Ten fragments of medieval floor tile were recovered during a watching brief by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service during the replacement of floorboards. H. A. White reported that three tile designs were present, as well as plain tiles.

127. PERSHORE, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (SO 948 458). Observations were made by D. L. Brown and M. Napthan of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service following a fire which damaged the medieval roof structure of the S. aisle. A record was made of the roof structure, which demonstrated the way in which the roof pitch had been lowered following an increase in the span during the 19th century. Carpenters' marks were also recorded on the charred surface of the timbers before refurbishment works began.

128. ———, ABBEY (HOLY CROSS) CHURCH (SO 947 457). A watching brief was maintained by P. J. Godbehere and J. N. Topping of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service during repairs to underfloor heating ducts at the Abbey Church. The work revealed part of an earlier structure underlying the current N. door, and demonstrated that the internal floor level of the Abbey had been raised during the 19th century.

129. REDDITCH, ST PETER'S CHURCH, IPSLEY (SP 065 665). A watching brief was carried out by D. Wichbold of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service to observe the excavation of foundations and to record their sections. Previous evaluation work at the site had identified a ditch aligned E.-W., and this was observed running most of the length of the development. Pottery from the fills of this ditch dated from the 12th–14th centuries. Other archaeological features observed included a late medieval trench. Subsequent observations by D. L. Brown of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service in the church during internal alteration works revealed wall paintings previously hidden beneath post-medieval walls and arcade blockings.

130. ROCK, ROCK FARM (SO 732 711). An archaeological evaluation led by L. T. Fagan of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service was undertaken at Rock Farm in an area that forms part of a scheduled ancient monument. The evaluation identified the presence of medieval deposits relating to rural settlement. These deposits were limited to the N. part of the evaluation area, in an area containing previously plotted earthworks. Despite having been truncated by ploughing before the site was scheduled, the evaluation trenches demonstrated that the deposits were well preserved, and included evidence of stone and timber structures, building platforms, boundary and drainage ditches and a hollow way. A significant assemblage of pottery, representing domestic debris dating from the 13th to the 16th centuries, was recovered.

131. WARNDON, WARNDON COURT FARM (SO 887 568). An evaluation led by L. T. Fagan of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service within this moated site revealed post-medieval deposits, although a small quantity of medieval pottery, floor-tile and roof-tile were also found, offering tentative evidence of medieval buildings at the site.

132. WORCESTER CATHEDRAL (SO 850 545). The following works have been carried out by the Cathedral Archaeologists:

From September 1992 to May 1993 an excavation was carried out in the basement of 5a College Yard, to the N. of the Cathedral. This revealed the boundary wall between the

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Bishop's Palace and the cathedral precinct and also the remains of at least 55 burials. These probably date from the 13th–14th centuries and represent a random sample of the lay population of Worcester. The bones have been examined by a pathologist but the results have yet to be fully analysed.

An excavation was also undertaken below the Watergate. This showed that the present gate, built in 1378, was the first structure on the site and that a considerable depth of rubble had been dumped in the area when it was built, perhaps to form the sloping base for a wooden slipway leading through the gate down to the river, which was tidal until the mid 19th century. The gate was a defensive structure, with doors at the inner (E.) end and a portcullis at its outer (W.) end. There would have been a room above the gate to house the apparatus for raising the portcullis, but this no longer survives, having been replaced, perhaps in the 17th century, by the present brick cottage. Several mooring rings were found in the walls to the W. of the gate, and there were also numerous graffiti, though no dates.

The structure of the nave roof was recorded by a team from Nottingham University. An interim report has been received in which the timbers have been dated by dendrochronology. The medieval timbers reused in the present roof date from c. 1315–20. Other groups of timbers date from 1646 and 1730. Further research is now needed to correlate these dates with the documentary and architectural evidence.

133. WORCESTER, WESTERN BYPASS (centred on SO 83 53). A desk assessment and evaluation of the proposed route was led by M. Napthan of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service. This involved an assessment of the impact of the proposals on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity. The most significant area to be affected lies to the S. of Powick Bridge and mill. At Wick Episcopi the suspected site of a deserted medieval village was investigated, without positive results. Small quantities of medieval pottery were recovered during field-walking. At Crown East a dam and fishponds of uncertain date were recorded, together with the course of the former lane. A small settlement adjacent to the former lane was identified from map evidence, but excavation along the proposed road line produced no evidence of buildings.

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134. BEVERLEY, CHAMPNEY ROAD (TA 035 394). This site lay on the S. side of Champney Road (the medieval Fishmarketmoorgate). An evaluation was carried out here by M. Foreman for the Humberside Archaeology Unit.

A single L-shaped trench was excavated c. 6 m behind the present street frontage. Twelfth-century activity was represented by a pit or pits at the N. end of the site, and two timber structures to the S. In the early 13th century the level of the site was raised, and chalk paths were laid across it; a light wattle structure was built at the S. end of the site. At the end of the 13th century the ground level was raised once again. Extensive pit-digging can be demonstrated in the period from the later 14th century to the later 15th–16th centuries. In the post-medieval period the site appears to have been used largely for horticultural activities, until the construction of the frontage buildings in the later 19th century.

135. ———, FLEMINGATE HOUSE, FLEMINGATE (TA 040 392). An evaluation was carried out on this site by D. Atkinson for the Humberside Archaeology Unit. Two trenches were excavated on this site. Trench 1 was located immediately behind the street frontage. The earliest deposits dated to the mid 12th century, and lay directly above natural boulder clay. They included a N.–S. alignment of stakes, possibly representing an early fence. These deposits were overlain by two successive timber buildings which faced on to Flemingate. The first of these dated from the late 12th to the early 13th centuries, the second from the later 13th to the 14th centuries.

At the rear of the site the earliest deposits represented 12th-century levelling. These were sealed by a massive 13th- or 14th-century chalk foundation, and were cut by a number of pits dating from the 15th to the 16th centuries.

136. ———, KNIGHTS HOSPITALLER'S PRECEPTORY (TA 039 397). Further work was carried out by D. H. Evans for the Humberside Archaeology Unit on this site of the preceptory (see *Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1992), 242–43). A small-scale assessment was carried out within the interior of the preceptory. Three trenches were positioned with the intention of determining the E. extent of the medieval cemetery, and of locating any of the buildings and associated surfaces which survived in this area. Wherever possible, excavation was intended to be non-destructive in character, and was limited to the exposing and recording of the uppermost surviving medieval deposits.

The S. third of the site appears to have been used for the monastic cemetery. Previous excavations by the York Archaeological Trust in 1991 on the W. side of the railway line had revealed a row of nine regular inhumations. Trench 1 of the present evaluation uncovered a similar row of at least six single inhumations cut into the medieval ground surface at depths between 7.42 m and 7.47 m. Both sets of burials were found at similar depths and shared similar burial rites, and all fifteen burials probably represent part of the same cemetery.

An early 13th-century timber building, on what appeared to be a N.–S. alignment, was identified at the E. end of Trench 2. It was of timber construction, with its principal uprights supported on stone pads. An internal floor surface of dark brown clay was associated with a limestone pad; the extent of this surface suggests that the building could have been c. 6 m wide. In the mid 13th century this building was either rebuilt or replaced by a second structure on the same alignment. The earlier floor level was buried beneath a 0.25 m thick construction dump of stiff brown clay and mortar. Once again the building was of timber construction, with the principal uprights supported on stone pads; however, in this later building the padstones were associated with low brick and tile sills. To the W. of the building, an extensive levelling deposit of dark-brown clay incorporating large quantities of chalk and tile debris was uncovered; this is interpreted as a yard surface. Pottery associated with the yard ranged from the 12th to the later 15th centuries in date, and may relate to the occupation of the two successive timber buildings to the E.

137. ———, NORTH BECKSIDE (TA 048 394). For most of the Middle Ages the Beckside was one of the main centres of Beverley's brick, tile and pottery-making industries. Waste products from this manufacture have been found on the surface of most of the fields in this area, including the current site. A proposal by Messrs Cryer and Stott to develop a 9-acre plot on the N. side of the Beck for residential housing led to some small-scale trial trenching in February 1993. This revealed the presence of extensive archaeological remains over much of the area designated for development; some of this included substantial quantities of tile and brick wasters. At this stage, geophysical survey was tried, to locate any possible kilns; however, this proved wholly unsuccessful. Accordingly in April 1993 an extensive evaluation was undertaken by D. H. Evans for the Humberside Archaeology Unit. A large area adjoining the Beck frontage was stripped and cleaned; structural remains were investigated, and a sample of the pits and ditches were sectioned. In addition, two long trenches were cut at right-angles to each other across the N. part of the development, in order to assess the density of settlement in this area of the site.

The earliest evidence for land use on this site (Phase 1) dated to the later 12th and 13th centuries, and was connected with the medieval brick and tile industry. Large quantities of waste fired-clay building materials (including substantial sections of fused brick and tiles) were recovered from the site, and clearly indicate the presence of kilns somewhere in the immediate vicinity. However, whereas the Annie Reed Road site, 500 m downstream, revealed evidence of at least seven kilns of 13th-century date, the current Beckside site represented a different aspect of the same industry. Here, the main form of early land use was of an extractive nature: the whole of Trench A appears to have been honeycombed with small

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clay quarries, which would have provided the raw material for this industry. In the area adjoining the Beck, the remains of a timber building of interrupted sill construction were encountered; it lay on a NNE.-SSW. alignment, and was represented by two pad-stones, a number of brick and tile wall sills, and two robber trenches. Elsewhere, the base of a small clamp kiln was represented by a burnt orange-brown clay spread.

Early settlement on this site was restricted to the broad belt of clays adjoining the N. side of the Beck, and it was on this better-drained ground that a regular system of tenements was established in the earlier part of Phase II (c. 1300-1500), if not before. The boundaries were represented by low limestone walls which were respected by some of the later Phase II features on the same alignment. In contrast, the area to the N. of the rear boundary of these tenements appears to have originally been poorly drained — some of it still is. Here extensive land reclamation took place during the later Middle Ages: this is represented by the deposition of extensive spreads of clay and tile rubble over the underlying peat.

At the beginning of Phase II, brick and tile manufacture was still being carried out; many of the clay quarries were still being infilled with cess and rubbish, as well as with brick and tile wasters. At the S. end of the site, adjoining the Beck, two rectangular brick-floored structures were encountered. In the area between these structures lay the remains of a rectangular clamp kiln base, represented by a heavily burnt area 4.5 m wide by at least 2 m long, incorporating substantial quantities of broken tile and brick. Further N. lay a 9 m square brick-walled structure, with clasping angle-buttresses at each corner. Extensive burning on all of the walls, and a heavily burnt patch of clay floor in its NW. corner, clearly indicated that it had been fired. A row of four parallel slots inside the structure resembled kiln bar positions, although there were no signs that these had been fired, and there was no trace of a stoke-pit.

In the yard area to its W. was a rectangular pitched-tile hearth which produced an archaeomagnetic determination of 1395-1415 (at a 68% confidence level). Further S., a series of three successive pitched-tile hearths was also encountered. The latest of these produced an archaeomagnetic determination of 1500-1550 (at a 68% confidence level).

The westernmost tenement saw a change of use at some stage during the later 14th or 15th century, and became residential. The remains of three timber buildings were encountered here.

A rich assemblage of medieval finds was recovered from the Phase II levels, including two near-complete Beverley ware jugs, a lead alloy mirror case, a pilgrim badge, a decorated lead spindle whorl, iron knives, buckles, clench bolts and rings.

138. BISHOP BURTON, BRYAN MERE (SE 987 396). Archaeological trial excavations were undertaken by J. Watt for the Humberside Archaeology Unit in advance of development of the site by Fairclough Homes Ltd. The area investigated lay within the core of the medieval village of Bishop Burton and lay in the path of the presumed course of a Romano-British road. The excavations revealed ditches and gullies of Romano-British and late Saxon date, lying at a depth of over 1.0 m below the present ground surface and overlain by a buried medieval soil. A series of medieval and post-medieval trackways with associated ditches, set parallel to the modern road, were located in the NW. corner of the site. Terracing of the hillside in the SE. corner was found to have removed all archaeological features except for the remains of modern and 19th-century farm buildings.

No trace of the Romano-British road was encountered during excavation, and it appears that the land had probably been used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period.

139. BISHOP WILTON, ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE (SE 801 554). The site of the Archbishop's Palace lies at the NE. end of the medieval village of Bishop Wilton. It is clearly indicated by the very well-preserved earthworks of a moat of Le Patourel's type A1(b) or type A2(c), with a series of fishponds following the line of the streams to the SE. There are suggestions of a gatehouse at its SW. corner (J. Le Patourel, *The Moated Sites of Yorkshire* (London, 1973),

117), whilst an outer enclosure is visible in aerial photographs on the S. side of the site. No previous excavations are known to have taken place on this site, and the only details of the internal layout of the moated enclosure have been surmised from aerial photographs and the earthwork survey. In 1967, the overgrown remains of two rectangular buildings were identified, whilst in 1972 a 1.5 m high and 13.7 m diameter mound with a roughly rectangular central hollow was recorded by the Royal Commission (R.C.H.M.E. notes).

An excavation was undertaken here by K. Crooks for the Humberside Archaeology Unit. Hand excavation of a cable trench was carried out across part of the N. side of this scheduled monument on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity, in accordance with a grant of Scheduled Monument Consent. A partial section was obtained across the moat ditch, and the stone foundations of a building were located on top of the moat platform; in consequence, the course of the cable trench was diverted in order to avoid any damage to the building. The chalk and limestone foundations of the latter were found to lie immediately beneath the turf, suggesting that any future works on top of the moat platform are likely to affect the underlying archaeology.

140. ———, VICAR LANE (SE 797 553). A proposal by Humberside County Council to sell a playing field resulted in a geophysical survey being undertaken on a plot at the N. end of the medieval village. The results showed a series of anomalies representing ditches, pits and earthworks relating to field system or trackways. Subsequently, an evaluation was undertaken by J. Tibbles for the Humberside Archaeology Unit, in order to test the results of the geophysical survey.

During the 12th century the site was divided into tofts aligned N.–S. and separated by ditches and banks, which were recut on slightly different alignments. This was most evident in the E. return ditches associated with the E. toft. The latter was subsequently enlarged in the 14th century, probably to accommodate Building 1 which was built around this time (see below), by levelling the earlier ditches and cutting new ones to the W. and the N. Consolidation of these boundaries was attempted by constructing a stone wall on at least part of the ditch alignments.

The E. toft reverted back to its original N.–S. alignment during the late 14th or early 15th century. The evidence for this consists of a substantial chalk wall for most of its length; however, the S. half of its alignment veered to the E., respecting Building 1. This later wall was subsequently demolished in the late 15th or early 16th century, possibly at the same time as the building.

The adjacent toft to the W. retained its W. boundary during the expansion of its E. neighbour, but appears to have been divided into N. and S. plots after its return to its original size, access to the N. plot containing Building 2 and its adjacent oven being gained from Back Lane.

The final phase of the site was in the late 15th or early 16th century, when the site structures were slighted and the tofts were taken over for pasture.

The most prominent excavated features within the site were the stone buildings and associated structures. Building 1, Phase II, belongs to the medieval longhouse tradition and a late medieval date (e.g. 14th–16th century). An eaves trench ran around the W. side of the building to promote the run-off of rainwater away from the walls, whilst cobbled paths around the E. and S. sides of the building helped to combat the muddy conditions, as did the cobbled thresholds within the building. The absence of glass suggests that the windows are likely to have been shuttered; the roof was probably thatched, with tiles being used only for the area around the smoke vent, to reduce the chance of the thatch catching fire.

An iron key and lock ward-plate recovered from the building indicate that plank doors may have been in use within the building, attached by iron hinge pivots driven into timber jambs.

The floor within the exposed room had been kept scrupulously clean; occupational rubbish would have been collected and deposited on the surrounding vegetable plot to improve the soil, as the quantity of finds recovered from the surrounding layers to the

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building showed. Four Nuremberg jettons (two of Hans Krauwinkel, 1586–1635) were found in the destruction layers overlying this building.

Building 1a was a more flimsy structure, which was separated from the main building by a worn path or track. Its function is uncertain.

The third building (Building 2, in Trench 6) was not as substantial as Building 1 and although it was similarly constructed with interrupted sills, its pad-stones were much smaller, and the sill walls distinctly thinner, suggesting a much smaller building than Building 1 with thatched or timber walls. A clay-lined pit within the building would have been used for the storage of water or other liquids. Building 2 was probably associated with a nearby stone drying kiln, which was presumably used for drying grain either before threshing, or for brewing. The keyhole shape of the kiln was commonly used over many centuries. Masonry fragments had been reused to line the chamber and flue. A substantial amount of masonry had also been reused throughout the site as wall linings, padstones and kiln linings. Large stone pieces were a premium commodity, and would have been systematically robbed from demolished buildings for reuse. It is possible that the masonry recorded on the site may have originated from the Bishop's Palace to the E., or another substantial building.

A metallised trackway flanked by ditches, and a large boundary ditch, were located at the N. end of the crofts.

141. COTTAM, BURROW HOUSE FARM (SE 975 667). An archaeological evaluation by J. D. Richards and B. E. Vyner was conducted for the York Environs Project, funded by the Department of Archaeology, York University and the Earthwatch Foundation U.S.A.

The site was discovered in 1987 by metal-detector enthusiasts and has subsequently been intensively worked, yielding a rich collection of predominantly mid Saxon metalwork. The metalwork finds and a stone weight have been systematically plotted and published (see p. 167). Two main concentrations of metal finds have become apparent, and these can be seen to be roughly co-extensive with two concentrations of crop-marks. The date-range of the artefacts suggests that the site was in use for much of the 8th and 9th centuries. During April 1989 field-walking was undertaken for Humberside Archaeological Unit by P. Didsbury and members of the East Riding Archaeological Society, leading to the recovery of animal bone, prehistoric flints and Roman and medieval pottery, as well as Anglian pottery.

The site at Cottam provides an opportunity to fill some of the gaps in our knowledge of activity in York's hinterland during the 8th and 9th centuries. From the surface finds it is apparent that it belongs to a new category of site in Humberside and Yorkshire producing rich mid Saxon and Viking-Age metalwork, which has not so far been excavated.

Field-walking confirmed the picture derived from the distribution of metal-detector finds of two concentrations of post-Roman activity, suggesting there was an Anglian nucleus towards the centre of the field, and a subsequent shift to the NE. during the Viking Age 'Fieldwork in Cottam and Cowlam Parish', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.*, 62 (1990), 63–67). Two trenches (1 and 3) were excavated across the Anglian concentration. In Trench 1 a major N.–S. ditch ran the full length of the excavation, representing one of the major linear features observable on aerial photographs of the site. This ditch was predominantly devoid of finds, apart from its uppermost fill, which yielded a number of Anglian artefacts, including a ceramic lamp base and a chalk weight, indicative of domestic settlement. This fill is interpreted as an occupation deposit which had slumped into the ditch, thereby giving it some protection from the plough. However, the ditch was cut through the truncated remains of a rectangular post-hole building, of presumed Anglian date, throwing doubt on the accepted dating of the crop-mark features as exclusively representing late Iron Age or Romano-British field boundaries. To the E. of the ditch was a circular pit, c. 1.5 m in diameter, in the base of which an adult male skull had been placed. The pit also yielded a faunal assemblage, also of 8th-century date. In Trench 3 the corner of a second post-hole

building was encountered, as well as the base of a corn-drying oven, and several other cut features.

142. **DRIFFIELD, ALBION STREET (TA 028 575).** A proposal by British Rail to sell former railway sidings to the NE. of the station prompted an archaeological evaluation in autumn 1992; the work was undertaken by J. Tibbles for the Humberside Archaeology Unit. Features of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date were revealed. The greatest concentration of archaeological features was recorded in the higher, E. side of the site, within the goods yard, though features continued beyond the trenches into the unexcavated areas. The two westernmost trenches were barren, suggesting that 19th-century activity had destroyed any remaining archaeology. The trial excavations were limited to five relatively small trenches.

There was little evidence to suggest occupation during the pre-Conquest period, although the site may lie within the Anglo-Saxon cemetery which was partially located in 1876, and which lay to the S. and the E. of the site.

Groups of Saxo-Norman wares were recovered from pits and a ditch. Later medieval pits contained domestic artefacts such as a spindle whorl and cooking pot fragments. The turf line observed within Trench 1 indicates that the site became grassed over, probably in the 16th century.

143. ———, **EASTGATE SOUTH (TA 028 574).** A further proposal by British Rail to sell former railway sidings to the NE. of the station prompted a second evaluation; the site lay directly to the S., and on the other side of the railway line, to the Albion Street evaluation. The work was undertaken by J. Tibbles on behalf of the Humberside Archaeology Unit in September 1993. Both Albion Street and this Eastgate South site occupy a ridge of ground adjoining and overlooking the E. side of the Beck; one of the main questions posed by this evaluation was whether early settlement had extended along the ridge, and, if so, what was its nature.

A few sherds of Saxon pottery and a number of post-Conquest pits were found in the two more easterly evaluation trenches. These pits demonstrated that, as on the Albion Street site, there was extensive activity in this area in the 11th and 12th centuries, presumably relating to occupation on the Eastgate frontage.

144. **HEDDON, 15-19 ST AUGUSTINE'S GATE (TA 1886 2861).** A proposal to redevelop land on the W. side of one of the principal N.-S. roads in the medieval town prompted an evaluation in May 1993. The work was undertaken by D. Atkinson for the Humberside Archaeology Unit.

Trial excavation revealed the presence of two large boundary ditches dating from the 15th century, which had cut through a 13th- or 14th-century layer. These had been allowed to silt up, and levelling dumps containing mainly 16th-century material were deposited.

The finds include a modest assemblage of pottery ranging in date from the 12th to the 19th centuries, a leather shoe fragment, two wooden boards, and rather more than half of a Dunning Type 2 limestone mortar dating from the 13th century. Sediment samples from the primary fills of the 15th-century ditches incorporated well-preserved plant and invertebrate remains: the insect assemblages are of considerable value in that they represent a period for which there are few well-dated assemblages available.

145. **HULL, 36A-40 HIGH STREET (TA 102 287).** Trial excavations were undertaken by J. Tibbles for the Humberside Archaeology Unit on behalf of the developers, Interseas Trading UK Ltd. A single trench was excavated in the car park to the rear of No. 39, and two trial pits within No. 37A were re-excavated for archaeological recording. In both areas, archaeological deposits were found to survive only a short distance below the present ground level.

In the trench to the rear of No. 39, a sequence of late medieval and post-medieval buildings was recorded overlying land reclamation dumps of mid 15th-century date; the

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dumps contained significant quantities of pottery and well-preserved parts of several leather shoes (mostly soles), and a piece of a leather garment. The trial pit within No. 37A revealed evidence of internal surfaces and a dividing wall from buildings which pre-dated the present warehouse (constructed in 1829).

146. ———, MALMO ROAD (TA 091 323). Trial excavations by J. Tibbles for the Humberside Archaeology Unit, commissioned by Hull City Council as part of an archaeological evaluation of Plot 105b, Sutton Fields Industrial Estate, recorded features of medieval date. Ditches, pits and structural features, containing pottery assemblages from the 12th–15th centuries, suggest that the settlement site (presumably a farm) had lain either on the site or nearby.

KENT

147. BRENZETT, A259 ROUNDABOUT (TR 003 273). An archaeological investigation of the site of a proposed junction improvement to the A259 and A2070 at Brenzett was undertaken by M. Rawlings of Wessex Archaeology. The aim of the investigation was to provide archaeological information concerning the raised bank along which the current road runs, postulated to be a structural remnant of a 13th-century canal or sea wall known as the Rhee Wall.

A single machine-excavated trench revealed a series of deposits forming the NE. edge of the raised bank. Although essentially undated, their nature and lack of modern inclusions suggests them to be components of the medieval Rhee Wall. A medieval or post-medieval drainage ditch was also revealed, apparently a relict extension of extant surface field drains.

148. DOVER, 11–16 BIGGIN ST. (TR 317 417). A desk assessment followed by an archaeological field evaluation was carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Unit. Two evaluation trenches (to a maximum depth of 1.5 m) and observations in cellared areas showed a well-preserved sequence of medieval deposits consisting of cobbled and chalk surfaces, and loams dating from at least the 13th century and possibly earlier. These were overlain by later garden loams and then by brick rubble. This is consistent with evidence from historic maps for ribbon development along Biggin Street with gardens or yards lying behind the buildings to the N. Very small quantities of residual early medieval pottery were also recovered.

149. SEVENOAKS, ST NICHOLAS' CHURCH (TQ 531 543). Total excavation of the interior of St Nicholas' church was undertaken by M. D. Webber for the Oxford Archaeological Unit. Early floor levels had been removed during 19th-century restorations, but foundations and graves (of which around 150 are pre-15th-century) survived. The church, first documented in 1122, was found to have originated as a two-celled structure in the 11th century (nave 14 m × 7 m and chancel 4.5 m × 6.5 m). Soon after, an aisle (2 m wide) was added to the N. During the 12th century, transepts were added and the chancel extended by 10 m. It is from this period that the earliest intramural burials date. These include an adult male in an ash-filled coffin, and a priest, with the gold-woven trim of his vestments surviving and the remains of a pewter chalice placed on his chest. Of similar date was a single grave (1.8 m wide) immediately E. of the chancel that contained eight or more coffined burials. A chapel, added to the S. of the chancel is probably the chantry built by the Rector, Henry of Ghent, in 1257. Later in the 13th century the construction of the S. aisle (4 m wide) and nave arcades, and an addition to the N. aisle, extended the nave by 5 m to the W. A bell-casting pit at the W. end of the N. aisle suggests that a bell loft or tower was constructed above it. This development was completed in the early 14th century by rebuilding the N. aisle to mirror that on the S., and extending it by 11 m to the E. During the 15th century the N. chapel, choir arcades, choir vestry, porches and tower were built, and the chancel extended by 2.5 m. Remains of inlaid and plain glazed floor tiles and *grisaille* painted glass windows were recovered. Post-medieval vaults, coffins and features were also recorded.

150. WEST HYTHE, DYKE SIDE FARM (TR 121 338). As assessment by M. F. Gardiner on behalf of Hawkins Barker Design examined the area in which mid Saxon and Saxo-Norman remains had been found in 1947–48 by the antiquarian Gordon Ward. A series of test-pits were excavated by machine and two areas of activity were located. The deposits lay within sand dunes which had formed upon a beach containing rolled Roman tile, presumably derived from the nearby Saxon Shore fort at Lympe. Although quarrying had truncated the sand, mid Saxon pottery was found within the numerous features. In the SW. of the site a series of hearths were found, possibly of Anglo-Saxon date. The assessment showed that a considerable area of remains still survive in the area in which Ward had conducted his excavations.

LEICESTERSHIRE

151. CASTLE DONINGTON, HEMINGTON FIELDS (SK 459 302) (SK 462 305) (SK 461 304). Surveillance of this gravel extraction site, for Leicestershire County Council and English Heritage, continues (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 270). C. Salisbury recovered part of a carved 9th-century cross shaft, the third fragment of Saxon sculpture to be found on the site, (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 34 (1990), 199; xxxiv, plate xi, b, c). A 13th-century fish weir was also excavated by C. Salisbury and the Retford Historical Society. The foundation bases for two bridge piers, provisionally dated to the mid 13th century, were then uncovered. Subsequent excavation by L. Cooper revealed two further pier bases of masonry construction. The superstructure for this bridge may have been of composite masonry and timber, evident from the collapsed ashlar blocks and two timber trestle structures located between the pier bases. Massive timbers were then uncovered at the quarry face, c. 50 m to the NE. A second excavation by S. Ripper revealed an even earlier bridge, of 11th-century date, which represents a unique combination of both earth-fast and timber framing technologies. Three methods of bridge support were used: caisson pier bases, a double row of earth-fast posts and an unusual form of trestle frame. The caisson pier base type has not previously been archaeologically attested. Baseplate structures are well documented as trestles for bridges and other waterfront structures, but the 'hybrid' type with penetrating piles found here is hitherto unknown. The remains of a third bridge was also found, during a watching brief, between the 11th- and mid 13th-century bridges. This early 13th-century structure employed earthfast timbers, often in clusters and with lateral bracing. The bridges probably formed a medieval crossing point for the London–Derby trunk road, the precursor to the modern A6.

152. DONINGTON-LE-HEATH, THE MANOR HOUSE (SK 420 126). An evaluation in the gardens by A. Connor of the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit and the Training for Work Scheme, on behalf of Leicestershire County Council, uncovered archaeological levels including two areas of cobbles relating to two doorways at the front of the house, at first-floor level and at ground level respectively. To the SE. of the house archaeological levels indicating a long and complex sequence of activity were revealed, including several walls of uncertain date. The alignment of one wall suggested that it had originally formed part of the manor house; others may relate to a free-standing structure. The medieval levels to the W. of the house had been disturbed by modern activity, but included the foundations of a barn known to have been demolished during the refurbishment of the manor house in the 1960s, and walls relating to a second free-standing structure. This work relates to earlier excavations on the site (*Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* XLVIII (1971–2), 22–42), (*ibid.* XLIV (1990), 103).

LEICESTER. Work by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit.

153. At *Bonnors Lane and Oxford Street* (SK 585 039) a preliminary assessment of the documentary evidence by P. Courtney was followed by an evaluation and excavation of the site by N. Finn, on behalf of City Challenge, Leicester City Council, English Heritage and Leicestershire County Council. Saxon and medieval levels were found. The remains of a

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sunken-featured building dated to the early or mid Saxon period was recorded, the first structure of this date to be discovered within the vicinity of Leicester, together with pottery and other finds. The remains of timber structures, perhaps outhouses, and provisionally dated to between the 12th and 15th centuries, lay along the modern Oxford Street frontage, the original medieval frontage having been lost to road widening in more recent times. Numerous pits and wells of similar date were interpreted as representing activity in plots to the rear of the properties. There was some evidence of late medieval or early post-medieval industrial activity, including several large timber-lined rectangular pits, possibly tanning troughs.

154. At *Cumberland Street* (SK 582 049), an evaluation and a watching brief, on behalf of Richard Roberts Holdings Ltd, on the site of the former Duke of Cumberland public house, followed by limited excavation by D. Mackie, involved the cutting of trenches across the line of the N. Roman and medieval defences adjacent to the N. Gate. The mortar and rubble core of the town wall was found close to the gate, the rest of the wall having been robbed in medieval times. A small section was dug through the remnants of the rampart.

155. At *The Guildhall* (SK 584 044), refurbishment led to a detailed survey, for Leicester City Council, of the W. elevation of the building by S. Ripper and S. Warren, following the removal of the rendering. A large number of alterations and repairs to the timber box-framing, dating originally from c. 1480, were noted. A mullioned window was discovered in the southernmost bay, an extension to the original building, thought to date from the 16th century.

156. At *27 Loseby Lane/44 Silver Street* (SK 585 045), a watching brief by E. Jones, for Andrew and Ashwell, recorded the remains of a stone wall of mortared granite and boulders below the extant 19th-century building, which may relate to the adjacent 16th-century timber framed building at the rear of 42 Silver Street (*Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* LXVI (1992), 187). The W. wall of this latter building is of similar construction and material.

157. At *Newarke Street, Elfed Thomas Building* (SK 862 087), excavation by L. Cooper, for De Montfort University, revealed a medieval ditch. Immediately post-dating a late medieval quarry there was a group of shallow rectangular pits, thought to relate to horticultural activity. A number of other features, including post-holes and pits, date from the 16th century onwards, and probably related to the backyards of buildings fronting onto Hangman's Lane, the precursor of Newarke Street.

158. MARKET HARBOROUGH, THE CATTLE MARKET (SP 737 869). A watching brief by S. Ripper, for Slateplace Ltd, following on from the 1991 evaluation and excavation (*Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* LXVI (1992), 180–81) uncovered stratified medieval and post-medieval deposits across most of the development area of the R. Welland. These included the disturbed remains of two ironstone walls, an ironstone-lined well and a number of possible post-holes, as well as features suggesting occupation: surfaces, cess-pits and rubbish pits.

159. MELTON MOWBRAY, TYLER'S YARD, NOTTINGHAM STREET (SK 751 192). The remains of a medieval wall was discovered by the Melton Fieldworkers, during the construction of a car park. Documentary and other evidence suggests the wall may be the boundary between the Knights Hospitaller and a medieval manor house.

160. OAKHAM, BULL LAND (SK 863 088). An evaluation by E. Jones, for J. S. Clark and Co., uncovered two pits containing medieval and post-medieval pottery, the first evidence of medieval activity in this part of the town.

161. OAKHAM, CROWN STREET (SK 862 087). A watching brief by E. Jones of the Rutland Archaeological and Historical Society at Crown Street and 19 Mill Street produced pottery indicating Saxo-Norman and later activity.

LINCOLNSHIRE

162. BASTON, HALL FARM (TF 114 138). Excavation, part funded by English Heritage, was supervised by M. Jarvis of Heritage Lincolnshire in advance of development. Previous investigations had identified an apparent E.-W. driveway and a large rectangular enclosure associated with a dense concentration of geophysical anomalies.

Post-holes defining timber structures, and walls of imported limestone, represent several phases of building. Considerable quantities of frequently massive, dressed masonry were recovered from the vicinity. Subsequent monitoring of further development work recorded two substantial E.-W. stone foundations in the same area. Located away from the stone and timber buildings was an industrial complex. Blacksmithing was identified as the main process. Ironworking was represented by plano-convex hearth bottoms, secondary smithing lumps, fired hearth lining with tuyère fragments, and areas of hammerscale. Set into the floor of a sunken-featured structure considered to represent a smithy, a small, oval furnace or carburization hearth was identified. Iron objects, tentatively identified as small ingots, were recovered from the working surface of the structure. No smelting furnaces were discovered and the virtual absence of tap slag further militates against on-site smelting. Charred cereal, perhaps indicating grain storage, was recorded in several areas and a number of pits contained waterlogged organic material. Between the terminal ends of an interrupted ditch, a 3 m-long boat-shaped feature was identified. Resembling a log canoe, the 'boat' had been placed within a similar-shaped pit and burnt. Close by, stakes apparently described a second boat shape of comparable size and orientation. Fragmentary remains of two human crania were recovered from the interrupted ditch. One skull had been 'sawn' to a blunt point c. 50 mm above the centre of the forehead to produce a mask-like object. The investigated area appears to have been located to the rear of the main Saxon habitation areas. Preliminary dating of finds indicate the site to have been occupied from c. 9th-12th century, with some sparse later medieval activity. Little evidence for the driveway and large rectangular enclosure was found; the geophysical anomalies interpreted as the driveway were probably a series of cross-cutting and recut boundary ditches.

163. HORNCastle, CONGING STREET (TF 259 657). Evaluation excavations were supervised by M. Jarvis of Heritage Lincolnshire, on behalf of Messrs Riddell, Riddell and Goodrum, in advance of proposed development. Adjacent to the site are the ruins of a late Roman stone-walled military enclosure. Immediately E. of the investigation area, located in the medieval core of the town, an Anglo-Saxon inhumation with grave-goods had previously been discovered. No evidence for further early Saxon burials was revealed, though residual finds of this date, including pottery sherds and a possible annular brooch fragment, were recovered. A late Saxon boundary ditch was identified. Subsequently, beam-slots defined small timber sheds or outbuildings. These were replaced by post-built structures of unknown form and function which began in the 14th century but had ended by the 16th century when the area was given over to rubbish disposal represented by numerous cess- and rubbish-pits. A 19th-century brick structure was founded upon deposits of dressed limestone masonry which imply that a high-status building of late medieval or early post-medieval date had been located in the proximity.

LINCOLN. Work by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

164. A further section of the surviving fragment of the medieval Cathedral *Close Wall* (SK 979 719), was surveyed, by J. L. Hall, for Lincoln Cathedral and English Heritage. This fragment lay in the grounds of the house known as the Priory (2 Minster Yard), to the W. of

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that surveyed in 1992 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 273). It incorporates a further tower, built into a corner of the Priory. Considerable differences were noted in the construction of the wall and towers. It may be that some of the larger blocks were derived from the demolished Roman city wall in the area of the Cathedral's E. end. Some stretches show evidence of later repairs, including brick and tile. See S. R. Jones *et al.*, *Survey of Ancient Houses at Lincoln*, vol. 1, (Lincoln Civic Trust, 1984), 23-31, for a description of the Priory tower).

165. At the *Observatory Tower*, the South East 'Keep' of Lincoln Castle (SK 975 718), removal of the existing W. retaining wall at the base of the mound revealed a medieval predecessor. This work was carried out for Lincolnshire County Council under the supervision of L. Donel.

166. On *Cathedral Street* (SK 979 717), test excavations in advance of redevelopment for student accommodation produced evidence of wasters indicating a nearby pottery kiln of mid to late 10th-century date. Part of a medieval road surface, probably belonging to the medieval Pottergate (predecessor of the present Lindum Road) was also found subsequently.

167. On *Newport* (SK 976 727), trenching by Anglian Water, observed by K. Wragg for Lincolnshire County Council, revealed part of the medieval cemetery of St John. Forty-six graves were noted, either simple or in stone cists, and the N. and S. limits of the cemetery were defined. Nearby site investigations revealed more graves to the W.

168. Works by Anglian Water, observed by K. Wragg, in the medieval suburb of Wigford revealed the S. limit of the graveyard of St Michael in Wigford on *Pennell Street* (SK 973 702), and more graves were found to the N. on *Chaplin Street* (SK 973 705) probably displaced from the adjacent graveyard of Holy Trinity.

169. As part of a further scheme by Anglian Water, 22 graves were found to the W. of Lincoln Cathedral in *Minster Yard* (SK 977 718) by K. Wragg. Seventeen of the graves were in stone cists.

170. QUARRINGTON, TOWN ROAD (TF 059 445). Funded by Chartdale Homes, archaeological investigations in advance of development was undertaken. Previous geophysical examination had identified enclosure ditches, droveways and pits, and an evaluation carried out in 1922 had recovered mould and crucible fragments indicating Saxon metalworking. D. Buckley of Heritage Lincolnshire supervised the first stage of examination, an enhanced watching brief. Several ditches and pits were identified and stamped early Saxon pottery was recovered.

NORFOLK. Work by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

171. BAWSEY, MINTLYN FARM (TF 65 19). A field-walking and metal-detecting survey was undertaken by K. Penn, identifying two significant scatters of medieval pottery. One of these, which was located next to Mintlyn church, had iron slag associated with it and may possibly represent the location of the deserted medieval village of Mintlyn.

172. DENTON, DARROW WOOD (TM 264 894). An earthwork survey of the motte and bailey castle was carried out by H. Wallis for the National Trust.

173. GREAT YARMOUTH, TOWN WALL. Two stretches of the Town Wall in Great Yarmouth were surveyed on behalf of Great Yarmouth Borough Council by R. Smith. A written description of the wall was supplemented by drawings and photographs. The survey covered

the parts of the wall on the E. side of the Dissenters' burial ground and that immediately to the N. of the SE. tower of the defences.

174. GREAT YARMOUTH — CAISTER-ON-SEA (starting at TG 524 068). In November the construction of the Great Yarmouth to Caister rising main began. Archaeological observation along the length of this pipe trench was carried out for Anglian Water by H. Wallis. To date evidence of a possible late medieval quayside has been uncovered. Work continues as the deposits within the medieval town are being revealed.

175. KINGS LYNN, TRINITY GUILDHALL (TF 617 199). Building works at Trinity Guildhall, King's Lynn were observed by S. Percival for King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council. Possible flood deposits of the 14th and 15th centuries were located, and a fragment of window tracery recovered.

176. NORWICH, CASTLE BRIDGE (TG 232 084). Recording work was carried out by K. Forrest and A. Shelley on the Castle Bridge when a trench was cut to investigate a water leak. The trench exposed a section of the internal face of the E. arch. Two large putlog slots for massive cross-timbers were revealed, indicating that the original bridge was constructed with a timber surface covering the void between two masonry arches.

177. ———, CITY WALL (TG 239 076 — TG 238 076). Survey work was carried out by R. Smith on the City Wall between Bracondale and the R. Wensum prior to consolidation by Norwich City Council.

178. ———, 29 COLEGATE (TG 231 090). A watching brief on structural repairs was maintained by B. Ayers on this building at the corner of Colegate and Calvert Street. A substantial flint-and-mortar wall was revealed running N.-S. above an offset plinth. The wall stands 1.6 m high and is of medieval date. It possibly acted as a section of the precinct wall of the first Dominican friary. Three fragments of dressed stone were recovered. Two of these formed joining parts of a limestone coffin lid which dates from the 12th or 13th centuries, and the third was a limestone spandrel of 15th-century date.

179. ———, GREYFRIARS (TG 235 086). The largest urban project undertaken was that on behalf of N.F.U. Mutual and Avon Group at Greyfriars (Prince of Wales Road), Norwich by J. Bown. This 1.9-acre site revealed evidence for the Saxo-Norman borough including two sunken-featured buildings. One of these included a hearth of reused Roman tile. A road which formed part of a street system was seen to have been destroyed by the construction of the Franciscan friary. This is the first time that such a road surface has been discovered in Norwich. Friary features and deposits included a substantial wall (c. 2 m high in parts) dividing the site, walls and foundations associated with claustral buildings, vaulted drains, water conduits and water pipes.

Finds include unexpected 8th- to 9th-century mid Saxon pottery and a disc brooch, a good range of late Saxon and early medieval pottery, a fine assemblage of 14th-century window glass, a richly decorated 14th-century brooch with a religious inscription, coins and tokens.

180. ———, 34 POTTERGATE (TG 228 087). Small-scale excavation was undertaken by S. Bates at 34, Pottergate sponsored by Chancery plc. Two trenches were excavated, in each of which pits and possible structural features dating to the early medieval period were recorded.

181. ———, QUAYSIDE (TG 234 091). Trial trenches were dug by B. Ayers and M. Leah on behalf of Norwich City Council in three locations on Quayside, to the S. of the river. These demonstrated that organic preservation of 12th-century levels was very good with

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wickerwork, timber and leather surviving. Some of the timbers may be related to an actual quayside structure while others were perhaps the remains of a collapsed quayside building. Dendrochronological analysis of some of the timbers gave a felling date of summer 1146.

182. ———, RUSSELL HOUSE (TG 230 087). Excavation was undertaken by S. Bates for British Telecom at Russell House, St Andrews's Street, Norwich, close to the line of the Great Cockey and the lost church of St Cross or Crux. Medieval and later deposits had been removed by recent structures but the earliest levels survived. These indicated that occupation of the area probably began in the 12th century. Finds included imported pottery from the Low Countries and an almost intact barrel padlock.

183. ———, TIMBERHILL (TG 232 083). Observations were made by A. Shelley on behalf of Anglian Water during the construction of a water main along the length of Timberhill and Orford Street. Deposits recorded under Orford Street were probably ditch fill, and may well have been part of the backfill of a ditch to Norwich castle. The depth and nature of the road makeup below Timberhill strengthens the impression that it is of late Saxon foundation and also suggests that a re-alignment of this road has taken place at some time.

184. SNAREHILL HALL (TL 892 835). Work was carried out by K. Penn during the construction work for a new gunroom at Snarehill Hall. The area for development was c. 15–20 m S. of the late Saxon church of Great Snarehill and c. 5 m S. of known human burials. During the trench-cutting human skeletal remains were disturbed and a possible grave noted in the sections. This indicated that the area was probably part of the graveyard associated with the church.

185. SOUTHREPPS (TG 257 368). Excavation was undertaken by S. Percival at Southrepps on the N. side of the church of St James prior to the construction of an extension. The work, which was funded by the P.P.C., uncovered part of a demolished N. aisle as well as evidence for an earlier church building, probably of 11th- or 12th-century date. Fragments of reused dressed and decorated limestone were located in the footings of the aisle.

186. TILNEY ALL SAINTS. Excavation by M. Leah took place through the sea bank on behalf of the Department of Transport. This provided a section of the bank and suggested that it had been constructed on the boundary between the lower salt marsh and the mud flats. A field-walking survey was also undertaken at selected points along the proposed road improvement between Walpole and Tilney. The majority of the finds recovered were from the vicinity of Thurston Farm, and consisted of Romano-British and medieval pottery.

187. WYMONDHAM, ABBEY MEADOW (TG 107 015). Excavations were carried out by H. Wallis for Anglian Water in Abbey Meadow, immediately to the S. of Wymondham Abbey. These were along the route of a new pipeline. The work revealed evidence of pre-monastic activity as well as collapsed or demolished medieval structures and a medieval drain which were associated with the monastic complex. A raised gravel bank and a square flint-lined feature full of burnt material were also assigned to the medieval period. A number of burials were excavated indicating that the graveyard once extended beyond its present boundary. Among the finds was a Romanesque limestone corbel.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

188. BRACKLEY, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SP 592 373). An evaluation was undertaken by G. D. Keevill of the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of the P.C.C. Two trenches measuring 5 × 3 m and 5 × 3.5 m were dug to the S. of the church. The evaluation showed that the area

had been intensively used as a cemetery from the Saxo-Norman period onwards. A small quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery, and Romano-British tile, may be indicative of earlier activity in the area. The quantity of burials encountered, however, precluded the possibility of extensive exposure of the natural surface. The limited exposure which was possible showed that several graves were cut through the natural surface. It was estimated that each trench would have contained between 150–210 burials if fully excavated.

189. NASEBY, NUTCOTE, BROOKFIELD (SP 688 778). A. Mudd of the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out evaluation on behalf of Haddon Developments Ltd on 0.7 ha of land at Nutcote, Naseby in connection with a planning application for housing development. The site contains earthworks, part of the medieval settlement of Nutcote and Naseby, which have been recorded by R.C.H.M.E.

Archaeological features were limited to the E. part of the site where two sub-rectangular earthwork enclosures were located. In Trench 1 a sequence of intersecting ditches appeared to be associated with the more substantial of the two enclosures. These yielded small quantities of 10th- to 11th-century St Neots-type ware. While there were several shallow features internal to the enclosure, clear evidence of structures was lacking. In Trench 2 to the N. the smaller earthwork had no features obviously relating to it, and there were few finds.

190. SOUTHWICK (approx. centre TL 044 923). An inspection was conducted of Perio D.M.V. by Northamptonshire Heritage following dredging of the adjacent stretch of the R. Nene and related works. A small amount of c. 13th- to 15th-century pottery including Brill, Potterspury and Lyveden Stanion ware sherds were recovered from the dredgings and from the sides of a nearby new drain. Some stonework, possibly parts of walls, had been exposed by a borrow-pit along the extreme E. margin of the D.M.V.

191. STANION, LITTLE LANE (SP 915 870). An evaluation trench was excavated adjacent to Little Lane by I. Soden of Northamptonshire Archaeology. Late medieval pits containing kiln waste, clay dumps and the remains of a late medieval building were uncovered. All are probably related to the Stanion ceramics industry which flourished between the 13th and 15th centuries.

192. STOKE ALBANY (approx. centre SP 808 881). A watching brief was maintained by Northamptonshire Heritage during works to restore standing water to a medieval pond, part of a medieval moated and fishpond site scheduled as an ancient monument. The heavily silted pond had previously been the subject of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Northamptonshire Archaeology. Much of the excavated silts appeared to be of relatively recent origin.

NORTHUMBERLAND

193. BAMBURGH, THE FRIARS (NU 174 348). An archaeological assessment and watching brief during the redevelopment of this site, by P. F. Ryder for Fairview Building Services, revealed extensive remains of the medieval Dominican friary, both below ground, and in *in situ* fabric incorporated into the walls of farm buildings (Fig. 3). The one detached fragment of ivy-covered masonry proved to be the NE. corner of the church. The extent of the nave and its N. aisle, probably of three bays, was traced, along with the positions of all three cloister ranges and further buildings to the SE. Paving of the S. walk of the cloister, with the drain for the lavatory at the frater door, was recorded. After the Dissolution the N. aisle had been demolished, and the building converted into a defensible house, the cloister becoming its central courtyard. Entry had been from the N., through the nave; a Tudor-arched doorway, with drawbar tunnels in its jambs, was set in the new wall occupying the position of the demolished N. arcade. The main block seems to have been developed from the frater;

pavements incorporating reused drums from the arcade piers and a cross-slab were recorded. By the 18th century the house had been abandoned, and farm buildings occupied the site.

194. BERWICK, LORD'S MOUNT (NT 998 536). Inspection by P. F. Ryder showed various medieval fragments built into this artillery bastion of c. 1540. A cross-slab grave-cover, and

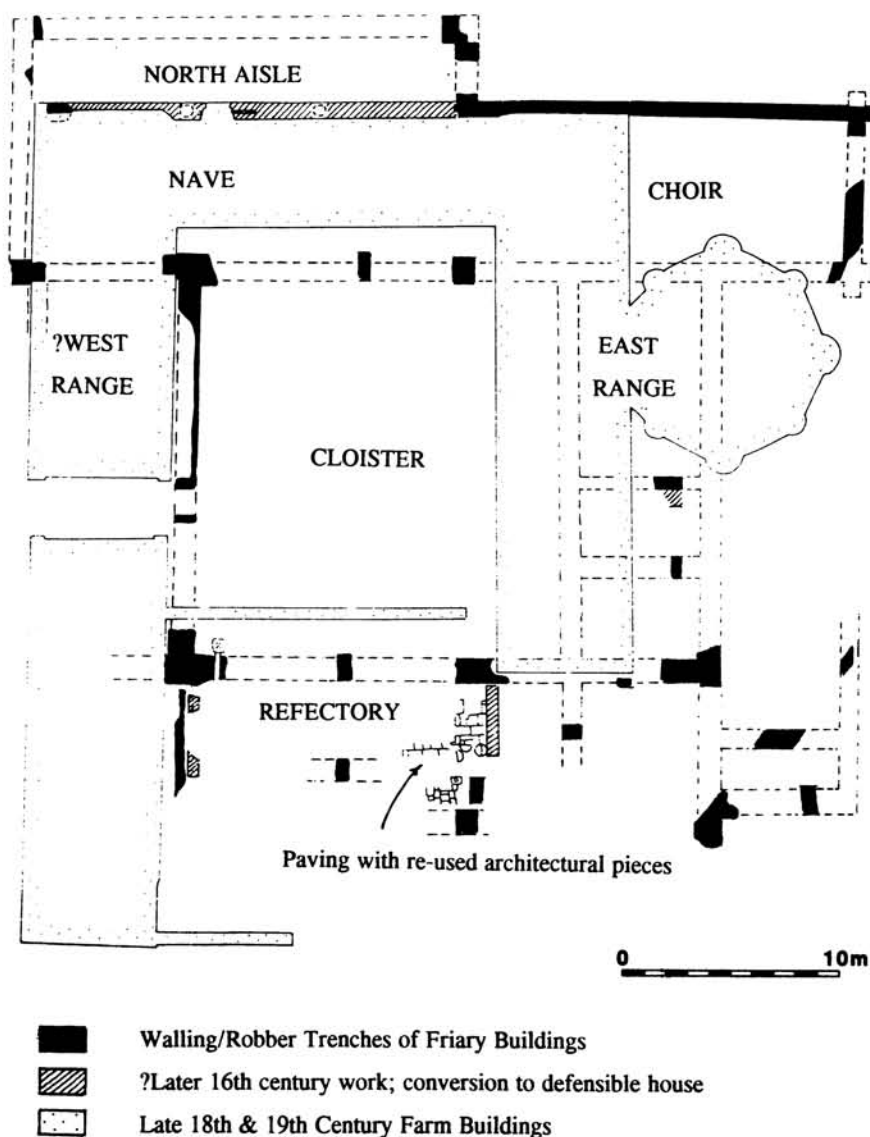


FIG. 3

Reconstructed plan of the Dominican Friary, Bamburgh, Northumberland

an altar slab reused in a latrine, probably come from the nearby Franciscan friary site; another cross-slab was recorded, built into a later wall nearby.

195. CORBRIDGE, ST HELEN'S (NY 989 645). A watching brief by P. F. Ryder on behalf of the developers revealed the footings of several walls on this site, where a new Scout and Guide Centre is under construction. It is not clear whether they relate to a short-lived 13th-century manor house, or the associated St Helen's Chapel. Medieval fabric also survives above ground in the boundary walls of the site. Inspection of Corbridge Mill, to which stone from the demolished chapel was taken in 1802, revealed what is almost certainly the head of the former E. window, of two lancet lights, reset above the entry of the head-race.

196. DUDDO, TWIZELL CASTLE (NT 883 434). Survey by P. F. Ryder on behalf of Northumberland County Council, showed that this ruinous building, often regarded as a late 18th- to early 19th-century folly, is modelled around a late-medieval strong house, of which a number of features survive, including 1.4-thick walls and a large fireplace at basement level.

197. GREENHEAD, THIRLWALL CASTLE (NY 660 661). An assessment of the building by P. F. Ryder for Northumberland County Council showed that the castle was an upper-floor hall house of the mid 14th century; the principal hall may have been at second-floor level. A projecting tower housed the solar.

198. HOLY ISLAND, THE PALACE (NU 128 420). A survey by P. F. Ryder showed that remains of at least three ranges of buildings survive on this curiously neglected site, that of a large medieval house known as 'Harbottle Place', which was requisitioned for naval use c. 1540, becoming an important supply base and victualling centre. The ruins include at least two buildings with chamfered plinths of 13th- or 14th-century character, as well as fabric of 16th-century type.

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199. LENTON, ABBEY STREET (SK 551 387). An evaluation was carried out by M. Heaton and D. Farwell of Wessex Archaeology, for Thomas Fish and Sons Ltd. Information supplied by Nottingham Castle Museum suggests that the site probably lies within the W. area of Lenton Priory precinct, as a map of 1632 clearly shows the site bounded by a meander in the R. Leen, within land referred to as 'y church or abby' but there are few other references to the abbey's origins or development on the site.

Ditches and gullies containing 13th- to 14th-century pottery were revealed, cutting into natural sands and gravels, and sealed by later medieval and post-medieval layers. A series of flimsy timber revetments were revealed along the SW. periphery of the site, adjacent to a relict channel of the R. Leen recorded on early-edition Ordnance Survey maps. There was, however, no evidence of structures possibly associated with Lenton Priory.

200. NOTTINGHAM, 5 GEORGE STREET (SK 575 400). An archaeological evaluation was carried out by M. Heaton and D. Farwell of Wessex Archaeology for John Samuels Archaeological Consultants on behalf of Maber Associates. The results revealed evidence of activity of 14th- to 15th-century date, in the form of a flue for a pottery kiln, pot wasters, and associated working debris within a man-made cave cut into the sandstone bedrock, and a single truncated pit filled with domestic debris and 15th-century pottery. A second, undated, cave was discovered during geotechnic site investigations. No structures of associated floor levels were found above the level of the sandstone bedrock and it is assumed that they were removed by the present building.

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201. ABINGDON, STERT STREET, THE KNOWL (SU 497 972). A watching brief was carried out by M. Roberts of the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of 2-Care prior to extension and

renovation works for a residential home at The Knowl, on the W. of Stert Street. The R. Stert runs in a culvert underneath Stert Street. There were three elements to the archaeological deposits: an extensive area of river silts, a sequence of ?medieval floors including an internal hearth, and 19th-century activity.

The river silts are in an unexpected location; either the river ran NE.-SW. or it followed a wider, braided course before it was culverted. The lack of post-medieval deposits cut into the river silts at the W. of the site suggests that roadside activity never extended to this area. The floor layers were undated but as they were on a levelling-up layer and contained an internal hearth they resemble medieval floor sequences seen elsewhere. They were directly overlain by the 19th-century activity associated with The Knowl but appeared to extend beyond the confines of the later walls, which suggests that the property and building alignments have changed significantly.

202. ———, ST NICHOLAS' CHURCH (SU 498 971). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by G. D. Keevill and M. Roberts of the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of the P.C.C. A hand-dug assessment trench was excavated to the N. of and parallel to the church, 11 m long, 1.2 m wide and 0.9 m deep, the proposed depth of the footings.

St Nicholas' was built in the late 12th century for the lay brethren of Abingdon Abbey. A public house, the Two Brewers, occupied the tenement immediately N. of the church from 1599 or earlier, until around 1881. The R. Stert flows under the pavement on the E. side of Stert Street. The river here was mostly culverted in 1791 when the streets of Abingdon were paved. The section of culvert running across the site may pre-date this, as an engraving of 1782 shows that the Two Brewers had been built over the line of the Stert. The N. wall of St Nicholas' church has a relieving arch over the Stert which is visible at ground level.

The W. end of the trench contained a limestone vault over the Stert. The ceramics from the construction and infill of the culvert were of Saxo-Norman and medieval date. No sherds were later than the 15th century. The stream would therefore seem to have been culverted here in the 15th century, and the Two Brewers was built over the culvert either then or in the 16th century. The earlier material is probably residual, but is nevertheless significant as an indicator of activity in the area during the Saxo-Norman period.

203. BARFORD, ST MICHAEL AND ST JOHN (SP 433 326). Three evaluation trenches were excavated by M. Roberts of the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of Barford St Michael and St John Parish Council in respect of an application for planning permission to extend the churchyard. The site was N. of the 12th-century parish church which stands on a man-made mound. 'Massive walls' were found in the churchyard in 1823 which may be related to the tradition of a castle at Barford St Michael.

The site lies on the W. side of the ridge on which Barford St Michael is built. Most of the site is flat but the slope increases to the N. and W. There was vestigial, but visible, ridge-and-furrow on the site. Trenching revealed a substantial wall footing (0.9 m wide but only one course high) running N.-S., with unglazed medieval pottery, and overlain by ploughsoils which are probably from the medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

204. EYNHAM ABBEY, NURSERY FIELD (SP 434 091). A geophysical survey was undertaken by M. Cole of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for G. Keevill of the Oxford Archaeological Unit. The survey was located within the scheduled area of the abbey precinct, to the E. of the excavations described in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 180-83. The survey was intended to investigate the area E. of the Great Cloister to determine whether structures were present. Magnetometer and resistivity surveys were essayed; the latter produced good results, locating series of structures, broadly on the same alignment as the excavated medieval structures which may represent an infirmary cloister.

205. ———, ST PETER'S CHURCH (SP 430 009). An archaeological excavation was undertaken at St Peter's church by G. D. Keevill and A. Parkinson of the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of the parish council of the Roman Catholic church of St Peter. The parish council proposed to build a new parish room on a site partly within the previously excavated area of Eynsham Abbey (see *Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 180–83), but also including an area of unexcavated ground. Building work involved the removal of topsoil over an area of c. 200 sq.m, followed by the excavation of 0.6 m-wide trench foundations to a minimum depth of 1 m below the stripped level. The Oxfordshire County Archaeology Service recommended that the foundation trenches in the unexcavated area should be dug archaeologically.

Anglo-Saxon 'dark earth' deposits were found in several places, although the limited exposures meant that the sequence of deposition recognized within this layer in 1990–92 could not be distinguished. The maximum depth of 0.61 m could contain as many as four individual deposits. No early to mid Saxon features were noted, although a few fragments of early Saxon pottery were present. A robber trench belonging to the late Saxon abbey was found at the E. end of the S. trench. This appeared to form the W. side of a cellared building which was found in 1991. The robber trench cut an ashy layer containing fishbones and eggshell, probably to be associated with the late Saxon abbey. It is identical in character to kitchen deposits of the transitional and medieval abbey phases excavated in 1991 (*South Midlands Archaeology* 22, 47), suggesting that a kitchen belonging to the late Saxon abbey lies in this area.

The excavations located the W. end of the medieval abbey's frater. The central portion had previously been revealed, including fragments of a late stone-paved floor and bench foundations. The W. end consisted of a 1.7 m-wide robber trench which lay on the position which had been predicted by extending the line of the W. wall of the medieval kitchen northwards. Floor levels and associated features were found within the frater (i.e. E. of the robber trench); these deposits were 0.5 m thick, and the earliest floor sealed the late Saxon robber trench noted above.

A range of buildings on the W. side of the medieval great cloister was also found, probably the cellarer's range. There was also an area of open ground which had been surfaced in gravel at some time within the medieval period. It may have served as a garden at other times.

Post-medieval features and layers predominantly represented robbing and truncation of the medieval abbey. All foundations had been extensively robbed, and very little stone was left *in situ*. There were also several post-medieval pits, most of which contained redeposited demolition rubble. One of these pits was notable for containing sixteen fragments of architectural masonry, including one very large piece.

206. EYNHAM, HIGH STREET, THE SHRUBBERY (SP 435 092). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by G. D. Keevill of the Oxford Archaeological Unit. The site lies within the precinct of Eynsham Abbey. A watching brief at the same site in 1975 had revealed evidence for early Saxon activity (Chambers, R. A. 1976, 'Eynsham, Oxon. 1975' *Oxoniensia* 41, 355–56).

A prehistoric subsoil was cut by several early to mid Saxon gullies. These are analogous to 7th- or 8th-century features found on the abbey excavation during 1990–92 (see *Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 180–83, and *South Midlands Archaeology* 22, 46–47). Two gullies in Trench 3 could be of Roman or early Saxon date. A thick medieval ploughsoil covered all earlier features and layers. This would suggest that the site was used for agriculture within the precinct during the medieval period.

207. GLYMPTON, GLYMPTON PARK ESTATE (SP 424 218). The parish of Glympton lies along the R. Glyme, in the rolling uplands N. of Woodstock. The original medieval village was first mentioned in 1050, when one 'Aegelric of Glympton' was witness to a charter, and was well established in 1086, when Domesday Book assessed it at ten hides, cultivated by 26 men.

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In the 17th century the village was relocated when William Wheate created a park around the Manor House. With the exception of the 12th-century church, nothing remains of the original village. The Park is currently undergoing a major programme of building and landscaping, part of which entails the building of a new estate office W. of the church, on the edge of a scarp overlooking the Glyme, in an area likely to include the N. edge of the village. An evaluation in 1993 found evidence of medieval building and possible Romano-British activity, sufficient to justify a full-scale excavation in January this year.

For the excavation, an area of c. 500 square m was stripped. Evidence of the medieval village was found in the form of a N.-S. plot boundary wall following the edge of the scarp, and a related W.-E. wall which may represent the E. wall of a building to the W. of the site. In the angle of the two walls was a large cess-pit. The meagre evidence suggests that the centre of the village lies under the walled garden to the W. of the site, and this may have influenced the garden's irregular shape. Further work may be possible in the walled garden in a later phase of the building programme, which could clarify the layout of the village.

208. HARDWICK, PLOT ADJACENT TO 4 HETHE ROAD (SP 578 297). J. Moore, for the Oxford Archaeological Unit, carried out evaluation work which located remarkably well-preserved remains of two buildings of the shrunken medieval village, together with an enclosed cobbled yard to the rear. From a floor make-up layer came an 11th- or 12th-century sherd; this may, however, be residual.

209. HENLEY-ON-THAMES, BELL STREET (SU 760 828). C. Moloney for the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out excavations in advance of large-scale redevelopment of the Waitrose Supermarket site in Bell Street. Two areas, at the front and back of the Regal Cinema, were investigated. An evaluation trench was also excavated in the supermarket car park and a watching brief was maintained during subsequent ground works.

In the frontage excavation and the subsequent watching brief a sequence of property boundaries dating to the medieval period were identified, largely respecting the property boundaries of modern Bell Street. Two frontage plots were excavated fully at the front of the Regal Cinema. These demonstrated that Bell Street had originally been 1 m wider on its W. side and was fronted by a series of stone buildings. A N.-S. ditch located c. 50 m back from the frontage defined the extent of these properties.

210. OXFORD, BODLEIAN LIBRARY (SP 515 064). Excavation and a watching brief were carried out by M. Roberts of the Oxford Archaeological Unit prior to the installation of new central heating in the Exhibition Room of the Bodleian Library.

The excavation located three buildings which had all been extensively destroyed. Only one floor from each of the earliest and latest buildings was located. All the walls associated with these buildings had been robbed. The pottery assemblage from these deposits dated from the mid 13th century to the 16th centuries. The earliest building may be part of the 15th-century Osney Schools; a bookclasp was among the few small finds.

211. ———, FREWIN HALL (SP 512 062). A field evaluation was carried out by M. Roberts of the Oxford Archaeological Unit at Frewin Hall on behalf of Brasenose College, in respect of a proposed development.

In Trench 2, in the SE. corner of the site, there were undated features cut into the gravel which were overlaid by early garden or ploughsoils. These were cut by 13th- and 14th-century features that may date from the use of the site as the centre of an urban manor and which were overlaid by 14th-century garden soils. The wall of a substantial building was cut into the 14th-century garden soils; this wall is likely to have been part of St Mary's College. There may have been a parallel wall, and possible traces of a floor.

212. ———, GODSTOW ABBEY, SOUTHERN ELECTRICITY BOARD CABLE RE-ROUTING (SP 484 091). J. Hiller and B. Durham of the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a watching brief. In October 1993 the Southern Electricity Board excavated a trench parallel to the Godstow to Wytham road in order to re-route a power cable. To the S. side of the road lie the remains of Godstow Abbey, founded in 1133 by Benedictine nuns, which survives as a standing structure. An excavation was carried out in 1959 at the point where the modern Wytham road crosses the Shire Lake ditch; however, it was not felt that monastic buildings survived to the N. of the current road.

A watching brief followed the discovery by D. Wilson of a number of stone walls. Elements of walls, mortar floors and probable robber trenches were observed in the trench section, and a substantial quantity of worked and unworked limestone found on the spoil heaps. The trench itself was narrow, c. 0.5 m wide, and was cut to a general depth of 0.80 m. In places the natural gravel was exposed. The confines of space hampered the interpretation of the deposits but it is clear that at least one former building lies beneath the current pasture land. The finds recovered were unstratified, but may indicate a general date for the building.

Observation of the section revealed a probable rectangular limestone built structure aligned E.-W. with an internal wall aligned N.-S. A mortar floor c. 0.14 m thick was seen to butt a N.-S. wall which seemed to return on a western alignment and is conjectured to form a building with a further wall aligned E.-W. Inside the building and above the floor lay a distinct clay loam deposit with dense charcoal inclusions, which may indicate that the building suffered a fire. Demolition layers characterized by very sandy soils with frequent limestone inclusions were seen to overlie the walls.

To the N. of this structure in the W. section of the trench lay a further portion of limestone wall of which five courses survive with a possible face on the NE. side. It is possible that this represents the SW. corner of a second structure. Demolition layers of sand and limestone abutted the wall.

The pottery dates from the 12th-early 17th centuries, representing a standard assemblage of Oxford and Brill wares. Roof tiles and decorated floor tiles were recovered. Despite the limited nature of the investigation it is clear that substantial structural remains lie on the W. side of the Wytham to Godstow road, with a possibility of more than one building *in situ*. The building(s) were well furnished with tiled floors and roofs, and may have been extensions to a gatehouse in an outer precinct of the abbey, if the 19th-century line of the Wytham to Godstow road represents a medieval route passing through such a precinct. Sections across major double-ditched field boundaries W. of the abbey indicate that one was the relict of a natural river channel, later known as the Shire Lake.

213. ———, 113-119 HIGH STREET (SP 062 515). Two phases of a three-stage excavation have now been completed at 113-119 High Street, Oxford under the direction of R. King and G. Walker on behalf of Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Lincoln College Enterprises.

The first stage of excavation revealed a number of medieval pits (predominantly of the 12th- to 14th-centuries), along with medieval boundary walls, surfaces and stone-lined cess-pits. The second stage revealed part of a substantial 10th- to 11th-century cellar. Only two edges of this structure were recovered, giving it minimum dimensions of 9 m × 7 m × at least 2 m deep. Although later medieval and post-medieval pits had damaged the sides of the cellar, a number of post-holes were identified, suggesting that it had originally been timber-lined. Insubstantial gravel surfaces within the cellar showed evidence of having been cut back for the replacement of the timber lining, indicating that the cellar had remained in use for some time.

The third and final stage of excavation will be undertaken in summer 1994.

214. ———, HIGH STREET, ALL SOULS' COLLEGE (517 063). In 1991 B. Durham of the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a preliminary archaeological survey of All Souls College (founded 1438), based on a research design prepared by P. Salway. The most significant results came from the present Great Quadrangle built by Hawksmoor on the site of the

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medieval hall and cloister. The plan of the cloister was reconstructed from two small trenches, with the help of geophysical surveys by A. Bartlett and C. Meats. A detailed plan of the college c. 1600 (the *Typus Collegii*) suggests that the hall joined the SE. corner of the cloister, but this is contradicted by Loggan's map of 1675, and unfortunately the results were not sufficiently clear to resolve this point. It does seem likely however that part of the cloister survives in the W. wall of Hawksmoor's quad where it fronts onto Radcliffe Square.

The cloister proved to have been built over a large infilled deposit of the late 11th century which went much deeper than the natural ground surface, and is likely therefore to be a late Saxon cellar-pit. An important find from the cloister area was a medieval lead stylus with a decorative head, for which the only known parallels are from the university area of Paris.

215. ———, JOWETT WALK (SP 519 065). A field evaluation followed by an excavation were carried out on behalf of Merton College in respect of an application for student accommodation. The work was directed by M. Roberts of the Oxford Archaeological Unit.

The site lies on the E. side of Oxford, towards the edge of the gravel terrace overlooking the R. Cherwell. The site is between the medieval city walls and the Civil War defences in the parish of Holywell. Four archaeological elements were identified: one area of late 12th- to early 13th-century buildings, 14th-century pits with medieval ploughsoils, post-medieval pits, and garden walls over the rest of the site.

An excavation trench was dug, and a watching brief was carried out over the rest of the development to recover assemblages of pottery from discrete features. The earliest element in the excavation trench was a series of large features which were not fully defined in the excavation and which may be gravel extraction pits. There were three ditches radiating from a point just to the W. of the edge of the trench; these did not seem related to later property boundary ditches. There were also pits which were probably for refuse disposal. A sequence of at least seven and perhaps as many as nine 12th- to 14th-century buildings, including at least two cellared buildings, overlay these. Post-holes, beam-slots and ?sunken floors survived to define the buildings which had been truncated by later medieval cultivation. There was no clear trace of the 17th-century cockpit or the bowling green seen on Loggan's map of 1675. The property boundary was seen to have moved slightly over the years but until demolition a standing wall was closely linked to the medieval boundary. During the watching brief further ditches were noted. A large medieval stone-lined cess-pit and four other extremely large pits (?gravel pits) were also recorded.

216. ———, NEW COLLEGE (SP 518 065). Small-scale excavations were carried out by P. Booth for the Oxford Archaeological Unit on the line of the medieval city wall at New College in advance of ground works for the installation of ducting and cables. Trenches dug against the outer (N.) face of the 13th-century inner wall found no evidence for medieval features except adjacent to bastion 12, where a structure, possibly of late medieval date, had been built against the wall. No trace of the outer city wall was seen, probably because the excavation across its line was of insufficient depth to locate any surviving medieval structure.

South of the wall in the antechapel yard an earthwork rampart was located, surviving to a height of 0.82 m. Its width was at least 4.6 m and its N. face was cut away by the city wall, which followed its line. The rampart contained Roman pottery, but nevertheless is likely to date to the late Saxon period since the most likely context is the suggested E. extension of the defended area of central Oxford in the early 11th century, in response to a renewed threat from the Danes.

217. ———, PARADISE ST (FORMER CANTEEN SITE) (SP 509 061). Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook a desk assessment followed by field evaluation on behalf of Thomas and Co. The site lies SE. of the Swan Bridge and is bounded by Paradise Street to the NE. and by

Castle Mill Stream to the W. A well-stratified sequence begins in the late 11th century, though it could be slightly earlier. A small section of stone wall could correspond broadly to a phase of 12th-century building noted during previous archaeological work in 1977. The wall was cut by later rubbish pits before gravel was laid over the top, perhaps to formalize a backyard space.

Loam layers above the gravel contained 13th- to 15th-century pottery; the area was taken over by the Greyfriars in 1310, with the subsequent creation of gardens and orchards. On the limited evidence here, buildings along the Paradise Street frontage did not survive into this period.

In the 15th century or later a stone structure, of which one wall and a stone drain were found, was built. An area of yard N. of the wall is probably the interior of the building; from historical evidence it is known that buildings definitely existed in the area by 1537.

On the W. side of the site a series of silts were formed in moving water, probably by the late 11th century. This would seem to indicate that some of the site was low-lying and marshy during the early medieval period. The presence of moving water suggests that the Castle Mill Stream was wider and less formalized at this time.

218. ———, REWLEY ABBEY (SP 507 065). Evaluation by D. Wilkinson and A. Parkinson of the Oxford Archaeological Unit took place on the E. part of the site of Rewley Abbey in November 1993 (for Oxford City Council) and on the W. part in March 1994 (for Stanhope Properties plc). The Cistercian house of Rewley was founded in 1280 by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in memory of his father Richard, as a *studium*, i.e. a place for monks to live while they studied at the University; the institution also took on (at the insistence of the Cistercian order) the status of an abbey proper.

Previous work by the O.A.U. had located an aisled building on the S. of the site containing burials. Further investigation of the heavily robbed stone walls showed this building, which must be the Abbey church, to be at least 45 m long and 15 m wide. No evidence for any transepts was found. To the N. of the church, parts of the W. and N. ranges were also investigated; a trench across the moat (which surrounded the site) outside the N. range also revealed the foundations of a reredorter block which spanned the moat. Outside the moat, to the W. of the site, the flimsy stone walls of a barn or other agricultural structure were discovered.

Trenching against the riverside wall to the E. showed that it is probably a 15th-century feature is associated with reclamation of a wet area, suggesting that the abbey was expanding.

219. ———, WHITEHOUSE ROAD, GRANDPONT (SP 514 053). Excavations funded by Pegasus Retirement Homes were carried out by A. Mudd for the Oxford Archaeological Unit at the former Oxford City Football Ground. (Mudd, A., *et al.* 'Excavations at Whitehouse Road, Oxford, 1992' *Oxoniensia*, 58, 1993, 33–86).

Medieval occupation, which probably started in the 10th century and continued until the 14th century, seems to have been associated with low-status properties fronting Whitehouse Road. It was followed by ploughing on the site. The land then remained meadow or pasture until the construction of the football ground in the early part of this century, which fortuitously preserved the site while housing spread over the surrounding land.

220. STADHAMPTON, CHISELHAMPTON, CAMOYS COURT (SU 592 986). J. Moore for the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a limited evaluation which located a pair of medieval ditches just E. of the 17th-century extension to the 14th-century house on this moated site. Limited building investigation was also undertaken.

221. WORTON (SP 460 113). G. Hey for the Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook field evaluation of part of a crop-mark site to the W. of the shrunken medieval village of Worton. This formed part of the English Heritage-funded Yarnton Cassington Project. Saxon sherds

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had been recovered from this area in field-walking and pit-like features visible on air photographs had been interpreted as sunken-featured buildings. Two sunken-featured buildings, located in the 2% sample investigated, verified this identification. The features were both c. 4 m × 4.5 m and both had compacted surfaces in their bases. A cropmark plot undertaken by R.C.H.M.E. indicates that these structures cover an area of c. 12 ha. A small rectangular cropmark, c. 16 m × 6 m, in the same area is of the same dimensions as the mid Saxon timber halls in the adjacent settlement of Yarnton (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 258).

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222. CLUN CASTLE (SO 299 809). The City of Hereford Archaeology Unit undertook a detailed survey, directed by R. K. Morriss, of the upstanding portions of Clun Castle after it had been taken into guardianship by English Heritage. The initial interpretation of the fabric was not altered by the later work, and the basic argument put forward remains — that the so-called Norman 'keep' is, in fact, a much later 'Great Tower' containing three floors of high-status accommodation. The tower, built onto the slope of a natural tump scarped to form the motte at a much earlier date, was probably started in the later 13th century. Its architectural character was deliberately anachronistic, part of a widespread 'baronial revival' seen elsewhere in Edwardian Shropshire.

223. LUDLOW CASTLE (SO 508 746). Following an earlier evaluation carried out by the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit in 1992 for the Powis Estates, the Unit carried out a more intensive excavation of the former Porter's Lodge area of the castle in advance of the construction of a new visitor centre. The work was directed by D. A. Thomas. The earliest occupation levels appeared to pre-date the construction of the outer bailey of the castle, and a whole series of later structures built against the bailey's curtain wall were finally replaced by the present 16th-century masonry. The buildings continued to be used until the 18th century, during which there appears to have been a period of decay until they were reused as stables in the 19th century. Subsequently the buildings again became roofless and ruinous.

224. SHREWSBURY, ST JULIAN'S FRIARS (SJ 490 130). B. Durham for the Oxford Archaeological Unit evaluated an area in St Julian's Friars, SE. of the walled town of Shrewsbury, on behalf of the Greenhous Group. Trenching demonstrated that the 13th-century Franciscan friary had been built on land raised by 1.1 m of dumped sand and stone above the flood plain of the R. Severn outside the town walls, almost forming an artificial island. The section of the town wall was confirmed, and it was clear that the friars were separated from the town by an extra-mural wet ditch, the first time a town ditch has been seen in Shrewsbury. At this point the ditch seemed to be returning to the main river, but it possibly also returned N. to run beneath a now lost arch of the English Bridge at a site known from documentary evidence as *Bulgerlode*, 'the way to the barges'. This opens the possibility of an important medieval wharf on the bridge ramp at Wyle Kop.

Little new was seen of the Franciscan priory itself, and interpretation is based on the extent of reclaimed land, the surviving late medieval riverside range, persistent property boundaries, records of a cemetery to the N. and from a radar survey by P. Barker. The riverside range was skew to the most likely alignment of the church, and probably therefore not the S. cloister range; it had probably been constructed after the 'island' had been reinforced with a new river terrace wall.

SOMERSET

225. ATHELNEY (ST 346 293). The opportunity of the Channel Four "Time Team" series was used to conduct research at this site. Previous work has been sporadic and only a small trench, dug by I. Burrow in 1985, has been well recorded (E. Dennison (ed.), 'Somerset

Archaeology 1984-85', *Procs. Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Soc.* 129, 19-20). As part of the project geophysical surveys were undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford: a resistivity survey covering the area of the abbey around the monument, and a fluxgate gradiometer survey at the W. end of the island where aerial photography had suggested a circular enclosure.

The survey of the abbey clearly showed the outline of the medieval church and allowed some interpretation to be made of other features. To the W. the gradiometer survey located several ditches which appeared to be filled with ferrous material. Taken together with the finding of a piece of slag during field-walking, this may indicate an industrial area of a possibly earlier date.

226. BECKINGTON, BECKINGTON CASTLE (ST 800 514). An archaeological evaluation by C. and N. Hollinrake near the S. boundary of the grounds of Beckington Castle recorded evidence of medieval occupation. A large bank which defines the S. boundary of the property was sectioned but no dating evidence was recovered. This bank was formerly thought to be a defensive feature but fieldwork suggests that it divided the village infield from the open fields beyond.

227. CARHAMPTON, EASTBURY FARM (ST 011 427). This area of the proposed bypass road for Carhampton was evaluated by P. McCrone for Somerset County Council following an assessment of the whole route.

The area of Eastbury Farm was recorded by Savage in 1830 as having produced 'many human bones' and 'stones and cement' mainly in orchards and gardens belonging to the vicarage and the farm. A series of trenches excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of the road line produced evidence for 18th- to 19th-century farm buildings overlying 16th- to 17th-century surfaces, extensive cemetery deposits and features indicating early occupation beyond the existing village boundaries.

Nineteen complete human inhumations ranging from neonate to adult were identified. Additionally, large amounts of disarticulated bone and articulated fragments of skeleton (e.g. an almost complete spinal column) were found, suggesting that a well-used burial ground existed some distance from the present church. Radiocarbon dates suggest a 12th- to 16th-century date for the burials although potentially many more and possibly earlier burials lie on the site.

A number of features and finds of metal slag and charcoal in trenches dug N. of the village suggest industrial occupation. Charcoal from a ditch fill gave an 8th-century date.

228. CHARLTON MUSGROVE, STAVORDALE PRIORY (ST 736 320). Following modifications to the development proposals, a further stage of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by J. Hawkes for AC Archaeology (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 280-81). Trenching in the fields c. 30 m W. of the Priory buildings located a ditch of late 13th- or 14th-century date. This is probably part of an otherwise undated system of drainage features, previously surveyed by Somerset County Council and still discernible as shallow hollows. A second ditch of similar date has been recorded during development.

229. GLASTONBURY, DOD LANE (ST 503 388). An evaluation of a site on the corner of Dod Lane and Chilkwell Street was carried out by N. and C. Hollinrake before the development of the site as residential home. This led to the excavation of a larger area along the Chilkwell Street frontage by Wessex Archaeology. The work revealed a number of medieval features including ditches, pits and a stone-capped drain probably associated with the abbey. During a watching brief on the construction of the building a large N.-S. ditch was observed. The ditch, c. 30 m E. of Chilkwell Street, contained 12th-century pottery.

230. ———, GLASTONBURY ABBEY (ST 499 388). H. M. Woods for the Glastonbury Abbey Trustees and the Oxford Archaeological Unit completed the excavations which have been in

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progress since 1987, in advance of the building of a new visitor complex (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 281).

A range of buildings was exposed on a N.-S. axis between the 12th-century Lady Chapel and the almshouse chapel built by Abbot Richard Bere in 1512. The range was flanked on the W. by an alleyway with surviving mortar floor bedding. To the S. of the almshouse chapel a robbed wall footing survived, and this footing and the alley defined two sides of an area of cobbled yard.

The building range is interpreted as the living accommodation for the eight chaplains of the Galilee whose work is described in detail in a charter of Abbot Adam of Sodbury dated 22nd February 1333, preserved in the Great Cartulary of Glastonbury Abbey at Longleat House (Longleat MS. 39). They were secular priests, not monks, and their function was to serve the cult of Our Lady in the Lady Chapel and Galilee.

A ceramic assemblage recovered from the demolition layers overlying the range suggests that it may have been demolished by 1475, during the abbacy of John Selwood (1456-93).

Subsequent to the demolition, the area occupied by the range was levelled up and the made ground revetted by a wall which respected the location of the robbed N. wall of the range. John Leland records that Abbot Richard Bere (1493-1524) 'buildid [the] new lodgings [for] secular pre[stes, and] clerkes of our [Lady]'. It is now possible to suggest that elements of a building range adjoining the W. side of the N. porch of the great church, which were excavated by F. Bligh Bond in 1911, represent Bere's 'new lodgings'.

231. MERRIOT, GLEBE LANDS (ST 447 127). An archaeological evaluation by M. Horton in the centre of the village located evidence for the primary settlement core in the late Saxon or early Norman period. The focus of settlement appears to have moved to the area around Church Street in the 12th century. A rectory house, tithe barn and outbuildings may have been built in the late 13th century. Evidence for the substantial house, c. 30 m in length, was recovered.

232. MUCHELNEY, MUCHELNEY ABBEY (ST 429 249). Investigation of three subsurface stone-lined features was carried out by L. and R. Adkins on behalf of English Heritage, in advance of consolidation work. One of the features was a drainage channel which had been deliberately blocked with masonry. The other two features could not be interpreted precisely, but may also be sections of blocked drainage channels. No finds or other evidence of date were recovered.

233. NORTON ST PHILIP (ST 757 555). The medieval hamlet of Yatwich in Norton St Philip appears in various documents relating to Hinton Priory. Fieldwork and map studies by P. Stokes have identified the probable site of the settlement (now deserted). The well-preserved earthworks of a small settlement stand in a tithe-free field surrounded by titheable land.

234. TAUNTON, CORFIELD HALL AND CO-OP GARAGE (ST 230 246). An archaeological evaluation by N. and C. Hollinrake located the medieval town ditch and retrieved samples for environmental assessment. Medieval and post-medieval deposits were identified E. of the ditch. There are reports of human burials on the site, although none were encountered during the evaluation.

235. THURLBEAR CHURCH (ST 265 211). The restoration of this church by the Redundant Churches Fund has provided an opportunity to examine and record the fabric of the building prior to its repair and conservation. A detailed photographic and photogrammetric record of the exterior of the church wall elevations was carried out by J. Schofield and D. Dawson for Somerset County Council and the Redundant Churches Fund. Evidence of several phases of

church building was noted particularly on the N. side of the chancel wall, where evidence of blocking and infilling were clearly visible after the external render was removed. Rendering was also removed from all the walls in the interior of the church and a photographic record made. Two early clerestory windows were noted on the N. and S. walls of the nave.

236. WELLINGTON, ST JOHN'S CHURCH (ST 141 209). Permission was granted for a large extension on the N. side of St John's church. An archaeological excavation of the area of the new building was carried out by M. Horton of Bristol University as part of the work. Beneath the later churchyard wall and running in a N.-S. direction were two V-shaped ditches c. 2 m across and almost 1.5 m deep. One of the ditches contained several early medieval pottery sherds.

237. WELLS, MARKET PLACE (ST 551 458). An extensive programme of repaving and enhancement work was carried out in the Market Place at Wells, designed and funded by Somerset County Council, Mendip District Council and English Heritage; an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Somerset County Council to examine the changes in level which had occurred across the square. The only archaeological features noted in the centre of the Market were stone-lined drains and conduits of late medieval date. In the NE. corner of the Market Place, towards Penniless Porch, a drain was seen to run E. towards the cathedral for at least 40 m. It was not fully investigated but remains accessible following the repaving scheme.

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STAFFORD. Work by Stafford Borough Council Archaeology Section.

238. STAFFORD, MILL STREET (SJ 921 231). Evaluation, carried out by Stafford Borough Archaeology Section, took place in advance of proposed redevelopment. The area around St Mary's church, including Mill Street, falls within the historic core of Stafford, being the focal point of the Anglo-Saxon burh, established in A.D. 913.

The evaluation comprised a single trench (17 m × 1 m) running parallel with Mill Street and therefore cutting across several burgage plots. There was no evidence for early medieval buildings with the possible exception of a single beam-slot which terminated within the evaluation trench. The earliest features recorded were several large rubbish pits and a property boundary dating to the 13th and 14th centuries. This was the only one recorded within the 17 m stretch which contained evidence for at least three later property boundaries. A possible interpretation is that the earliest buildings on Mill Street were positioned with their long axis parallel with the street within a large plot of land. This would imply a lack of pressure on space and low land values. At the time of Domesday Stafford had still not recovered from the destruction of much of the town by William I after the Staffordshire rising of 1069. The town had approximately 180 occupied messuages, of which 52 were waste.

A variety of late medieval and post-medieval features were recorded including the property boundaries which later subdivided the area.

239. ———, WATER STREET (SJ 921 230). Evaluation took place on the site of proposed development located within the medieval settlement at Stafford. The line of the medieval town walls, as illustrated by Speed's map of 1610, lay immediately to the S. of the site. A single machine-cut trench (13 m long × 2 m wide × 1 m deep) was excavated. Three further trenches, 1 m wide and 1–1.3 m deep, were excavated by hand at intervals across the width of the machine-cut trench. The trench revealed, as expected, that the site was on the very edge of the gravel terrace natural deposits. The S. of the area extended over the alluvial plain of the R. Sow, whilst to the N. was the higher gravel spur upon which the first settlement was located.

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Medieval deposits were located, the earliest comprising silty deposits overlying natural sands and gravels. Pottery of the earliest layers suggested a 13th-century date. Later deposits contained 14th- to 15th-century material. Preservation of organic material within the lower deposits was excellent: in one of the hand-excavated trenches a series of worked timbers were recorded with wooden pegs and stakes. In addition, several fragments of leather shoes, dating from the late medieval to early post-medieval period, were also recovered. Stafford had a tradition of shoe and cap making which continues to the present day.

Above the medieval deposits were 1–1.5 m of post-medieval deposits. The depth of post-medieval material enabled a foundation design solution to be adopted which preserved the medieval material.

240. STAFFORD CASTLE (SJ 903 222). Three areas (F, G, H; each 10 m × 4 m) were excavated on the top of the motte counterscarp bank and the inner bailey counterscarp bank. The excavations were to assess the damage caused by the erosion of the castle trail footpath which utilized the bank, and to determine the presence of archaeological features on the top of the earthworks, in particular a postulated palisade and associated fighting platform of 11th-century date.

The excavated areas did not reveal any evidence for an 11th-century timber palisade, probably because no such feature existed, and the rampart was a simple construction merely designed to intimidate and to slow any assault on the castle. Alternatively, the palisade may be located outside the narrow confines of the excavation, possibly further to the front of the counterscarp banks, though evidence for ancillary features, such as tie-beams, post-holes for a fighting platform or for a covered walkway, could be expected. It is possible that evidence for a timber palisade had been destroyed by later events and erosion. The excavation of site H confirmed that the absence of a pronounced counterscarp bank and ditch was due to the re-landscaping of the motte in the 14th century, and the gradual backfill of the ditch which continued to take place until the reconstruction and eventual demolition of the keep in the 19th and 20th centuries.

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241. BURY ST EDMUNDS, NORTHGATE STREET (TL 854 650). The replacement of the original Victorian storm drains over much of Bury St Edmunds in 1992–93 presented an opportunity to examine archaeological levels within the boundaries of the historic town. Work was carried out by A. Tester for Suffolk County Council.

The most significant discovery was a section of medieval masonry in a N.–S. orientated trench in the road to the E. of the Northgate roundabout, in the vicinity of one of the former gates to the medieval town.

The masonry consisted of a 1.4 m wide × 60 cm high rectangle of uncoursed mortared flints with ashlar facing-stones on one side, overlain by coursed flint walling that had been narrowed by erosion and robbing to a width of 0.8 m and which was truncated at a height of 0.4 m by the layers of hardcore and tarmac that made up the existing road. Beneath all this was a 0.3 m deep foundation trench, cut through the natural gravel and filled with a mixture of sand and gravel. The soil immediately around the walling was disturbed, but an undisturbed soil profile was recorded 1.5 m to the S.; this showed that the top of the natural gravel was at a level with the top of the lower ashlar block, suggesting that part, at least, of the masonry was originally below ground level.

242. BURY ST EDMUNDS, RISBYGATE STREET (TL 850 645). Trenching was undertaken by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council in advance of the construction of a car park next to Gateway's Supermarket. The site lies outside the medieval town walls, but within the backyard areas of known medieval merchant and

dwelling houses. Trenching revealed varying levels of post-medieval soil build-up and some surviving medieval archaeology. A flint-and-mortar-lined well and several medieval rubbish pits were found behind No. 90 Risbygate Street and potential medieval occupation layers behind Nos. 93 to 95. A fragment of flint-and-mortar wall, of which only the bottom course survived, was found behind No. 94, and this may also be medieval.

Monitoring during car park construction revealed two more wells and a post-medieval wall footing, which probably represented an earlier phase of the property boundary now marked by the standing 17th-century walls.

243. CLARE, CLARE CAMP (TL 76 45). Following a request from Suffolk County Council, A. Oswald for R.C.H.M.E. undertook an earthwork survey of the Lower Common at Clare. This area includes the probable Iron Age bivallate enclosure known as Clare Camp, and a large number of smaller remains which testify to the complex later development of the site. The survey confirmed that the enclosure is the earliest feature on the site. Remains in the interior, first commented on by E. Martin in 1991, were shown to represent an extensive manorial complex, with evidence for at least four structures and possible fishponds. This can be linked with a degree of certainty to the Manor of Erbury, which was probably founded in the mid 13th century. To the SW. of the main enclosure, a pair of parallel ditches are thought to be contemporary with the manorial complex, and seem to represent a continuation of the hollow way known as Sheepgate Lane.

244. CODDENHAM (TM 11 53) A metal-detector search, carried out as part of an evaluation by John Newman for Suffolk County Council, recovered an Anglo-Saxon coin (*sceat*, series G) of early 8th-century date.

245. DUNWICH, GREY FRIARS (TM 47 70). Archaeologists from R.C.H.M.E. Cambridge Field Office carried out a preliminary survey of the Franciscan friary, concentrating on those areas most at risk from coastal erosion: the SE. corner of the precinct and adjacent features between the friary and the cliff edge.

The surviving stretch of the medieval town ditch, the Pales Dyke, was recorded SE. of Grey Friars. Only c. 20 m was still visible, but the course evidently continues N. under the precinct walls.

246. FRAMLINGHAM, FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE (TM 287 637). Renovation of the fabric of the external face of the SE. tower by English Heritage exposed voids within the tower fabric. A survey was carried out by T. Loader for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage. These voids represented the ghosts of two horizontal wooden beams, lapped together at their ends, which had been built into the original fabric as a means of strengthening the structure. Observations by site workers suggests that these timbers formed part of a larger series of structural reinforcements all the way up the tower wall. The voids were resealed after recording was completed.

247. GREAT BRICETT, WATTISHAM AIRFIELD (TM 03 51) An archaeological survey was carried out by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council on 9 ha of land prior to its development for housing. The survey included trial trenching (143.25 m × 1.5 m) in a grassed area (OS 3227) immediately to the S. of the old Roman road, and field-walking in two arable fields (OS 4519 and part of 3000). Field 4519 produced significant amounts of predominantly medieval pottery, with a slightly higher concentration adjacent to the N.-S. road, but Field 3000 was unproductive. Trial-trenching in Field 3227 revealed N.-S. ditches of Roman date and a cobbled surface associated with medieval pottery. The features were mainly concentrated at the W. end of the trench, close to the guardhouse which was built over the previously known Roman site. An area of 161 sq.m was mechanically stripped and then excavated by hand. Although a number of medieval post-holes and small pits were identified, no structures could be deduced. The cobbled surface that partly overlay a shallow linear depression, c. 2 m wide,

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was probably a path or track. The pottery suggests occupation from at least the 12th to the 14th century; a possible piece of Thetford-type ware hints at occupation by the 11th century. Sherds of glazed Stamford-type ware, probably of 12th-century date, were found; this is exceedingly rare on rural sites in Suffolk and rare even in towns like Ipswich.

248. GRUNDISBURGH, THE OLD SCHOOL (TM 222 510). As a result of the findings from trial-trenching in 1992 a larger excavation was undertaken in 1993 by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and the English Churches Housing Group within the 600 sq.m scheduled for housing development. A large number of post-holes, a few pits and a ditch were revealed. Pottery indicates a 7th- to 9th-century date for the majority of the ancient features. The outline of at least one timber building was recognized, the post-holes containing mid Saxon Ipswich ware; two small hearths were indicated by burnt areas. A few isolated medieval sherds were found.

249. HALESWORTH, THE ANGEL SITE (TM 386 774). An area of 19 sq.m was excavated by M. Fordham and the Halesworth Museum Field Archaeology Unit adjacent to Georgian House and SE. of the 1989 Angel Site excavation. Below the remains of post-medieval buildings, a sequence of medieval occupation was revealed, including pits, post-holes and areas of burnt sand and clay. One oval pit, interpreted by the excavator as a pottery kiln, contained the substantial remains of several later 15th-century pottery vessels, a kiln bar and kiln debris. The earliest feature was a single 12th-century pit.

250. HAVERHILL, HAZEL STUBB FARM (TL 65 45). Excavation work was undertaken by J. Garuth for Suffolk County Council in August on the route of the A604 Haverhill Bypass. Approximately 1,600 sq.m were investigated, revealing two main periods of occupation, overlain and cut by modern mole drains and similarly aligned gullies.

A medieval house was discovered beside the road, with a surfaced area in front and a yard at the rear. Beyond the yard were several pits, the largest one lined with big stones. The pit was subsequently infilled with rubbish, including a thick layer of animal bones. A ditch which ran E.-W. across the S. end of the site also contained a large amount of animal bones, but its dating is unclear and it may have survived as an open feature as late as the mid 20th century.

251. HAVERHILL, HANCHETT END (TL 64 45). Following a proposal to use an area for spoil disposal, a rapid walk-over survey indicated the presence of a medieval settlement site. Subsequent trial-trenching by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council confirmed the presence of small ditches, post-holes and possible pits cut into the clay subsoil. Although none of the archaeological features were excavated in this evaluation, enough pottery was recovered to indicate a 12th- to 14th-century date range.

250. HITCHAM, HITCHAM WATER MAIN RENEWAL (TL 98 53-99 53; TM 0053). Works for this 3,400 m pipeline in the northern part of Hitcham included the stripping of a 6 m wide band of topsoil along the margins of fields in two areas — from Cook's Green to Cross Green, and from Water Run to Loose Hall Drive. Archaeological monitoring of this work by E. Martin and S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water revealed a number of medieval and post-medieval sites in an area of dispersed clayland settlement. From W.-E. these were:

252. COOK'S GREEN. A small spread of charcoal, burnt clay, daub and medieval unglazed pottery was recovered. This seems to be a continuation of the linear group of cottages that make up this small strip green. Most of these belonged to the poorly documented manor of Stanstead Hall.

253. COOK'S GREEN. A small spread of charcoal and burnt daub, together with a small amount of pottery, including sherds of a shell-tempered St Neots-type vessel of 10th- to 12th-century date were recovered.

254. NEAR LUCKEYS FARM. A scatter of unglazed 13th- to 14th-century pottery was recovered, with a dense concentration of varied post-medieval material.

255. WATTISHAM ROAD. A scatter of 13th- to 14th-century pottery and oyster shells was bounded to the N. by a spread of chalky cobbles.

256. IPSWICH, CROWN AND ANCHOR HOTEL (TM 161 447). A rescue excavation was carried out by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Gracemount Developments Ltd in June and July in a 200 sq.m area to the rear of the hotel threatened by redevelopment plans, which included the removal of outbuildings and the partial demolition of the rear of the hotel. The site lay c. 50 m to the S. of the town's Saxon and medieval defences. The earliest features, dated to A.D. c. 650-850 included three pits and two post-holes. Occupation of the site continued through the late Saxon period, with nine pits and three post-holes located. Included amongst these was one very large pit which contained a significant quantity of residual Roman roof-tile. During the early post-Conquest period the E. side of the site became part of a cemetery, probably located adjacent to one of the lost churches of Ipswich mentioned in Domesday Book. Seven truncated burials were excavated, dated no later than c. 1200. The late medieval features on the site consisted of eight pits and a clay-lined oven of indeterminate use. Features of the period c. 1480-1550 were also excavated.

257. ———, NORTHGATE LIBRARY (TM 165 447). An area of approximately 60 sq.m was excavated by T. Loader for Suffolk County Council within the area designated for a new lift-shaft and service area. The natural subsoil surface lay more than 3 m below the present ground surface, making this the only area under serious threat on the whole site. Rubbish pits dating from the mid Saxon period to the 19th century were revealed, along with the NW. corner of a two-phase late Saxon building.

258. IXWORTH THORPE (TL 97 SW). The name indicates that this was regarded as being a dependant settlement (*thorpe*) of Ixworth, its larger neighbour. Findings by B. Brown in the 1940s and recent field-walking by E. Savery and A. Smith shown that there were at least three areas of early Saxon settlement and cemetery along the Black Bourne in the S. part of the parish, and possibly another in the N. near Holms Wood. None of these seem to have survived into the later Saxon period and, furthermore, they appear to have had no effect on the medieval settlement pattern.

Field-walking has shown the presence of a vanished settlement of late Saxon to Norman date close to the church of post-Conquest foundation, on the other side of the road.

Around the 12th century the settlement seems to have moved down the hill to small greens on either side of the road. The larger one, called Thorpe Green or Thorpe Common, was on the N. side, hard against the Honington boundary. A moated site at the NE. corner of the green survived until recently, but has now been destroyed. It probably surrounded the manor house held in the 1280s by William de Pakenham. Field-walking along the N. side of the green (actually in Honington parish) has revealed two areas of medieval occupation, probably beginning in the 12th century and continuing into the post-medieval period. Another area of medieval occupation (mainly of the 13th-14th centuries) was identified just off the W. side of the green, adjacent to a track leading to Oak Grove.

The other green, Easter Green, lay on the S. edge of the parish and overlapped into Ixworth. Field-walking has revealed scatters of medieval (mainly 13th- to 14th-century) pottery on narrow strips of green on both the E. and W. sides of the Thetford Road. At the N. end of the field on the side of the road is another scatter of medieval pottery (yet again mainly of the 13th-14th centuries) in an oval patch of dark soil, together with burnt flints and lava

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quern fragments. The field name 'Thorpe Hall' was recorded in 1725, and it is possible that this was the site of the de Pakenham manor house. Both this and the moat on Thorpe Green are within the area mapped as 'the manor of Ixworth Thorpe' in 1725, but the moat is perhaps, on balance, more likely to be the manor site.

A third area of medieval settlement adjoins the S. side of Holms Wood. Field-walking has revealed four scatters of 13th- and 14th-century pottery.

To the E. of Holms Wood, outside the area mapped as 'the manor of Ixworth Thorpe' in 1725, but shown on an estate map of 1769, is a field called 'Old Moat'. The map shows a linear pond in SE. corner of the field, which has now disappeared. Field-walking revealed two scatters of medieval pottery to the N. of the pond site. Both have the usual 13th- to 14th-century pottery, but one also has some possible 12th-century sherds and fragments of lava querns.

The field in which these pottery scatters occurred was not part of Ixworth Thorpe manor, and may indicate a tenement belonging to the manor of Bardwell or the site of a separate small manor.

259. NEEDHAM MARKET, THE PIGHTLE (TM 08 55). The area of a new access road was excavated by M. Caruth and D. Gill for Suffolk County Council, Mid Suffolk District Council and Sanctuary Housing Association prior to a housing development in The Pightle (between the High Street and the R. Gipping) where earlier trial-trenching had revealed an early Saxon pit containing loom-weights. Although the area excavated was comparatively small (760 sq.m) and the features dispersed, some significant finds were made.

In the S. part of the site, towards the present High Street, an area of Anglo-Saxon occupation was revealed. The principal item was a sunken-featured building, approximately 4.8 m long \times 3 m wide. This had no post-holes and contained 6th-century material. This building is unlikely to have stood alone and it strongly suggests that there was a hamlet or village at Needham by the 6th century, which means that previous estimates of the age of Needham will have to be radically revised.

A medieval enclosure and oven were also discovered.

260. PETTISTREE, SEWERAGE SCHEME (TM 29 54). Two scatters of medieval pottery were located by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water during topsoil stripping and trenching operations for this scheme. Both were close to the present village centre and probably represent 13th- to 14th-century settlement sites.

261. RUSHMERE ST ANDREW, LINNETS FARM (TM 204 440). A watching brief by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council on topsoil stripping, in connection with a residential development to the N. of the former site of Linnetts Farm, revealed an area of probable medieval settlement. A moderate quantity of 13th- to 14th-century pottery was recovered from an area of small pits and ditches.

262. STRADBROKE AND WINGFIELD, FRESSINGFIELD WATER TOWER TO BATTLESEA HILL PIPE-LINE (TM 23 75 to TM 24 75). Monitoring of topsoil stripping and pipe-laying operations by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Water Company revealed various medieval pottery scatters, which probably represent cottage or farm sites that were established in the 13th to 14th century. At Rattlerow Hill one scatter was found adjacent to the road between Fressingfield and Stradbroke; four more scatters were located around the N. edge of Pixey Green.

A143 SCOLE TO STUSTON BYPASS. The results obtained from field-walking in spring 1992 along the route of the bypass made it possible to isolate seven areas of archaeological interest where

trial-trenching was considered necessary for evaluation. Of these, three produced significant archaeological material and will be further excavated prior to the construction of the bypass.

263. At *Wortham* (TM 09 77). A trench measuring 187 m × 1.5 m was mechanically excavated and then hand-cleaned by S. Boulter for Suffolk and Norfolk County Councils. Although all the features revealed were thought to be modern, the surface cleaning and a metal-detector survey of the trench surface and the upcast spoil produced ceramic and metal finds of Anglo-Saxon date, including a 6th-century bronze small-long brooch. A mid Saxon silver coin (*sceat*) is also reported to have been found in this area c. 1986.

264. *SUDBURY, ALL SAINTS' MIDDLE SCHOOL, MILL LANE* (TL 869 411). Following an evaluation in 1992, an excavation was carried out in 1993 by S. Boulter for Suffolk County Council prior to the construction of new school buildings. The aim of the excavation was to record the dimensions of the town defensive ditch, which was thought to run E.-W. down the centre of the site, and to recover dating evidence from it. The excavation was limited to a maximum depth of 0.2 m at the W. edge of the site. The N. edge of the ditch was recorded across the full length of the site; the S. side, however, was damaged by the foundations of the old school buildings, which were deeper than expected, reducing the size of the excavation from a projected 576 sq.m-180 sq.m. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the ditch fill, it was seen to be cut by late medieval features, and evidence from the previous evaluation would suggest that it had been backfilled by the 12th century.

265. *TUNSTALL* (TM 37 55). Survey by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council in an area of recently replanted forest located a medieval pottery scatter of 12th- to 14th-century date.

266. *WALBERSWICK* (TM 49 74). Field-walking by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council confirmed the site of Walberswick's first church (demolished in the late 15th century) with the location of an extensive scatter of flint rubble. A pottery scatter of late Saxon or early medieval to late medieval date was also recorded in this area, which included sherds of Thetford-type ware (produced c. 850-1150). Over the remainder of the area examined, four extensive scatters of medieval pottery were recorded, indicating a high level of settlement activity around the S. edge of the present village in the 13th to 15th centuries.

267. *WESTLETON* (TM 43 69). Field-walking by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council in an area NW. of St Peter's church recovered pottery indicating an area of medieval settlement. Two or three sherds of mid Saxon Ipswich ware were also recovered.

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268. *EWELL, THE GROVE* (TQ 219 623). Contractors laying a cable cut through a human skeleton, and volunteers from the Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell, and the Surrey County Archaeological Unit salvage recorded what had been disturbed. The skeleton was accompanied by a spearhead and fragments of an Anglo-Saxon pot, which has been reconstructed. The vessel was round based and had an everted rim; it was decorated with double horizontal grooves and treble horizontal grooves with a row of rosette stamps in between. When this area of Ewell was developed in the 1930s several Anglo-Saxon burials were discovered and some were excavated by A. W. G. Lowther, who published a report in *Surrey Archaeol. Colls.*, 43 (1935), 17-35.

269. *GUILDFORD, GUILDFORD CASTLE* (SU 997 442). A research and training excavation was directed by R. Poulton, for the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, Surrey County Council, the Surrey Archaeological Society, the Society of Antiquaries and others. This was the fourth season of excavation on the site of the 13th-century royal palace. (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 283). A trial trench was excavated on the supposed line of the bailey ditch, located in

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earlier excavations, but no trace of the feature was found. One possibility is that the ditch runs to the E. of the excavations. A second trial trench revealed a building sequence of some complexity. Of particular interest were the well-preserved remains of a 13th-century undercroft or cellar, part of the vaulting of which was found intact.

270. ———, 13–15 TUNSGATE (SU 998 494). Evaluation in advance of extensions and alterations to these properties in the centre of Guildford was carried out by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, directed by G. Hayman, for Triggs Turner Investment Co. Beneath the topsoil and 17th- to 18th-century levels a number of stake-holes, post-holes and pits of the late 12th to early 13th century were found. These were cut either into soil layers of similar date or directly into the natural chalk. Most of the pits were probably used for domestic rubbish disposal, but one very large feature, containing 12th- to 13th-century pottery, has been interpreted as a chalk quarry.

271. REIGATE, REIGATE PRIORY (TQ 253 499). D. W. Williams carried out a watching brief of trench digging associated with the floodlighting of the main priory building, for Reigate and Banstead Borough Council. The trenches revealed the foundations of three walls of what was clearly a massive building. No dating evidence was found, but the absence of brick fragments suggests a date in the 16th century or earlier. They may be part of the complex associated with the Augustinian priory, the main buildings of which lie just to the N.

272. ———, REIGATE PRIORY (TQ 253 500). Work on the redirection of electricity cables in relation to a much larger storm drain operation revealed the buried remains of a wall to the N. of the main Priory buildings. Reigate and Banstead Borough Council and Thames Water enabled two weeks of excavation and recording by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit, directed by P. Jones. A 3 m length of wall constructed of roughly squared Upper Greensand blocks was recorded, with a second, similarly constructed, wall springing from it at right angles. A square buttress, against the longer section of wall, directly opposite the springing wall, was also recorded. Pottery from the construction levels is of the late 12th–early 13th centuries. No floor levels survived the demolition of the building, which seems to have occurred in the 16th century. A few fragments of ashlar masonry were recovered and suggest a particularly fine Gothic-style building. The building was clearly part of the complex of Reigate Priory and its position on the frontage with Bell Street suggests it may well have been a gatehouse or lodging house.

273. STAINES, TOWN HALL (TQ 033 714). Underpinning and strengthening of the 19th-century Town Hall was accompanied by archaeological work for Spelthorne Borough Council by P. Jones of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The site appears to have lain a little offshore from the bank of the R. Thames until the 15th–16th centuries, when a series of layers, representing foreshore reclamation, were deposited. One 15th-century feature contained numerous offcuts of wood and some scraps of leather. The earliest buildings on the site were probably constructed in the late 15th–early 16th centuries and were followed by a series of later ones.

274. WOKING, WOKING PALACE (TQ 029 570). A structural examination of the foundations of the surviving walls of this medieval palace was carried out, to provide information on their condition so that recommendations could be made for repair and conservation. Test-pits were excavated by G. Hayman of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit for Woking Borough Council. The palace is mentioned by 1272 and appears to have been ruinous by 1621. The test-pits revealed features and layers indicating a complex stratigraphy caused by various building phases.

EAST SUSSEX

275. ALCISTON AND SEAFORD, FROG FIRLE (TQ 518 019). A landscape survey and historical study of the National Trust property at Frog Firle by D. and B. Martin identified a number of sites of interest. Earthworks of enclosures, and a former flint building, were recognized on a spur extending into the Cuckmere valley. The field in which the earthworks were located was previously known as 'The Courts', suggesting that it may have been the site of the capital messuage or grange of Frog Firle.

276. ICKLESHAM, CRUTCHES FARM (TQ 894 170). Survey work on behalf of the National Trust directed by D. and B. Martin to the W. of the medieval new town of Winchelsea located a number of features in the marshland. Earthworks from the drainage works dated between 1419 and 1442 were found. A major new embanked cutting called 'The Channel' was constructed along the Brede valley to improve the flow of the river. The bank on the S. side still survives with the earthworks of an outlet to drain St Leonard's Creek.

277. LAUGHTON, MARK CROSS (TQ 498 111). Field-walking and subsequent resistivity survey by T. Machling for E. Sussex County Council located two concentrations of medieval pottery of 12th-century and of 13th- to 14th-century dates. No medieval building material was discovered. Linear features detected in the resistivity survey may have been produced by medieval agriculture.

278. PEVENSEY CASTLE (TQ 645 047). Excavation by M.G. Fulford, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, was carried out on behalf of English Heritage in advance of their programme of conservation work (Fig. 4). Two trenches were opened to investigate the fabric of the collapsed E. wall of the keep. The first, excavated from the present ground surface of the keep to a depth of 2 m, revealed evidence of a truncated dump of redeposited occupation material containing pottery no later than the 12th century. This either represents the remains of an early motte, or material dumped within the Norman keep. No trace was observed of *in situ* remains of the E. wall of the keep, but clay had been dumped over and across its line by the 14th or 15th century. This implies abandonment of attempts to maintain the curtain wall, perhaps by c. 1500.

The second trench at the foot of the collapsed E. wall of the keep was designed to examine the evidence for the existence of a pair of towers (a possible entrance) shown on castle plans from 1946, but of which no other documentary or surface evidence exists. The base of one tower, c. 6.5 m in width, was located. No *terminus post quem* was obtained, but rubbish dumped over make-up layers suggests a date no later than c. 1300.

279. PORTSLADE, OLD MANOR HOUSE (TQ 2557 0635). During consolidation work on the ruins of the 12th-century manor house D. and B. Martin enhanced the elevations previously recorded, and identified the scar of a removed wall which formerly projected E. from the standing remains.

280. RINGMER, NORLINGTON LANE (TQ 447 132). D. Gregory for the Lewes Archaeological Group undertook an excavation of a late 13th- to early 14th-century waster heap, which was under threat from ploughing. It would appear that the waster heap had been redeposited in an area possibly utilized for weathering clay prior to its use for manufacturing pottery vessels. Approximately one and a half tons of pottery sherds have been recovered which include an aquamanile fragment, a green-glazed ram's head spout with applied white slip, and a jug spout fragment with anthropomorphic decoration.

281. RYE, CENTRAL GARAGE, CINQUE PORT STREET (TQ 920 205). An archaeological assessment by C. Greatedorex for the architects Le Fevre, Wood and Royle examined an area immediately overlying the town wall. The wall was exposed, but had been destroyed to a

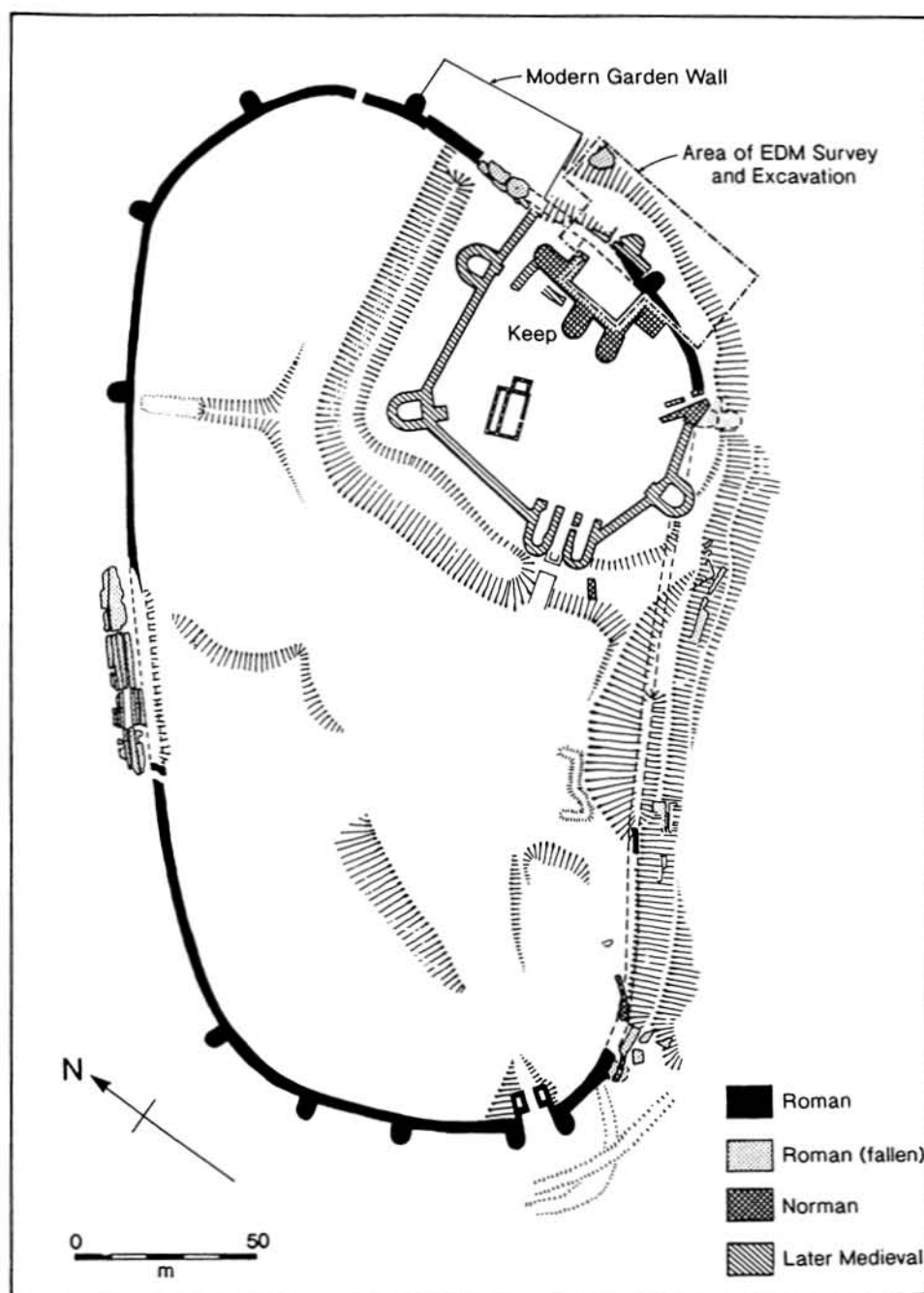


FIG. 4
Pevensey Castle: location of 1993 survey and excavation

depth of 0.9 m below ground surface. An examination of the trench section suggested that the masonry of the wall may not be much wider than the width of 0.7 m which was uncovered.

WEST SUSSEX

282. ASHINGTON, AMERICA WOOD (TQ 134 164). Assessment and subsequent excavation work on the line of the proposed Ashington Bypass by G. Priestley-Bell for W. Sussex County Council located the site of a medieval farmstead and ditch system. A substantial medieval building was constructed on the site in the 12th century and stood until its destruction in the late 13th or early 14th century. The surrounding area was divided by a series of rectilinear ditches, some of which fed the surface water into ponds, which had perhaps been dug for watering stock.

283. PAGHAM, BECKETS BARN, CHURCH LANE (SZ 8842 9740). Assessment work was undertaken in advance of the building works to the S. of Becket's Barn, a 13th-century building by M. F. Gardiner on behalf of the Bourne Leisure Group. Previous excavations by Lindsey, Fleming and Collins in 1956-57 and by Gregory in 1974 had uncovered a sequence of Roman, mid Saxon and medieval deposits. The assessment trench relocated the 1956-57 trench which had evidently remained open until the site was buried under a layer of orange clay used to make up the ground level. Sherds of Saxon and Saxo-Norman dates were found, suggesting that the site, which stood at the head of a marine inlet, has a long history of use.

284. PETWORTH, PETWORTH HOUSE (SU 976 219). The ruined stone building in the Cowyard at Petworth House was examined by D. and B. Martin prior to consolidation. The ruin formed the W. end of a once-larger structure, parts of which appear to survive to the E. of an intruded early 20th-century brick range. The few architectural details suggest a 15th-century construction with 16th-century alterations.

285. RUSTINGTON, PARISH CHURCH (TQ 051 023). J. Russell carried out a watching brief on behalf of Rustington Church Council during the removal of masonry from the Lady Chapel before the laying of a new floor. Six 18th-century stone grave-slabs were removed revealing brick-built vaults beneath. Two pieces of a stone slab were found, both with a small inscribed cross. These were parts of a *mensa* broken and buried in the church in the 16th century.

TYNE AND WEAR

286. HYLTON CASTLE (NZ 358 588). Standing building recording was carried out in advance of works by A. Whitworth of English Heritage on the external face of the W. doorway arch of St Catherine's chapel.

WARWICKSHIRE

287. ALCESTER, BOTELER'S CASTLE, A435 NORTON LENCHWICK BYPASS SITE G (SP 086 559). Excavations in advance of road construction were undertaken by G. Eyre-Morgan of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of the Department of Transport. The castle was a motte and bailey built by Ralph Boteler between 1100 and 1135. It remained the main seat of the Boteler family until the mid 13th century when they moved to Wem in Shropshire, after which the castle was reduced to the status of a manor house. On the E. side of the castle on the line of the new road a large enclosure shows on air photographs, and it had been suggested that this was an Iron Age hillfort. Evaluation by S. Palmer showed that the enclosure was defined by a large external ditch within which there was extensive occupation evidence dating from the early 12th to the 13th century. No Iron Age material was found.

Eight areas within the enclosure were subsequently excavated, covering c. 5500 sq.m and amounting to 50% of the area available. The aim was to establish the character and

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chronology of the occupation, and gather details of the defences, buildings, material culture and economic activity.

Sections were dug through the outer defensive ditch on both N. and S. sides of the enclosure. The ditch was c. 5 m wide \times 3 m deep and cut into bedrock; there was some evidence for an internal rampart. Within the enclosure there were two ditch-flanked trackways running E. from the inner baileys, their fills producing quantities of animal bone and pottery. The S. trackway had a layer of metallurgy in which cart ruts were noticeable. To its S. an area of pebbling had been laid to provide a free-draining platform over the clay natural. This was cut by a large number of post-holes, presumably from a timber building, and two refuse pits. The whole area was covered by domestic debris. To the N. of the S. trackway there was a stone-lined malting kiln. Numerous other pits, post-holes and gullies were discovered across the site and two possible cess-pits lay N. of the N. trackway.

288. BAGINTON (SP 341 746). A survey of earthworks to the SW. of Baginton Castle was carried out on behalf of English Heritage. To the NW. the site contains an area of medieval settlement earthworks in which hollow ways, boundary banks and house platforms are visible. This part of the site is a scheduled ancient monument (Warwickshire no. 183). To the N. there is an infilled modern gravel quarry; to the S. an earlier quarry and a terraced area probably connected with the medieval settlement.

289. CHADSHUNT, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (SP 349 531). Small-scale excavation and observation by N. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of the Redundant Churches Fund, in connection with drainage work, suggested a more complicated building sequence for the church than that given in the *Victoria County History*, v (1949), 32–33. The evidence suggests that the nave contains six phases (1, mid-12th century; 2 and 3, 12th- to 13th-century; 4, 13th-century; 5, 14th-century; and 6, the clerestory, early 15th-century) with the W. tower added in the 17th century (phase 7), and the N. transept and chancel in c. 1730 (phase 8).

290. FLECKNOE, MANOR FARM (SP 517 635). Two evaluations were undertaken by C. Bell, G. D. Keevill and M. Roberts of the Oxford Archaeological Unit for Clews Architects Partners. The site was at the E. edge of the village of Flecknoe in the parish of Wolfhampcote. Flecknoe is a shrunken village with visible earthworks. Aerial photographs show medieval ridge-and-furrow around the village, and earthwork property boundaries and hollow ways within it.

The archaeological deposits included a cobbled surface (part of a hollow way?), probably of medieval date. The pottery suggests nearby early medieval activity although no structures were found.

291. LABROKE, WINDMILL LANE (SP 418 590). C. Moloney for the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out an evaluation in advance of a housing development, which revealed that the site was extensively quarried in the medieval and post-medieval periods, almost certainly for stone to be used locally.

A series of ditches dating to the 13th century were identified which appeared to enclose the E. corner of the site. The interior of this enclosure was trenched but proved to be devoid of any archaeological features or deposits. A boundary identified from the Tithe Map and the 1st Edition O.S. was also identified.

292. RYTON-ON-DUNSMORE (SP 386 745). An archaeological assessment by S. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of the Department of Transport of land required for alterations to the A45 and A445 at Ryton-on-Dunsmore S. of Coventry involved earthwork and geophysical surveys and trial trenching. This revealed evidence of medieval and later

settlement, dating from the 12th to the 17th century, on a tenement immediately N. of the parish church.

293. SALFORD PRIORS, A435 NORTON LENCHWICK BYPASS SITE E (SP 084 537). At Site E, W. of Broom, evaluation work by S. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum for the Department of Transport, in advance of road construction, across the line of a crop-mark linear boundary with associated enclosures, encountered features of late Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon date. Rescue excavation then revealed an Anglo-Saxon settlement site, consisting of a group of six probable sunken-featured buildings, three large and three small. The large ones measured between 3.5 m and 5 m across and the two excavated ones contained post-holes. One of the large sunken-featured buildings was surrounded on three sides by the three smaller ones which were between 2 m and 3 m across, and only one of which contained post-holes. To the N. of this group there was a cluster of undated post-holes which could have belonged to a hall or other timber structure.

294. ———, STATION ROAD (SP 077 513). An evaluation was carried out by S. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum to the rear of Station Road on a site proposed for housing development. Geophysical survey failed to produce any meaningful results, but trial trenching uncovered a series of medieval linear features, possibly boundary gullies for a series of closes or paddocks N. of the medieval village.

295. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, SCHOLARS LANE (SP 199 547). An evaluation by G. C. Jones of Warwickshire Museum on land S. of Scholars Lane, to the rear of 16 Church Street, uncovered a pit or well of possible medieval origin and a boundary ditch, adjacent and parallel to Scholars Lane, of the same period. Finds evidence suggested activity on the site from the 13th century but the area had been extensively disturbed in the 18th century.

296. WARWICK CASTLE (SP 284 647). Small-scale excavation and recording was carried out by N. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of Warwick Castle Ltd in a number of areas.

Following a survey in 1992 of the undercroft of the domestic range, which divided the building into ten phases of construction, from the early 14th century to the 20th century, recording work in advance of building work for a new exhibition was carried out. At the SW. end of the state apartments the main castle drain proved to utilize a 14th-century garderobe. Another 14th-century garderobe in the SW. lodging below the great hall proved to have been converted into a well in the early 19th century. In the adjacent NE. lodging parts of the original stone flagged floor were revealed along with a decorative moulding on the central pier. The top of another garderobe here was also excavated. The foundations of the original stair to the great hall were revealed under the 18th-century dining room. Excavation outside the NE. end of the chapel revealed a late 14th- to early 15th-century decorative plinth buried beneath material imported by Capability Brown to raise the courtyard in 1753–55. The plinth continued around the adjacent stair turret, showing that the turret as well as the NE. bay were additions to the original chapel. Inside the 17th-century New Buildings at the NE. end of the range two blocked windows were revealed which showed that the range was originally slightly shorter but had been extended by c. 1700.

A programme of masonry repairs was carried out on the river front of the domestic range at the NE. end of the state apartments and the SW. end of the great hall ranges. A clear masonry break was evident between the two ranges, supporting the suggestion that the state apartments should be dated to the early 14th century and the great hall to the early to mid 14th century. Examination of the great hall battlements suggested that substantial amounts of original fabric survive. The early 16th-century revetment against the cliff face proved to contain a number of lead-lined drainage channels to carry away water from the bedrock. There was also evidence for a substantial rebuilding of the upper parts of the state

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apartments in the early 17th century, as well as for the periodic window replacement through the 18th and 19th centuries suggested by contemporary views.

A trial excavation on the site of a Brewhouse adjacent to Caesar's Tower shown on the plan of *c.* 1600 by Smythson showed that the walls of the Brewhouse had been robbed out, but below it there was the corner of a 13th- to 14th-century courtyard building, cutting a layer which might be the spread out remains of the original earth rampart.

297. WARWICK, 69-73 FRIAR STREET, DOMINICAN FRIARY (SP 278 647). Human remains were observed by N. Palmer of Warwickshire Museum during building work. The disarticulated remains of at least two individuals were found to the rear of the cellars of cottages on the site. The burials, along with others known from the vicinity, presumably belonged to the cemetery of the friary.

298. WISHAW, WISHAW HALL FARM (SP 174 953). C. Moloney for the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out archaeological trenching over an area of 8 ha at Wishaw Hall Farm, to evaluate the site of a probable medieval moat and ponds which would be affected by construction of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road. The possible existence of an associated D.M.V. was hypothesized from traces of paddocks or crofts. The evaluation confirmed the existence of the moat and fishpond. The moat appears to be unfinished; extensive trenching of the area enclosed by and surrounding the moat recovered no evidence for occupation.

WEST MIDLANDS

299. WALSALL, BENTLEY MILL (SO 98 98). An evaluation led by D. L. Brown of Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service produced evidence for the location and fabric of this historic mill site. Little of the medieval mill complex was identified since the medieval and early post-medieval deposits were enigmatic. These included both post-hole and stone-founded structures, the plans and functions of which were not clear. Other features identified included the location of the mill race, and an internal boundary ditch, wall and subsidiary channel. Nineteenth-century cartographic information indicates the location of at least one mill pond, the leat, the mill race and the overflow channel, all of which are likely to be of medieval date.

300. WEST BROMWICH, VICARAGE ROAD (SP 007 929). M. A. Hodder of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council observed part of a ditch *c.* 3 m wide and *c.* 1 m deep in a foundation trench for a house extension. The ditch was cut into the natural subsoil, a pebbly sand. It terminated within the trench, and beyond the limit of the ditch a brown loam at least 0.35 m thick overlay the subsoil but could not be investigated further. Excavation of the ditch showed that it had steeply sloping sides, and had a homogeneous fill containing roof-tile, coal fragments and pottery probably of 14th- and 15th-century date.

The ditch is a property boundary; the finds suggest that it surrounded a relatively substantial, high-status dwelling. The site is *c.* 150 m SW. of a postulated single-row planned village W. of the parish church, indicating a later spread of the settlement. It is possible that the ditch surrounded the dwelling of the chaplain of the parish church, who was employed by Sandwell Priory. The chaplain's house was located in this part of W. Bromwich (known as Hall End) by 1526, but a chaplain may have been living here as early as 1336.

WILTSHIRE

301. AVEBURY, ST JAMES' CHURCH (SU 100 619). S. Semple and N. Cohen for the Compton Bassett Area Research Project directed a survey of the pre-13th-century fabric and of

earthworks in the churchyard. The church, which may have been of minster status in the Anglo-Saxon period, has Anglo-Saxon fabric consisting of side alternate megalithic quoins at the NW. corner of the nave, incorporating a fragment of cross shaft, and circular windows at clerestory level. The former were recorded stone by stone along with the W. wall of the N. aisle which contains a reset lancet of the 13th century. Internally, the fossilized remains of the late 12th-century arcade and the (probably earlier) font were recorded. A new measured ground plan was also undertaken. The first church for which there is surviving evidence consisted of a nave of two-square plan possibly with a square-ended chancel. In the late 12th century N. and S. aisles of two bays were added with unusually wide divisions between each bay.

CHERRHILL

302. At *Whiteways* (SU 039 703), test trenches supervised by A. Reynolds and R. Edmonds of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project were cut where previous discoveries of human burials and large quantities of Roman and medieval pottery had been made. No further burial evidence was found, although medieval ceramics were recovered with a wide date-range indicating intensive occupation of the site throughout the medieval period.

303. At *St James' Church* (SU 038 703). P. Charlton and A. Reynolds of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project directed a survey of the standing building and its environs. The church is situated in what appears to have been a large oval enclosure which has subsequently been subdivided, probably in the post-medieval period, with the present churchyard occupying around a quarter of its area. The location of the church over, or immediately adjacent to, a high-status Roman building of the 4th century is noteworthy. The relationship between the church and manor house is of particular interest as the two buildings are set end to end within 5 m of one another with the church to the E.

There is no break distinguishable in plan between nave and chancel. It would appear that a unitary construction has been in existence since at least the late 12th century, a date suggested by the blocked N. doorway into the nave. In the late 14th century a new window was inserted into the E. wall of the chancel. In the 15th century a tower was added at the W. end, supported at its base with massive sarsen blocks. In the late 16th or 17th century tall square windows were inserted into the N. wall of the nave, probably just after the construction of the S. aisle and possibly in relation to work on the adjacent manor house.

In addition to the structural survey, which was primarily concerned with the stone-by-stone recording of the N. aisle, earthworks in the churchyard were recorded, as was the 15th-century font and the profiles of all accessible mouldings.

304. COMPTON BASSETT, COMPTON FARM (SU 036 722). Sample excavations were directed by A. Reynolds and S. Semple of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project in order to establish the date and function of earthworks to the W. of the village street. The site consisted of a large area demarcated by a substantial bank. A test-pit located on the top of the bank revealed a ditch, suggesting that a palisade or hedge was once present, although no dating evidence was recovered. Further cuttings through the bank showed it to have been enlarged by episodes of silting which strongly suggests that the feature may have served as a pond dam during the medieval period. As the site lies at the bottom of a scarp slope some hillwash deposits are to be expected but these were only encountered below substantial deposits of water-laid silts. The identification, below deposits of silt and hillwash, of a medieval land surface, with finds of pottery and bone littered upon it, was a significant discovery in relation to the present village street. Had the road existed during the medieval period, deposits washing down the scarp slope would have accumulated against its eastern side. This exercise was carried out as part of a programme designed to elucidate the development of the road network in the region.

(CHERRILL)

305. HANGING LANGFORD TO LITTLE LANGFORD, Pumping Main Renewal. (SU 048 366). In May 1993 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to monitor the hand excavation of a series of test-pits at Little Langford, Wiltshire. An earthwork survey, undertaken in 1986 by R.C.H.M.E., records the remains of a shrunken medieval village surrounding the church at Little Langford. Work comprised archaeological excavation, monitoring and recording in advance of and during the replacement of the existing main. This work was undertaken by R. Smith and K. Ritchie of Wessex Archaeology in autumn 1993, funded by Wessex Scientific (Wessex Water plc).

During the course of the excavation and watching-brief work, a series of well-preserved medieval deposits were recorded. These included pits, ditches, floor and yard surfaces, and the remains of six possible buildings. The buildings were, in the main, simple structures made from locally available material. Some use of glazed peg- and ridge-tiles, limestone blocks and mortared walls was noted. The pottery assemblage contains fine glazed wares. Other finds include an iron arrowhead and a silver strap end. The excavated evidence suggests that a flourishing settlement existed at this site from the 12th century until at least the 14th century. Documentary evidence and a few residual sherds of pottery suggest a pre-Norman foundation.

306. SALISBURY, BISHOP WORDSWORTH'S SCHOOL (SU 145 269). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March 1994 prior to an application for planning permission for redevelopment of part of the Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury. The school lies within the medieval walled precinct of the Cathedral Close. The evaluation sought to establish the archaeological content of the site and to provide information to assess the likely impact of proposed development on buried archaeological remains.

A total of six hand-dug and five machine-dug trenches were excavated, and a number of wall footings were located, including the N. wall and chalk floor of a building, probably of the 13th–16th centuries. Material recovered from excavated layers was predominantly of post-medieval date, although small quantities of medieval material was also present.

307. WESTBURY, BITHAM PARK (ST 876 518). An archaeological evaluation of land at Bitham Park, Westbury, was undertaken by I. Barnes, P. Harding and J. McKinley of Wessex Archaeology in response to an application for planning permission for a residential development, and was funded by Wimpey Homes Ltd. The site lies on the N. side of Westbury at c. 57 m above O.D., on Kimmeridge Clay and is relatively flat. A well-defined ridge-and-furrow system was visible on the field surface. Aerial photographs of the immediate area revealed the presence of crop-marks consisting of a group of rounded blotches and a discrete ovoid feature.

Four trenches were excavated by machine across these cropmarks. Trench 1, in the NW. of the site, contained a series of features interpreted as post-holes, gullies and a small pit associated with medieval and post-medieval pottery. As a result of this evidence, excavation was undertaken of an 25 m × 30 m area around the features. Machine stripping of the topsoil confirmed the presence of a ridge-and-furrow field system across the site. The principal system was aligned NW.–SE. but a second series, orientated SW.–NE., was present along the S. edge of the trench.

Five linear ditches associated with the furrows were recorded. Three of these lay within the furrows of the field system with two others approaching from different angles. No stratigraphic relationships could be demonstrated between the ditches and the furrows; however, their general alignment suggest that they are probably contemporaneous. Medieval pottery was present in ditch 23 with a mixed group of medieval and post-medieval material from ditch 66. The remaining ditches contained no datable material.

Finds include 46 medieval pottery sherds. These consist of glazed and unglazed fine, micaceous sandy wares in both orange and whiteware fabrics; coarser sandy and gritty wares

are also present. A date range in the 13th–14th centuries is most likely. Parallels with pottery found in Trowbridge and the Bristol area can be made similar wares are known to have been manufactured locally at Crockerton.

The work demonstrated that the site had been cultivated since medieval times; the moderate amount of medieval pottery may result from nightsoiling and manuring, suggesting the close proximity of settlement.

308. WESTBURY, 42 EDWARD STREET (ST 873 512). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by M. Heaton and A. Crockett for Wessex Archaeology. Two machine excavated trenches revealed the presence of a buried soil horizon of 12th- to 13th-century date, cut by several features including a ditch dated to the 13th–14th centuries. An extensive post-medieval or modern soil accumulation had protected these underlying medieval features, with only the E. side of the development area substantially disturbed by modern building foundations. Artefacts recovered include pottery and animal bone.

309. WILTON, ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL (SU 094 314). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in an area of allotments to the S. of St John's Hospital, Wilton by C. Newman and A. Crockett of Wessex Archaeology. The evaluation was in response to a planning application to construct 22 new almshouses within a plot of land covering c. 0.3 ha, and was funded by The Trustees of the St John's Almshouses, Wilton.

Results indicate substantial deposits of medieval and later soil horizons adjacent to an existing culvert with undated archaeological features, including a NW.–SE. aligned possible ditch, and a wall NE. aligned SW.–NE. recorded on higher ground to the S. The wall, constructed of greensand/limestone and chalk, was sealed by a layer containing abundant quantities of medieval pottery, and may correspond to structural remains recorded during earlier work carried out in the area.

310. YATESBURY, MANOR FARM (SU 065 716). Excavations directed by A. Reynolds and A. Deacon of the Compton Bassett Area Research Project were continued at the enclosure sampled in 1992 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 287–88). Two further cuttings were made through the bank and ditch which confirmed the previously recorded sequence. One of the trenches was positioned so as to sample a large oval mound, the core of which was found to be a well-preserved, and apparently undisturbed, round barrow. The tail is interpreted as a headland. In addition, further finds of grass-tempered pottery were made in test-pits cut across the area under examination.

Field survey revealed two further enclosures to the W. of the sampled earthwork. One, of which the NW. quarter is occupied by the present churchyard, was found to extend either side of a demonstrably late road. The other, which lay parallel to the last, is well defined and appears to contain internal divisions. Fieldwork in 1994 is to establish the date-range of these enclosures. It is now becoming clear that the present village plan is largely post-medieval and that the road system of the locality has been subject to comprehensive change.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

311. FOUNTAINS ABBEY, RIPON (SE 274 684). Standing building recording in advance of works has continued, conducted by K. Emerick, K. Wilson and S. Mayes for English Heritage (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 34 (1993), 288). The enhancement of photogrammetric survey and its transference to C.A.D. form is now complete for the lay brothers' reredorter. Enhancement work is continuing on the north transept chapels and the S. side of the presbytery.

The field officers based at Fountains have conducted works related watching briefs at Pickering, Helmsley, Richmond and Middleham Castles and Byland, Kirkham and Rievaulx Abbeys. Twentieth-century deposits only were observed on each site.

(NORTH YORKSHIRE)

312. HELMSLEY CASTLE (SE 611 836). Standing building recording in advance of works has been conducted and completed at Helmsley Castle gatehouse by S. Mayes for English Heritage.

313. JERVAULX ABBEY, EAST WITTON (SE 172 857). Standing building recording in advance of works has been conducted at Jervaulx by K. Wilson for English Heritage. Enhancement of the monks' dormitory survey is now complete. Work is continuing on the misericord and lay brothers' infirmary.

314. RICHMOND, MARKET PLACE (NA 171 009). Limited excavation and recording was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates for North Yorkshire County Council during re-surfacing work in the area formerly occupied by the Shambles. The features recorded included part of a possible wooden structure or boundary, four refuse pits, extensive midden deposits and one or more stone-lined drains, all probably of the late 14th or 15th century. Environmental preservation was good and included leather artefacts and a range of animal bone. Straw and bracken remains, a range of cereals and both local and imported fruit were recovered. No evidence of commercial butchery was identified, and the area instead appeared largely to have been used for the disposal of domestic refuse, possibly an indication of earlier dwellings within this part of the Market Place.

315. RIEVAULX ABBEY (SE 577 849). Standing building recording in advance of works has been conducted at Rievaulx by K. Emerick for English Heritage. Enhancement of the E. end of the church and exterior survey is continuing.

316. THIRSK, MILLGATE (SE 429 823). The small moated site at Millgate, Thirsk, was surveyed on behalf of Hambleton District Council, and trial excavations were opened in advance of a proposed extension to the neighbouring car park. Contour and resistivity surveys were carried out by GeoQuest Associates. Trial excavation and augering, by P. Robinson for Cleveland County Archaeology Section, found 13th-century or later pottery mixed with modern material in the area of the proposed car park. The moat has a raised platform, and a detached mound, both of which appear to be made up of material excavated from the moat.

317. WHITBY ABBEY (NZ 904 115). Standing building recording has been conducted for a further year at Whitby by S. Coll for English Heritage. Enhancement of the N. transept survey is now complete. Work is continuing on the N. side of the presbytery.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

318. ROCHE ABBEY, MALTBY (SK 544 898). Standing building recording for English Heritage, in advance of works, is continuing. Enhancement of the gatehouse survey by K. Emerick will be continued during 1994.

WEST YORKSHIRE

319. BRADFORD CATHEDRAL (SE 166 333). A survey of the nave roof timbers was carried out by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service during restoration work on the cathedral. The survey revealed that, despite Victorian and 20th-century alterations, many of the 15th-century principal rafters and the wallplate on the N. side were still in place. Evidence was also found of the collapse and rebuilding soon after 1500 of the W. tower arch and an adjoining stretch of the nave wall. A study of the medieval masons' marks is currently underway.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM

320. CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE (J 414 872). A small excavation was carried out by C. J. Donnelly at the base of the flight of steps leading to the original first floor to the keep, in conjunction with renewal of the steps, which revealed medieval masonry below. The excavation related the original steps to the building history of the keep and showed that in this area the keep was built on a layer of boulders, possibly used to fill a hollow on the rocky peninsula.

321. CARRICKFERGUS, 17 LANCASTERIAN STREET (J 414 875) R. Ó Baoill, on behalf of H.M.B.D.O.E. (N.I.), excavated this site within the nucleus of the historic town in advance of urban redevelopment, in an attempt to locate the medieval town ditch. This was not found and probably lies under Lancasterian Street itself. Features uncovered include a series of interconnected medieval drainage ditches, property boundaries and 'grave'-shaped pits of uncertain function. Several thousand sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, most of them locally produced. Imports include Chester, Redcliffe and Saintonge ware dating from the 13th–14th centuries.

322. SOLAR (D 345 122). An exploratory excavation was undertaken by D. P. Hurl of H.M.B.D.O.E. (N.I.), in a scheduled area containing the site of a small medieval church in advance of farm improvements.

Five 10 m × 2 m trenches and two 4 m × 4 m trenches were excavated, revealing a terrace on which 84 burials were uncovered. These included child burials concentrated at the E. edge, where the remains of a pregnant woman were also found. Finds of pottery and a penannular brooch suggest that most of these burials date from the 9th–11th centuries. Stone-packed drains and a pit containing scorched stones and soil were dated by a few finds of imported pottery and an iron arrowhead to the 13th century.

CO. ARMAGH

323. SHANMULLAGH, BALLYCULLEN. A scattered metalworker's hoard of 9th-century date has been partly recovered in dredged spoil from the R. Blackwater by C. Bourke of the Ulster Museum. A major recovery programme, using a bulldozer loaned by Watercourse Management Division of D.A.N.I. was carried out in 1992. The bulldozing of layers of spread-out dredgings allowed searching of progressively deeper deposits. Some areas were rendered inaccessible in 1992 by the necessary spoil heaps. These areas were bulldozed and searched in 1993. Finds from this season include a gilt bronze mount and a small fitting, consisting of an animal head and ring, and three shaped pieces of lead, perhaps weights for scale pans.

CO. DOWN

324. INCH ABBEY (J 477 455). An excavation was undertaken by D. P. Hurl of H.M.B.D.O.E. (N.I.) in a field, N. of the ruins of the Cistercian abbey founded in 1187, designated as an extension to a modern cemetery. Three trenches (10 m × 3 m) were opened along the S. side of the field. Small structural gullies and spreads of charcoal, scorched soil and slag, indicating industrial activity, were uncovered and dated by finds of pottery and a silver coin to the 13th century.

Beneath these features were ditches running at right angles to the slope, curving gullies and a sizeable pit, 3 m wide × 2 m deep, associated with locally produced Souterrain ware probably dating from the 9th–11th centuries.

CO. LONDONDERRY

325. COLERAINE, NO. 2 STONE ROW (C 848 323). A. Gahan, on behalf of H.M.B.D.O.E. (N.I.) directed excavations in advance of redevelopment. The earliest feature recorded was a shallow gully 2.1 m long \times 0.41 m wide \times 0.10 m deep, running roughly E.-W. and cut directly into subsoil. Several sherds of Souterrain ware were recovered suggesting an early Christian date. The medieval horizon consisted primarily of a series of three clayey layers, covering the entire area of excavation, possibly indicating open ground. The only features associated with this level were an apparently random group of post-holes, cut from medieval layers into subsoil.

Artefacts from the layers consisted entirely of pottery, the majority of which was 13th- to 14th-century ware, probably locally manufactured, with two sherds of Saintonge ware.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

326. CORK, CROSSE'S GREEN, ST MARY'S OF THE ISLE (W 715 671). The site of a Dominican priory was excavated by M. Hurley and C. Sheehan for O'Flynn Construction Co. Ltd. The excavation was necessitated by the redevelopment of the area known as Crosse's Green. Prior to the excavation the area was occupied by 19th-century mills and no trace of the ecclesiastical buildings was apparent.

The priory was founded in 1229 by Philip de Barry. It is depicted on several 16th- and 17th-century maps, located on a small island to the W. of the medieval walled city — hence the name. The site of the priory church is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps and from its location it was apparent that the domestic buildings were to the N. of a laneway which bisected the site.

The foundations of the domestic range were well preserved. The walls stood to a maximum height of 2 m and survived to within 0.50 m of the modern surface. The main excavated features were the N. range and the E. half of the cloister. Two structural phases were identified. The first phase may have been a single-storey structure. The buildings were modified during Phase II to accommodate a second storey and the E. range was extended to the N.

In Phase I (13th century) the N. range was built as a single unit and divided internally into two rooms. A large room was identified as the refectory. It was provided with stone wall-benches and a mural staircase leading to a projection from the N. wall which may have contained a pulpit. The refectory was floored at least twice. There was evidence in the floor for foot paces and a double row of posts which divided the refectory into three aisles. A small room lay E. of the refectory with access gained from the cloister alley ambulatory. There was a corresponding doorway in the N. wall. The E. and N. sides of the cloister were excavated. The earliest alley was defined by a low wall. This may have formed the base of a wooden cloister arcade, although there is no actual evidence for this. The alley (width greater than 2 m) was surfaced with shattered stone.

In Phase II (late 14th–15th century) the N. range was modified by the thickening of the walls, probably to facilitate the addition of a second storey. The refectory was expanded E. and the small room was reduced to a narrow corridor. The cloister alley was narrowed by the construction of a stone arcade, only fragmentary remains of which survived. More than 50 burials were interred within the cloister and these were evidently buried during its period of use. Architectural stone recovered from the demolition layers largely belong to Phase II.

In the area of the church, the ground had been extensively disturbed. Burials had frequently been discovered in this area during the construction and modification of the mill. The surviving church walls were very fragmentary and the greater part of the structure lay beneath the laneway. At least two phases of construction were represented in the S. wall of the church. The first church was probably a long rectangle with a S. transept while in Phase II the transept was demolished and a S. aisle built. A tower was added at the

nave/choir junction, probably in the 15th century. A total of 150 burials were excavated. These were predominantly in slab-lined graves. There were four charred wooden coffins and one stone sarcophagus. Parts of two tomb effigies, both in secondary locations, are of possible 14th-century date. The priory complex was surrounded by a stone wall, only a small length of which lay within the area of excavation, and was evidently of Phase II construction.

327. LISLEAGH II (R 178 106). Excavations by M. Monk, University College Cork, were concluded (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 292). Site II was one of a pair of ringforts c. 40 m apart, the first of which was partially excavated in 1981–85. This season's excavations confirmed that the souterrain was late in the sequence, cutting through a stake-and-wattle-built structure, which was itself of two phases and had been extensively repaired in its latest phase. Previous years' excavations had revealed two segments of an internal ditch c. 1.30 m deep, with what appeared to be a concentric trench holding large contiguous upright timbers, 1.40 m to the outside. Further excavation in 1993 immediately inside the original entrance to the first revealed the same pattern; it was clear, moreover, that the original ringfort bank had been partially levelled before the palisade trench had cut through it, and that both the internal ditch and the palisade trench continued across the approach to the original entrance. The internal ditch appeared to have been open for a relatively short time; it was rapidly backfilled, with a further circular double-walled plank-and-wattle structure overlying the fills. Although artefacts do not survive the acidic soil of the site, and radiocarbon dating awaits the completion of the stratigraphic report, all structural remains appear to be early Christian in date.

This complex sequence of events becomes the more significant by comparison with Lisleagh I, which started as a relatively small fort, whose bank and fosse were levelled and recut at nearly twice the diameter. While occupation continued for some time, the defences were not maintained nor the fosse cleaned out. It seems that both sites share a history of morphological change not normally associated with ringforts.

328. TEMPLEMOLAGGA, AGHACROSS CHURCH (R 173 111). A survey of the church was undertaken by J. Monk on behalf of Cork County Council in advance of consolidation work. The church of Templemolagga is said to have been founded by St Molagga in the 6th century. The church, in a ruinous condition, is basically of 15th–16th-century appearance, but the W. doorway is a crude rebuilding using Romanesque stonework of the late 12th century. The discovery of Romanesque stone fragments built into the walls enabled a tentative reconstruction of the original W. doorway, a very fine construction in three orders of c. 1180. While the W. end was of 12th-century origin, but heavily reconstructed, limited excavation along the foundations of the E. end showed that this was a 15th-century extension, and was itself reconstructed on at least one occasion before the 16th century.

CO. DUBLIN

DUBLIN

329. At *Arran Quay* (O 148 342), the excavation directed by L. Simpson located a section of a timber revetment (12 m long) orientated E.–W. and dating to the mid 13th century. The revetment contained water to the N. and formed part of a water-course, running parallel to the R. Liffey, possibly a mill-race. The revetment consisted of a scarfed wooden base-plate with a series of tennoned upright posts holding a plank in position. It was braced both front and rear by subsidiary base-plates which were pegged firmly into the river gravel. At the E. side, however, the base-plate had been removed completely. In the late medieval period the area was backfilled with a stiff yellow clay which formed a rough metallised surface.

330. At *Bride Street* (O 315 233), excavation was carried out by M. McMahon in advance of housing development funded by Dublin Corporation. The area excavated measured 16.10 m E.–W. by 14 m N.–S. (maximum).

(CO. DUBLIN)

The archaeological evidence for the earliest phase was represented by a layer containing charcoal and rubbish pits. This was overlain with sterile clays *c.* 1 m deep, which probably represent levelling-up of the ground.

Five burials were excavated in the E. of the site, including a sixteen to twenty-year old adolescent, lying face down and orientated N.-S. A second burial, that of an adult female, lying in a supine and orientated E.-W., conformed with Christian burial practice. It would appear that the burials were placed at the E. extremity of a burial ground. Radiocarbon dates were between the 8th and 10th centuries.

Despite the absence of a structural division between the E. and the W., a clear distinction was evident in the land use which continued after the burial ground went out of use. The burials were overlain by deposits of loose friable clay, while to the W. the heavy silty clays were compact. A number of rubbish pits contained evidence for metalworking. Associated features included a hearth, a channel or chute which was possibly a run-off for molten metal, charcoal, slag and ash deposits. Locally manufactured and imported 12th- to 13th-century pottery was found.

331. At 26-29 Castle Street/20 Lord Edward Street (O 145 335), excavations were conducted by M. E. Byrne prior to the construction of an apartment complex. The development incorporated an underground car park, necessitating full excavation of an area of 480 sq.m. Pre-excavation investigations by A. Halpin indicated that up to 3.2 m of undisturbed stratified archaeological deposits remained *in situ*.

The site, located within the confines of the Viking-Age town and medieval city, straddled a 30 m long strip of land between Castle Street and Lord Edward Street, the former believed to have been originally laid out during the 10th century. The later medieval levels of the site had been removed by 19th-century basements. One of the largest features on the site was a linear ditch running N.-S. along the E. side of the trench. The depth of the ditch varied from 1.40 m in the S. to 2.80 m in the N. It was *c.* 4 m wide on top, with relatively steep sides tapering to an uneven base *c.* 1.30 m wide. The fills contained artefacts of early to mid 14th-century date, as well as a number of skulls. Preliminary studies have revealed that the majority of the skulls have indications of inflicted trauma from edged weapons, and a small number show signs of decapitation.

The foundations of a number of structures were unearthed, the majority of which were concentrated in the S. half of the site. The dating sequence for these buildings appears to range from the last quarter of the 10th century to the mid 14th century, with eight consecutive phases identified. All were rectangular in plan (average 8.20 m × 5.50 m) with post-and-wattle side and end walls, except one which incorporated a stave-built side wall. All the structures had evidence for internal roof supports in the form of pairs of large posts, and possibly auxiliary supports deployed inside, or as part, of the side walls.

The floors were divided into three aisles. The centre generally consisted of trampled gravel, woven wattle mats or wood shavings, while one example had small paving-stones. Evidence for a central hearth was recovered from the majority of the structures; those associated with the earlier phases were stone-lined. The side aisles were normally defined by low post-and-wattle kerbs between roof supports. Many of the side aisles had evidence to support deliberate demarcation between bedding and storage areas.

The width of one full property plot was uncovered, as well as the partial remains of those adjacent to it. Evidence for property boundaries was scant but enough remained to indicate that the average width was 6.20 m. There was a slight change in the alignment and location of the early 13th-century boundaries.

Many of the houses had associated unlined rubbish or cess-pits to the rear. There were also a number of wattle-lined pits and two lined with horizontal timbers. At the S. side of the site, pathways led from the houses to Castle Street.

The excavation produced a wealth of artefactual material generally similar to that from comparable sites in Dublin. Three separate silver hoards were found in the earliest levels of occupation. The first consisted of two silver torques and an iron torque-like bracelet. The second hoard consisted of 76 silver pennies and two coin fragments dating to 985–91, while the third contained 237 coins and 5 coin fragments dating to 991–97. The vast majority of these were minted during the reign of Ethelred II while a number date to the reigns of Edward and Edgar. The hoards also contained more than 20 of the rare ‘benediction-hand’ series. The majority of the coins were minted in the larger minting centres such as London, York and Chester, while Stamford, Oxford, Cambridge, Leicester and Hampton are also represented.

332. At *Christchurch Place* (O 152 349), C. Walsh and A. Hayden, for Piers Contracting Ltd., excavated a site measuring 16 m × 25 m, reduced to 11 m × 7 m at the lowest level. Previous excavation was carried out during 1972–76 by the National Museum of Ireland to the NE., and linked to it by a 2 m × 2 m area. The earlier excavation uncovered the remains of plots and structures dating from the mid 10th to the early 14th centuries. The excavation uncovered the remains of the 10th-century earthen defences at the S. side of the town. Over time, the bank was raised from a simple, low counterscarp (up to 0.75 m high) to a raised earthen mound almost 4 m in height and c. 5 m wide. This was, in part, laced with post-and-wattle fences, and at one point was crowned with a post-and-wattle fence set in a trench. In contrast to the banks of similar form and date excavated at Wood Quay, timber survived poorly in the clays and marls at Christchurch Place. The earthen ramparts were replaced in the 12th century by a stone wall which survived to a maximum height of 3.5 m and extended across the excavated area. The construction trench at the rear of the wall was cut through the S. part of the earlier earthen banks. Projecting footings occurred on both sides of the wall; however, the plinth on the inside (N.) was sealed by the sterile boulder clay of the construction trench. The outer (S.) face was generally vertical but in places the upper levels oversailed. The inside face was battered. This wall was partly demolished and completely robbed out in some places during the later 12th century.

At the S. end of the site, the Anglo-Norman town wall was uncovered. Only its interior (N.) side could be examined. A break occurred in the wall where it possibly turned outwards to form a hollow-backed D-shaped tower — ‘Geneval’s Tower’. This was later blocked up by another narrower stone wall. About 2 m of organic refuse of late 12th- to mid 13th-century date occurred between the demolition of the pre-Norman wall and the construction of a large rectangular stone building (A) (6.40 m E.–W. × 11.60 m N.–S.). This was built abutting the N. side of the Anglo-Norman town wall in the area of the break in the wall. The remainder of the building, which lay to the S. of the excavation, was recovered by further work on the site by M. Gowen. The E. and W. walls were set into deep construction trenches cut into boulder clay, while the N. wall was footed into the earlier, defunct town wall. The N. and S. walls of the building were not parallel, the N. wall being off line as it was built using the 12th-century town wall as its footing. Two stone piers, built in deep trenches roughly in the centre of the structure, held the decayed remains of posts which would have supported the second floor of the building. A primary doorway, with Dundryston jambs, was located in the E. wall. This was 1.70 m above an external pathway and a removable ladder or steps would have been necessary to give access to the doorway. This is a feature typical of 13th-century castles. The primary floor level lay 1.40 m below the sill of the doorway. This was a layer of yellow clay and spreads of sand and mortar which overlay the tops of the piers. Successive refloorings and modification of the interior of the main building continued in an unbroken sequence into the middle of the 16th century. The building was possibly a garrison for troops defending the town wall. It is attached to the inner side of Geneval’s Tower, one of the mural defensive towers. It is unclear whether it is part of the tower proper or the building referred to in the 14th century as ‘Geneval’s Inns’. This was the property of Sir Geoffrey de Geneville, Justiciar of Ireland 1273–76. In the late 14th–15th century, the building was used for the manufacture of roof and floor tiles.

(CO. DUBLIN)

A second stone building (B) was added on the W. side of building (A) in the later 13th or 14th century. The walls were footed on relieving arches which rested on shallow stone piers. Floor levels did not survive. The E. doorway of building (A) blocked up and in the W. wall a splayed doorway, leading into (B) was opened. By the time of Perrot's 1595 survey of the town walls of Dublin, the upper floors of building (A) are likely to have fallen into complete disrepair. While archaeological evidence for the longevity of building B is not available, it is possible that part of this complex is what is referred to as the 'square within Geneval's Tower' in the survey of 1595.

333. At 16-17 Cook Street (O 149 341), excavations by R. Meenan, for private developers, identified two phases of activity. Phase 1 was of 12th- to 13th-century date, and Phase 2 of post-medieval date.

Hard black boulder clay was exposed at a depth of c. 4 m below the present street level. A succession of deposits were excavated, which indicated that this area had formed part of the shoreline of the R. Liffey, and was subject to flooding and the action of the tides. Sand and gravel layers were interspersed with layers with organic content; the former indicated natural deposition by water, while the latter represented human activity, though this may have been sporadic or of low intensity. Pottery of the 12th-13th centuries was found in the deposits. The stratigraphy was 1.80-2 m deep.

A small number of wattle features were found, associated with either pits or dumps of cess. One may have been the wall of a structure, but no hearth or other internal features were present. The side of a boat, 4 m long, was found.

The corner of a stone building, cut through the earlier strata, was exposed. No wall trench could be identified, and the strata were similar on both sides of the wall. The stones were not mortared and the faces were not well finished. There was no dating evidence for the structure. A sherd of medieval roof tile was used to fill a gap between two courses of stone near the base of the wall. The structure may have been the foundation of a house or tower, probably fronting onto Cook Street.

334. At Essex Street West, St Michael and St John Church (O 153 340), excavations by L. Simpson consisted of two cuttings which were dovetailed and spanned the distance between Essex Street W. and Lower Exchange Street. The early 12th-century city wall was presumed to run along Essex Street W. with 13th-century reclamation taking place on the N. side of the wall. The excavation failed to locate the early wall though it may extend under the modern street frontage. A natural ridge of bedrock was located, which had been extensively quarried in the medieval period. Further N. a small bank, made up of clays, was constructed to prevent the water from the R. Liffey extending as far as the quarry. The bank displayed evidence of plank shuttering on the N. side. The entire area was then backfilled with organic deposits to a depth of almost 4 m. No structures were evident in these deposits, which have been interpreted as reclamation. A good assemblage of medieval pottery as well as a gold finger-ring and a sapphire were recovered.

335. At Isolde's Tower (O 153 341), excavations by L. Simpson revealed the foundations of a circular mural tower, known as Isolde's Tower, dated to the mid 13th century. It occupies the NE. angle of an extension to the city wall, jutting out into the R. Liffey. The tower was built of cut limestone blocks and strongly mortared together. The internal diameter was almost 6 m with walls 4 m thick. The city and quay wall (1.5 m high and 0.3 m wide) abutted the tower on the E. and W. Very few medieval stratified deposits were found *in situ*. Several skulls, showing evidence of decapitation, were found at the base of the wall.

336. At 33-34 Parliament Street/5-7 Exchange Street Upper (O 146 343), excavation by G. Scally in advance of redevelopment was carried out on a site located immediately W. of what is

generally believed to be the natural course of the R. Poddle, and was also W. of the town wall dated to c. 1100. Given its strategic location the site is thought to form part of the E. extent of the early Hiberno-Norse town.

Excavation was carried out in two trenches, the first (14 m E.-W. and 6 m N.-S.) located at the Parliament Street (E.) end of the site. Excavation in this area was undertaken beneath the upstanding building and began at 2.40 m beneath the present street level. Archaeological deposits were excavated to a maximum depth of 3 m. The slope of the deposits reflected the slope of the natural ground as it extended towards the R. Poddle. A less prominent S.-N. slope towards the R. Liffey was also identified. At the E. extremity of the trench, river gravels were identified together with the remains of a clay bank. Evidence for timber uprights located on the river side of the bank were also identified as a possible revetment. The bank was constructed upon a bed of well-preserved brushwood and planks. West of the bank, on the landward side, a number of post-and-wattle fences were identified, together with large quantities of infill dump material; the fences were probably property boundaries. This trench was completely aceramic; however, a small assemblage of metal and bone objects was recovered, which so far indicates an 11th-century date.

Three metres W. of this trench and fronting onto Exchange Street Upper a second trench (8 m E.-W. and 12 m N.-S.) was excavated. Excavation in this area began at c. 3 m below street level and a maximum depth of 2.35 m of archaeological deposits was excavated. A number of pits containing 12th- to 13th-century pottery were cut into the upper deposits. These deposits of c. 1 m depth were composed predominantly of impermeable clays, into and upon which were a substantial number of hearths. Some were very well constructed, being both kerbed and lined, and showed evidence for successive stages of use, while others were less well constructed and appeared to have been used for more transient functions. Little evidence remained *in situ*, however, to suggest their original function. Sealed beneath the clay layers a number of burnt structures were identified. An 11th-century date is postulated, based upon the large number of pins, both bone and bronze.

337. At *Ship Street Little* (O 153 337), a small cutting was excavated by L. Simpson outside the medieval walls of Dublin. The excavation located the old bed of the R. Poddle, before it was re-channelled to Patrick Street in the late 12th century. The old river bed was bordered by post-and-wattle fences. The area was developed soon after the re-channeling and a succession of three properties were excavated, two built of post-and-wattle and one of timber, the latter dating to the mid 13th century. The cutting was too small, however, to establish the dimensions of these structures. Documentary sources show that the area was extensively used for tanning in the 15th century. A stone drain, a well with later insertions of sunken barrels, and a timber-lined pit were all that was left of this complex which had been badly damaged by deep cellars.

338. At *10-14 Sycamore Street/31-32 Essex Street (Meeting House Square)* (O 155 341), excavation was undertaken by M. Reid on a site (40 m N.-S. and 55 m E.-W.) located in an area E. of the R. Poddle, whose culvert now runs along the W. side of Sycamore Street. There was no known occupation of this area prior to the land reclamation which took place from the early 17th century onwards. Two E.-W. test trenches were excavated across the site. In the lower levels there were waterlogged deposits of medieval origin containing pottery. At the E. end of both trenches a water-channel occurred 2 m deeper than the medieval levels but was not sealed by them. Large timbers were encountered on the W. bank of the channel, and it is possible that these formed a part of a previously unknown mill on the side of a millrace. One of the timbers produced a dendrochronological date of A.D. 1349±9. As a result of the testing, more detailed archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of development. The site was divided into two cuttings. In Cutting 1 further evidence for the water channel, which curved to the W., was uncovered. No structural remains were found. In Cutting 2, the medieval deposits were mostly dumps, some of which were probably for land reclamation and other dumps of domestic refuse in an area convenient to the expanding city to the W.

(CO. DUBLIN)

There was a marked SE.-NW. drop or slope of deposition, and the natural shale was at its highest in the SE. This may have been the E. bank of the Poddle in medieval times. There was no evidence of revetments or other riverside structures.

339. At 23-24 Temple Lane/3-4 Crow Street (*The Green Building*) (O 156 340), excavations were carried out by M. Reid in the Temple Bar area to the N. of the R. Liffey and in between two former tributaries, the Poddle and the Steine. It is known that Temple Lane was a medieval street which may at one time have given access to the Augustinian friary of the Holy Trinity. Test-pits showed the presence of fragments of human bones below the 19th-century cellars and a more complete excavation was undertaken. The dimensions of the site were 25 m E.-W. and 12 m N.-S. Two adjacent areas were excavated: Area A (11 m E.-W. and 8 m N.-S.) and Area B (7 m E.-W. and 10 m N.-S.).

Only the bases of the grave cuts for 59 individual burials were found below the floor levels of the cellars. The burials were aligned W.-E. and occasional nails and wood-staining of the soil indicated that at least some had been buried in coffins. Although some disturbance had occurred, there was enough pottery present to suggest a date range for the burials from the early 13th to the mid 14th century.

In addition to the cemetery, there was also a large pit or ditch which contained the remains of six skeletons (three adult females and three juveniles). The ditch (5 m E.-W. \times 6.7 m N.-S. \times 1.7 m deep) was stratigraphically earlier than the cemetery. Most of the burials were aligned N.-S. and several were in a crouched position. A fragment of an iron knife blade was found beside one skull. Pottery from the upper ditch fill, above the burials,

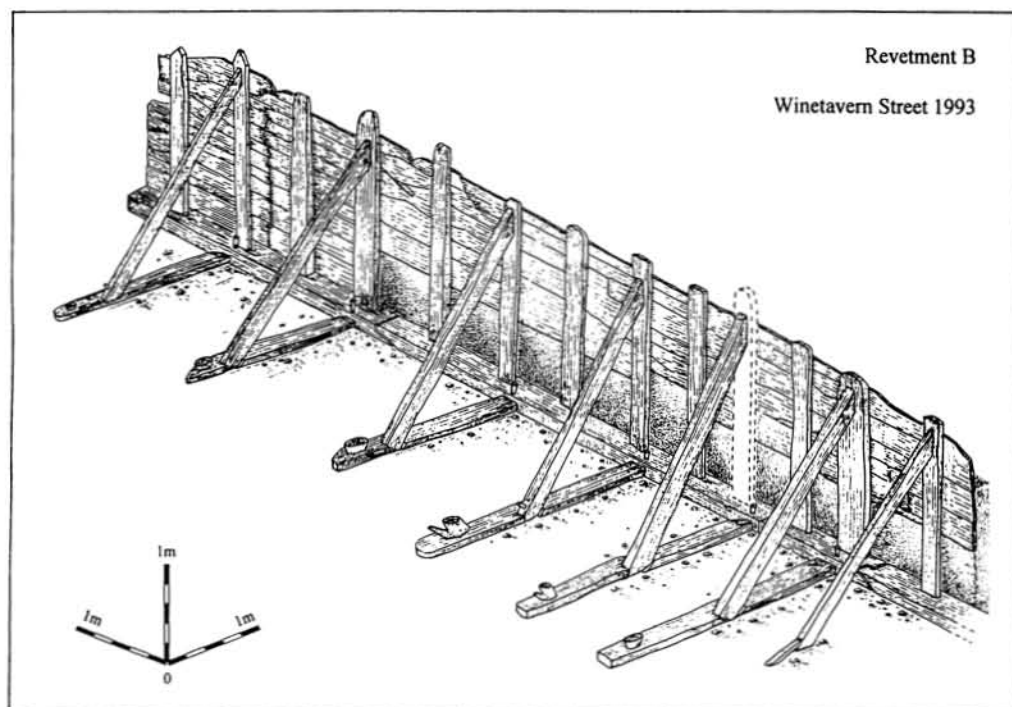


FIG. 5

Winetavern Street, Dublin. Isometric reconstruction of Revetment B (continuation of Wallace's Revetment 1, c. 1210)

was late 12th- to 13th-century in date. Radiocarbon dates from two samples were obtained and the results calibrated to A.D. 1159–1229 and 1032–1164. The discrepancy in the date of two individuals which appeared to be contemporary may reflect the relative level of reliability of this dating method.

340. At *Winetavern Street/Wood Quay* (O 152 341), in advance of the on-going development of Civic Offices, A. Halpin excavated an area of 12th- to 13th-century reclamation from the R. Liffey, adjacent to sites previously excavated by P. F. Wallace and B. ÓRiordáin (National Museum of Ireland). The main reclamation phase included two episodes. Firstly, the SW. part of the site was reclaimed behind a crude E.-W. revetment (A) consisting of part of the side of a ship supported by uprights embedded into a thick deposit of estuarine silt. Further W. a row of posts, roughly in line with revetment A, seemed to be part of the same phase. The second phase saw a larger area being reclaimed behind three revetments. Revetment B, a large, front-braced structure of c. 1210 ran across the entire site from Fishamble Street in the E. (Fig. 5). The other revetments (C and D) were of similar form to B but unbraced and ran N.-S., closely parallel to each other. They seem originally to have joined the W. end of revetment B, enclosing the entire reclamation works associated with this revetment. Further W. the river was restrained by a crude embankment of organic material and silts.

Evidence was also recovered for episodes of reclamation both earlier and later than the main phase. In the SW. part of the site, a line of posts and wattling retained organic silts overlying the natural river gravels, probably related to early reclamation episodes S. or W. of the present excavation. To the NE., the latest reclamation episode was indicated by layers of organic material, sand/gravels and silts deposited over the top of revetment B, probably associated with further revetments N. of the excavation area. Finally, actual habitation on the site was first signalled by two masonry structures, a large rectangular building probably fronting onto Winetavern Street and a parallel structure represented by its S. wall and associated with a series of habitation layers.

CO. GALWAY

341. OMEY ISLAND (L 562 566). Rescue excavations by T. O'Keefe for the Office of Public Works of a complex multi-period coastal site were completed in 1993 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 295). The cemetery, identified in 1992, contained more than 250 individuals, most of the interments being in simple pits. Burials contained within walled surrounds and covered with lintels were confined to the upper levels of the cemetery. The drystone *leacht* discovered in 1992 covered one such lintelled grave. The presence of the *leacht* indicates that this was a special burial, worthy of veneration long after the cemetery was no longer used. The actual grave structure had been damaged by a later interment prior to the building of the *leacht*. Beads of red and blue glass and of bone were found with some of the children, suggesting that the cemetery belongs at, or close to, the interface between paganism and Christianity.

These burials were contained within, but generally pre-dated, a rectangular enclosure, nearly 14 m long (E.-W.) internally and at least 8 m wide. All that remained of this enclosure was the lower course of walling at its E. and W. ends; some of the stones in the S. wall had collapsed, but most had been robbed, while the entire N. side of the enclosure was destroyed by sea erosion.

CO. KERRY

342. ILLAUNLOUGHAN (V 362 273). A second season of excavation was undertaken by C. Walsh and J. White Marshall (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 295–96). Work on the areas opened in 1992 was continued and significant new areas were commenced.

In the immediate vicinity of the oratory, a series of medieval burials (orientated E.-W.) were excavated. These were generally placed in simple earthcut graves, which were often sealed with rough slabs. One was found to extend beneath the drystone wall of the oratory. Excavation of the drystone hut and the earlier timber roundhouse was completed. Further excavation of the associated midden was undertaken.

(CO. KERRY)

The reliquary was located in a shrine (c. 10 m × 12 m). The tent-like structure of the shrine sat in a drystone *leacht*, which was sited on a terraced mound of rubble and gravel. The top of the mound around the shrine was paved, with steps leading from the base of the mound at the W. side.

The slate slabs of the shrine were removed and excavation beneath revealed the presence of two small sealed stone cists. Each contained the stacked bones of two individuals. Fragments of cranium and a mandible were present as also several whole scallop shells.

Further excavation of the shrine mound on the E. side exposed the extended remains of at least five individuals. Several of these pre-date the paving around the central shrine, and it is apparent that the entire mound structure was utilized as a cemetery.

CO. LOUTH

DROGHEDA

343. At *Stockwell Lane/Wellington Quay* (O 085 752), following trial trenching by R. Meenan, a full archaeological excavation was carried out by L. McConway. The site was excavated to the depth subject to damage by redevelopment. Trenches 1 and 3 both produced evidence of abandonment of the site from the 14th–17th centuries. Seventeenth-century material was dumped directly on top of sterile, natural clays. As the lower levels were not excavated, only limited evidence for medieval occupation was uncovered. These included a possible 13th-century deposit and a garden soil deposit of probable medieval date. There was no evidence for 15th- to 16th-century occupation or dumping. Saintonge ware was recovered from the medieval levels.

344. At *Shop Street/North Quay* (O 091 750), a site was tested by R. Meenan prior to development. It was located in the centre of the medieval town in which Shop Street had been the primary street leading to the only bridge over the Boyne.

Two trenches revealed similar stratigraphy. Overburden and redeposited clay lay to a depth of c. 1.8 m, with a very deep stratigraphy of black organic material with bones, oyster shell, pottery and leather beneath. This deposit may have built up inside a waterfront as excavations on the other side of Shop Street, closer to the river, indicated that a wharf for boats was constructed very early in the 13th century.

345. At *Old Abbey Lane* (O 085 752), monitoring of foundation trenching was carried out by R. Meenan during development to the N. of the tower of the church of St Mary d'Urso. Several groups of disturbed human bones and fourteen intact burials were exposed. They pre-dated the 16th-century destruction of the church as they were sealed under a layer of roofing slate.

A stone wall was exposed, running S.–N. from the tower; this provided further evidence that there had been a transept N. of the tower with an entrance from it into a N. aisle.

CO. MAYO

346. BALLINROBE ABBEY (M 119 264). Excavation to the S. of the church was undertaken by L. Morohan in advance of reconstruction/restoration work by the Social Employment Agency (Fás). In this area the walls of some buildings were evident prior to excavation and these were revealed as a rectangular S. aisle and small side chapel. The S. wall of each contains damaged *piscinae*. The lower section of a doorway with threshold 0.7 m wide was uncovered, connecting aisle with the chapel. In the side chapel a similar narrow doorway was revealed in the W. wall at the N. end. A small band of charcoal inside the doorway, at a slightly lower level, may be remnants of a burnt floor. All the stonework had been subjected

to intense heat. A small band of mortar was uncovered close to the band of charcoal and a very small piece of copper alloy was found in this. On the E. wall of the side chapel a splayed window embrasure (maximum width 1 m) containing the base of a single lancet window, was uncovered.

347. CHURCH ISLAND, LOUGH CARRA (M 116 275). The site of the medieval church was excavated by F. Ryan and funded by the Ballintubber Abbey Trust. The 3.2 ha island is situated opposite the lake promontory fort of Doon Point. A substantial linear bank was constructed on the island to run along the shoreline opposite Doon Point. Part of the enclosing wall of the church was built on top of this bank. Three distinct phases were recorded during excavation. Above the remains of a rectangular building, of possible Iron Age date (Phase 1), features of 11th- to 14th-century date occurred. A trench (1 m wide) filled with rocks, enclosing an area 8 m × 4 m, cut through some Phase 1 features. The sloping ground, which had a gradient of 1:12, was levelled off within and on top of the trench, with layers of subsoil. Large flat pieces of natural limestone were laid above the trench to form a plinth on which the wall of a rectangular stone building were built. This building was replaced by the medieval church which was constructed on top of the existing plinth. The alignment of the church differed by 15° to the earlier building. The walls were made of local limestone and were in ruins prior to excavation. The window in the SE. wall was the only extant cut stone feature present. Several child burials were recorded from post-church use of the site. Finds included a cut and polished piece of green porphyry, a stick pin, several bone mounts and comb fragments dating from the 11th–14th centuries. Surface finds on the island included a polished stone axe fragment and a rotary quern stone.

CO. OFFALY

348. CLONMACNOISE, THE NEW GRAVEYARD (N 011 308). Excavations directed by H. A. King continued with funding from the Office of Public Works and Offaly County Council (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 297). The excavation uncovered four main features apart from a number of post-holes, small pits and hearths and deposits of charcoal and iron-working debris.

The E. third of a second circular house (c. 8.5 m in diameter) was uncovered in the E. half of the cutting. It consisted of a semicircle of thirteen large limestone boulders retaining a platform of yellow clay. A gap in the stone circle on the SW. side suggests the presence of a doorway. The foundations of a rectangular structure were uncovered c. 1 m W. of this house. The two structures appear to be contemporary. The complete E. wall was uncovered while 3.4 m of the S. wall and c. 0.8 m of the N. wall were excavated. No evidence for a superstructure survived and there was no evidence for a hearth. A large hollow (7.5 m N.–S. × 5 m E.–W.) was located to the S. of the rectangular structure. It contained a number of furnace bottoms and slag, together with a large amount of animal bone and over twenty different deposits of ash and charcoal. A refuse pit (2.4 m in diameter and 1.6 m deep) was cut through a yellow sandy floor at the S. side of the cutting.

A total of 466 artefacts found this year included material that was recovered from disturbed levels by sieving and included a range of early Christian material. Stratified material included cross slab fragments, stone, iron, bronze, blue and yellow glass, jet/lignite and bone artefacts and E ware. In addition, monitoring of graves dug elsewhere in the graveyard during the excavation season was undertaken. This has also been done in previous years and confirmed that the entire graveyard has stratified material to a depth of over 2.2 m.

CO. WATERFORD

349. WATERFORD, 118–119 PARADE QUAY (S 610 124). In advance of redevelopment at 118–119 Parade Quay, monitoring of the removal of top strata to a depth of 325 mm was undertaken by C. Sheehan. This exposed a section of the medieval city wall. Time and finance were allocated by the developer to facilitate recording. An 18.76 m stretch of wall was

(CO. WATERFORD)

revealed. Masonry consisted of partially dressed limestone with occasional sandstone and shale. Mortared faces enclosed a clay-bonded rubble core. Variations in the masonry may indicate a number of structural phases but, due to the limitations of the brief, this could not be confirmed. Two sherds of Saintonge green-glazed ware were recovered from the core. One sherd of Waterford 'A' ware occurred in the lowest layer examined abutting the S. face of the wall. As this ware has been found in association with Saintonge green-glazed ware in excavations in Waterford, a 13th- to 14th-century date for the section of wall is suggested.

350. 19-21 HIGH STREET (S 609 124). Trial excavations and an architectural survey were undertaken by S. McCutcheon, and prior to redevelopment the site was excavated by M. Reid.

High Street was one of the three principal streets in the late Viking-Age town. The S. boundary wall was the perimeter wall of St Olaf's church, originally a Viking foundation. Archaeological deposits survived in the two W. properties at the street frontage, whereas in the E. property, a large post-medieval wine cellar had removed all earlier deposits. To the rear of the site, the medieval deposits had been disturbed to a greater depth. Excavation was limited to a depth of 0.65 m over the greater part of the site as this was the extent of disturbance to be caused by the proposed foundations. Additionally a N.-S. trench 8 m × 2.6-3 m was excavated to subsoil along the E. side of the central property. At the earliest level in the central property part of the central aisle, the N. entrance and the hearth of a house were found, probably equivalent to the Type 1 houses found in Dublin and at Peter Street, Waterford in 12th-century levels (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 297). Based on the relative dimensions of other Type 1 houses this house is likely to have been c. 8.60 m N.-S. and 6.4 m E.-W. There was no preserved timber on site. The central aisle was refloored with clay on two occasions.

A second house was built over the remains of the first. The alignment of the new house differed from its predecessor by c. 0.8 m to the N. and c. 1.2 m to the W. The area of the hearth, the post-holes of the E. aisle and the clay floor surfaces were uncovered.

The period which followed saw the use of a series of seven or eight hearths, seemingly randomly spaced around the area of the central property. There was no obvious industrial wastage; however, there may have been a connection with the following period which saw the dumping of large quantities of fish bones over the entire area of the trench. The later medieval stratigraphy on the site was more disturbed, and there was a high proportion of building materials in the deposits. Some of the rubble came from the demolition of a medieval building which had partially survived within the fabric of the street-front building. The upstanding remains included a complete doorway and substantial parts of the S. wall. The doorway and several other lengths of wall have been retained in the new development.

One of the aims of the excavation was to try to identify parts of the medieval building other than the S. wall which had already been uncovered and surveyed. Parts of the N. and E. walls were found and the top of the W. wall may also have been uncovered, although due to its location under the upstanding wall of the next door property, it was not extensively investigated. The overall dimensions of the structure based on these walls was c. 15.5 m E.-W. × 7.6 m N.-S. internally. There was also a fragmentary internal wall which was located c. 6.5 m from the E. end of the building. Documentary research has identified the building as the property of a wine merchant, James Rice (*d.* 1488). There was no evidence for the floor levels of this or of later structures on the site.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

351. KELSO, BRIDGE STREET, SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL (NT 728 338). Trial excavation, sponsored by Historic Scotland and carried out by R. Cachart (Scottish Urban Archaeological

Trust), in the rear area of the Spread Eagle Hotel exposed part of a human burial. This confirmed that the graveyard of the nearby Benedictine abbey formerly extended into this part of the site. Remains of walls, cobbled surfaces and an oven or hearth were also recorded. Some medieval pottery and a small amount of disarticulated human bone was also recovered.

352. NEIDPATH CASTLE (NT 236 404). For some time rainwater had been penetrating into the lower storeys of the castle through the ruinous second-floor kitchen in the W. wing of the 14th-century tower. As a consequence, debris was removed from within the interior of the chamber prior to the installation of a temporary roof over the kitchen. This was carried out under the archaeological supervision of A. Barlow of Scotia Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of the Wemyss and March Estates. Below the debris were several areas of 18th-century tongue-and-groove flooring which overlay the fragmentary remains of the original floor of rough paving slabs. The original, massive, arched fireplace in the W. of the room had been replaced by two successively smaller fireplaces, the latest one probably after the kitchen was abandoned.

353. PEEBLES, CUDDYSIDE (NT 251 405). An excavation was carried out by J. MacKenzie (S.U.A.T.), for Historic Scotland, in advance of a sheltered housing development. An area 6 m × 8 m was opened on the lower part of sloping ground between the High Street and Eddleston Water. Three phases of activity were identified. The earliest phase was represented by two substantial clay-bonded wall foundations cut into natural alluvial gravels. A hearth and burnt layers containing quantities of slag were also found, possibly representing industrial activity. Pottery recovered from this phase indicated a date in the 15th century.

The finds assemblage from this excavation was dominated by ceramics, with little associated material of structural, domestic or industrial origin. The earliest pottery was East Coast White Gritty ware and a reduced fabric with a dull green glaze, possibly Borders Gritty ware, and is probably 15th century in date.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

354. BUITTLE (BOTEL) CASTLE BAILEY. This site is situated in the valley of the R. Urr in the grounds of Buittle Tower, a fortified L-shaped tower of the late 16th century. The castle was the Court of two Scottish kings: John Baliol (1292–96) and his son Edward Baliol (1332–56).

An assessment excavation was carried out by A. Penman to determine the amount of damage done by agricultural use and the extent of any surviving defences on the E. perimeter of the bailey.

Three trenches were dug. One, 5 m × 10 m, opposite the main entrance to the castle, exposed a metalled road. Two others on the outer defence of the bailey, 3 m × 5 m and 2 m × 5 m respectively, directly above the waters of the R. Urr, yielded evidence of extensive plough damage down to natural. A very battered silver penny of Edward III ('bust with bushy hair', 3rd coinage, 1344–51) was recovered, and also two iron arrowheads of the 10th–11th century. Green-glazed pottery was found above what would appear to be the remains of robbed wall footings, a post-hole and a ditch. The pottery, compared with other examples found locally on motte and bailey sites, is dated to the 13th–14th centuries. Fragments of human skull have also been found. It is known that the site was under siege from c. 1306 to 1313 when the castle surrendered and was dismantled.

355. KIRKCUDBRIGHT, CORBY SLAP, 128–130 HIGH STREET (NX 682 507). Historic Scotland sponsored trial excavations, which were conducted by J. MacKenzie (S.U.A.T.) in advance of a housing development. The site was within the angle of the SE. corner of the medieval burgh defences. Two trenches were machine excavated; Trench A, aligned E.–W., revealed the W. side of a rubble dyke cut into the mid grey-brown clay subsoil, c. 0.5 m below ground surface. The dyke appeared to be constructed of roughly hewn stone blocks and rounded beach cobbles bonded in a clay matrix.

(DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY)

Trench B, aligned N.-S., revealed *c.* 0.7 m below ground surface, the N. side of a similar rubble dyke overlying an earlier backfilled ditch. This ditch appeared to cut through the subsoil into natural yellow-brown clay. No direct dating evidence was recovered from either trench. The position of the walls appears to confirm the line of the town defences as recorded in the historical record. No evidence of backland activity was encountered in either trench.

356. ———, TANPITS LANE (NX 683 509). R. Cachart (S.U.A.T.) carried out a limited investigation which was sponsored by Historic Scotland and Stewarty District Council. Three trenches were machine excavated to locate the town's defensive wall and ditch and examine an area of backlands in advance of development. Two trenches, A and C, revealed evidence relating to the town's early defences.

Wall features were found in Trenches A and C. They both abutted natural on the W. and had infilling over their E. faces. This arrangement suggests retaining walls fronted by a ditch. The sections of wall are on what has historically been considered to be the line of the town defences, so in all probability they represent the remains of the town's defensive walls. Dating evidence was not found. There was a difference in construction between the two sections which may have been the result of two building phases, or could perhaps indicate that separate teams were responsible for the construction and upkeep of different parts of the defences.

The best evidence for a ditch or foss came from Trench A, where a cut in the natural on the E. side of the wall was interpreted as being the E. edge of a ditch. The ditch deposits in both trenches contained abundant 19th- or early 20th-century pottery, indicating relatively recent infilling of this feature. Residual medieval sherds in the bottom fill of Trench A may have originated from a much earlier phase of the ditch.

357. MOCHRUM, BARHOBBLE (NX 310 494). Excavation by W. F. Cormack continues in this 12th-century church on an earlier ecclesiastical site (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 300). Investigation of further graves, now over 120, under and around the church has delayed completion of the work. One grave had two stone side slabs, possibly reused, with three and eight compass-inscribed circles respectively, *c.* 13 cm diameter. Below the end of the church and orientated parallel with and over the underlying charcoal burials is evidence of a lightly built timber or wattle oratory or chapel destroyed by burning, width *c.* 3 m, length unknown. A further cross slab of the general 'Celts-Norse' period was found in demolition rubble from the church.

358. WHITHORN PRIORY (NX 444 402). In a thirteen-week season directed by D. Pollock, the unfinished length of the 1992 trench (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 300) was reopened and extended a further 15 m to the S., over the flat hilltop towards the 1986-91 trench.

Almost the entire extension fell within a Northumbrian graveyard bounded by a wall foundation. A currently undated fire (probably in the 9th century) had destroyed wicker and daub buildings representing one of the encroachments on the graveyard. Most graves have not yet been excavated.

North of the graveyard traces of stake-walled, wicker-walled and plank-walled buildings provide a long sequence of occupation, originating well before the walled enclosure. The sequence contains little datable material.

FIFE

359. DAIRSIE CASTLE (NO 415 161). R. Murdoch of Scotia Archaeology Ltd. carried out a watching brief for C. Ruffle during the machine-excavation of a drainage trench around the perimeter of the castle. Features of archaeological interest included three walls, extending

northwards from the N. wall of the castle. Two of these walls are thought to be garden features and the third may have been associated with a small outbuilding.

360. DUNFERMLINE, NEW ROW (NT 093 872). Excavation was undertaken immediately prior to the redevelopment of the site of the former Lauder Technical College on New Street, Dunfermline, the project being directed by J. Lewis of Scotia Archaeology Ltd. for Fife Regional Council, Fife Enterprise, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Historic Scotland. The site straddled the outer limits of the town's Benedictine abbey and the backlands of New Row which had been laid out by the late 15th century. At the E. end of the site, the lower courses of the monastic precinct wall were found, and nearby its predecessor, the original boundary ditch of the abbey. Further W. were the fragmentary remains of a two-phase masonry structure, thought to be an abbey outbuilding although its function could not be determined.

361. ISLE OF MAY ENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION PROJECT At *St Adrian's Priory* (NT 659 990), the second season of excavations took place during August 1993, directed by H. James and P. Yeoman (Fig. 6). Two main areas were excavated, within the S. range and the 12th-century priory church. The latter was found to measure internally 13.0 m \times 5.2 m. Sealed deposits, up to 1 m deep in places, were excavated and removed, including disturbed floor surfaces containing pottery ranging in date from the 12th–14th centuries. Three burials were found originally under the floor surfaces. One burial, a young adult male, quite centrally located close to the high altar at the E. end, was found with part of a scallop shell in the mouth. Elsewhere in Europe scallop shells have been buried with those who made the pilgrimage to the shrine of St James the Great at Santiago de Compostela in NW. Spain. Burial in the church seemed to have ceased in the 14th century when the church was demolished. A stone-built two-roomed workshop was inserted, probably in the 16th century,

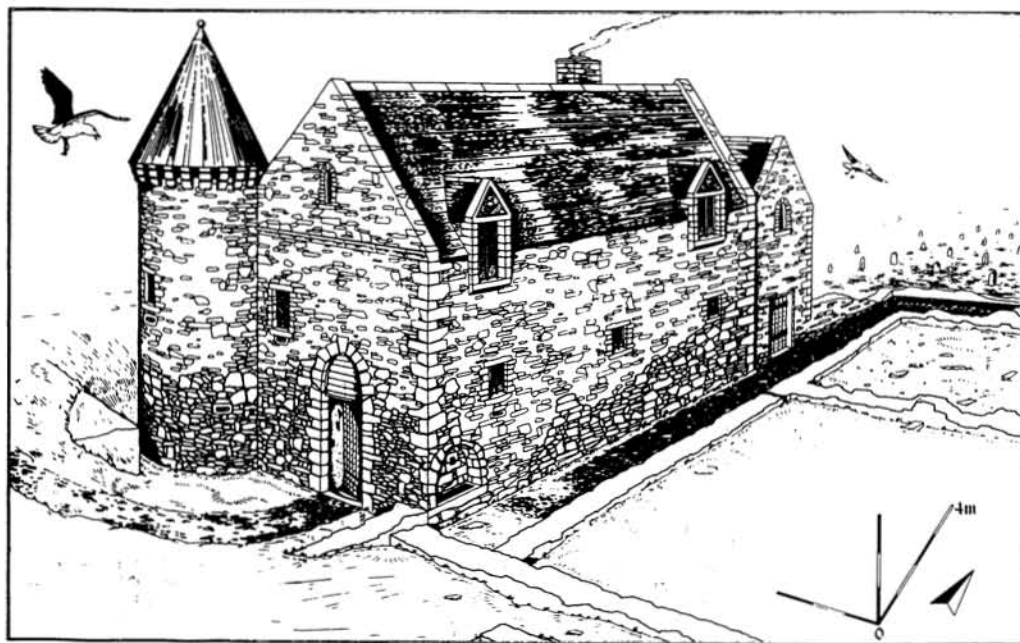


FIG. 6

St Aidan's Priory, Isle of May, Fife. Reuse of monastic structures, c. 1580

(FIFE)

while the walls were partly ruinous but still standing to a reasonable height in places. The W. room of the workshop contained an iron furnace and quenching trough. The S. wall of the church was robbed to provide construction material for the workshop which was in use at the same time as the standing W. range of the priory was converted into a strongly defended private house.

First evidence of existence of an E. range was found with walls abutting the SE. part of the monastic church.

In the S. range up to 2 m of the rubble was removed to reveal mortared surfaces and drains. The complete extent of the S. range is yet to be uncovered.

362. KINGHORN, THE PROMENADE (NT 270 868). A watching brief sponsored by Historic Scotland and carried out by R. Cachart (S.U.A.T.) during contractor's groundworks noted human bone in the loose spoil. The bone came from between a deep sand layer and the natural rock, at a depth of 1.3 m. The inhumation was covered by the mixed deposits of loose sand and stone. Below the bone was sand and large stone which lay on the natural rock. Part of a grave cut was identified in section on the S. side.

The skeleton formed an extended inhumation on an E.-W. alignment with the head of the W. end. Much of the right side of the skeleton had been disturbed and what could easily be removed was recovered, including the pelvis, which had a large stone resting on it. The remainder was left in the section where no further disturbance was to take place. The alignment of the skeleton, and one tiny fragment of medieval pottery and a crumb of mortar which were found in the loose deposits around the bone, would suggest a medieval date for the burial.

363. ST ANDREWS, 12 NORTH STREET. (NO 512 167). A preliminary excavation, 4 m × 3 m, was carried out on behalf of the St Andrews Preservation Trust by E. Proudfoot in the oldest part of St Andrews, where an extension to the Trust's Museum is to be built.

The John Geddy map, made in the 16th century, shows small buildings behind the frontage and traces of these were anticipated. Below more than 1 m of black earth parts of several features, including a paved floor, were uncovered, below which a double pit had been dug deep into the sandy subsoil, to 3 m below the modern surface. Near the top of the pit a shallow bronze bowl was found. The pit had been filled with dirty ashy soil and sand among which were animal bones and pottery, some of it 13th- to 15th-century in date. A bone turning peg was found.

364. ST NICHOLAS' FARM (NO 517 158). Trial excavations, sponsored by St Andrews University and Fife Regional Council, to the W. and SW. of the area excavated in 1986-87 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 32 (1988), 302), was undertaken by C. Moloney (S.U.A.T.) in advance of the sale of the land for a housing redevelopment. Further stretches of the hospital's W. boundary wall were located along with substantial amounts of extra-mural activity, apparently of medieval date.

GRAMPIAN

365. ELGIN, 213-225 HIGH STREET (NJ 213 627). An excavation was supervised by J. MacKenzie (S.U.A.T.) for Robertson Construction. An area measuring 7 m × 14 m, aligned E.-W. was opened close to the street frontage.

A series of elongated pits were cut into the natural coarse sand. Locally produced Redware pottery from these date them to no later than the 15th century. The function of the pits is unclear; they may have been for the retrieval of coarse sand, possibly for building purposes. The presence of the pits implies that the site was vacant during this time and may relate to a period prior to burgh expansion.

366. LAURENCEKIRK, MAINS OF HAULKERTON WOOD (NO 712 731). Mr J. Medlock (the landowner) sponsored a resistivity survey and trial excavations which were carried out by J. MacKenzie (S.U.A.T.), prior to potential development of an area c. 2 ha.

In the NW. corner, under a shallow topsoil profile of c. 0.3 m, a fragmentary foundation wall was located, cut into the natural clay. From documentary evidence, the remains correspond to the supposed location of the late medieval Castle of Haulkerton. The castle was extensively robbed out in the late 18th century and also partially disturbed by 20th-century dumping. The shallow foundation of a possible barmkin wall were also found.

367. SPYNIE PALACE (NJ 230 658). During the sixth major season of excavation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 37 (1993), 303), directed by J. Lewis of Scotia Archaeology Ltd. for Historic Scotland, work was concentrated in three areas: the interior of the massive SW. corner tower; the area immediately E. of that tower; and the N. side of the courtyard, against the S. wall of the great hall.

Limited investigations at ground floor level with the late 15th-century SW. tower revealed the truncated remains of the S. curtain wall, thought to date to the 14th century, and the foundations of the only stair that linked the ground floor with the upper floors of the building. These foundations had been laid directly upon the vault of the cellar below.

The removal of modern debris, up to 2.4 m deep, from against the E. wall of the SW. tower revealed the wall's foundations and, returning eastwards from it, the remnants of a rubble wall of uncertain date and function. Projecting from below the tower's foundations were the fragmentary remains of a masonry building, evidently destroyed by fire. Associated with this building were large quantities of painted window glass, some of it identical to early 13th-century material in Elgin Cathedral, three miles away. Nearby were the foundations of another hitherto unknown building, measuring 4.2 m × 2.5 m internally, and numerous post-pits and post-holes, perhaps associated with an earlier, timber phase of the palace.

The imminent rebuilding of the S. wall of the N. range prompted the excavation of the adjacent part of the courtyard which had been levelled up to accommodate the construction of the building. The levelling deposits comprised mainly midden material which contained huge quantities of butchered animal bones and substantial amounts of pottery, most of which has been dated to the 15th and 16th centuries.

LOTHIAN

368. DUNBAR, CASTLE PARK (NT 678 791). Machine trenching for field drains in front of Lauderdale House uncovered a cemetery composed of long cists and inhumations. Historic Scotland sponsored D. Perry (S.U.A.T.) to carry out a watching brief and limited excavation of graves in the way of the field drains.

One complete cist skeleton was recovered together with eight partial cist skeletons and four partial skeletons from inhumations. Sixteen other cist and fifteen other inhumations were observed in the sides of the trenches. A large quantity of other human bone was recovered. Two sherds of medieval pottery and two corroded metal fragments were found with the fully excavated cist skeleton whose skull was protected by a box formed by two flanking stones and a small capstone. One other skull-flanking stone was observed in section in a cist destroyed by machining.

Subsequently, Scottish Power, while digging a trench for a cable in the road at the entrance to Castle Park, uncovered other human bone and a possible cist. This cemetery is probably associated with the burials and human bones further E., noted previously during the development of the site as a leisure complex (*Discovery and Excavation* 1991, 49).

369. NORTH BERWICK, FORTH STREET LAND (NT 553 853). Scottish Homes sponsored T. Cromwell (S.U.A.T.) to excavate two areas of the site in advance of deep foundation trenching. The archaeology consisted of windblown sand interspersed with occupation and midden deposits. Cut into these deposits was a circular stone kiln and flue, standing to a

(LOTHIAN)

height of 2.37 m and with a maximum diameter of 3 m. The kiln contained late medieval pottery and was probably constructed for drying either malt or grain.

ORKNEY

370. EARL'S BU, ORPHIR (HY 334 045). A short season of excavation was commissioned on the site of the Viking watermill, adjacent to the Earl's Bu, by Orkney Islands Council (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 296). Although the main elements of the site were well defined, lack of resources in 1990 meant that clarification of the structural and chronological sequences was needed before the site is consolidated and opened to the public. Two 'ponds' and two lades (or head races) possibly lead to the mill, though later modified with a series of infills, and narrowing of the lade(s) to the wheel set in the underhouse. Earlier burnt mound material was used in the infill of the construction trench for the leat or tail-race on the N. side. To the S., the mill buildings are built into a mound of clay over rubble deposits. Midden deposits that post-dated the mill race were also examined, along with a feature that may well be the 'water tank' associated with the burnt mound of Bronze Age date, into which the mill was cut. Because of the imperatives of display, there were limitations to what could be excavated, so earlier phases of activity at the site were not fully explored.

STRATHCLYDE

371. FINLAGGAN, ISLE OF ISLAY (NR 388 681). D. H. Caldwell directed a fourth season of excavations at the so-called Centre of the Lordship of the Isles. Trenches were opened on Eilean na Comhairle (the Council Island) (NR 387 680) as well as Eilean Mor (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 35 (1991), 226).

On Eilean Mor work was continued on trench 8 on the main spine of the island. Building H, one of a series of rectangular buildings, c. 12 m × 7 m, placed end-on to the paved road from the chapel to the great hall, had walls of drystone construction with an earth or turf cover. Two post-holes adjacent to these walls were probably for crucks. A stone-capped drain (interpreted by the R.C.A.H.M.S. as a wall) divided the building into two unequal portions. An extension to trench 8 down the side of the island found more evidence for a timberwork defence, thought to have surrounded Eilean Mor in the medieval period.

A greatly enlarged trench 12 in the centre of Eilean Mor examined two adjacent building plots separated by a paved alley. The one nearer the great hall had a rectangular, lime-mortared stone building superseded by a structure with earth or turf walls faced with stone, with at least one slot for a cruck. The earlier building contained an oven or kiln, probably for food preparation. On the other plot a barrel-shaped house of timber construction replaced a sub-rectangular house with stone revetted turf walls and a central hearth.

Two small trenches, 14 and 17, within and adjacent to the chapel, were primarily designed to find a floor surface and the extent of collapsed material, prior to a scheme of conservation of the upstanding walls proposed by the Finlaggan Trust. The interior of the building was dug out in the 19th century, removing the medieval floor and disturbing several burials. Some of the bones were gathered up and redeposited in a pit adjacent to the N. wall. It is assumed that the chapel dates to the 14th century, and that the graveyard deposits extend underneath its foundations.

Another small trench (15) anticipated the proposed conservation of the upstanding walls of building C. Again there was Victorian clearance and excavation of what possibly, in its present form, was a 16th-century house of someone of status.

The Council Island is circular, c. 30 m in diameter, and separated from the top of Eilean Mor by a 50 m wide stretch of water, formerly crossed by a causeway. The island appears largely or totally to be of artificial construction. The R.C.A.H.M.S. survey traced three structures, buildings A, B and C. Trench 16 covered part of A and B and showed them to

have clay-bonded stone walls. Yet again there was evidence of site clearance in the 19th century.

Building A was a sub-rectangular building, unicameral (contrary to the R.C.A.H.M.S. plan), with opposed doorways in its long walls and a central hearth. It was possibly a hall with building B serving as a private chamber. Both buildings sat over the flattened remains of a large structure with lime mortar walls 1.5 m thick. This is tentatively identified as the remains of a small rectangular enclosure castle. The island effectively consists of its ruins, which appear to be the result of systematic dismantling and removal of stonework.

Finds from the two islands and around their edges suggest occupation spanned the period from the 13th–16th centuries. Tenuous traces of stake or wattle walls recovered in trench 17 and trench 7 may relate to an earlier period, but there is no precise dating.

Finlaggan in the Middle Ages was a castle on a small island, adjacent to a larger island with over twenty buildings including a hall and a chapel, within timberwork defences. This confirms Finlaggan's importance as the centre of the Lordship of the Isles.

372. GLASGOW CATHEDRAL (NS 603 656). Extensive archaeological excavations were conducted, in advance of the installation of a new heating and electrical system for the cathedral, by S. T. Driscoll, for Historic Scotland (Fig. 7). Trenches were located where new ducts were to be installed below the floor in the nave, choir, crypt and session room. These produced evidence for the construction of both the 12th-century cathedrals which preceded the present building. The early cathedrals were represented by *in situ* masonry and decorated fragments of masonry which had been reused in the 13th-century works. Traces of activity pre-dating the 13th century were discovered in the W. end of the nave and internal divisions of the post-Reformation nave.

Burials and stray human bones were found in the trenches dug in lower church and the nave. In total 77 burials were excavated, most of which can be dated, as well as hundreds of loose bones, which may be of any age. In the lower church no features relating to the site of St Mungo's tomb were found and most of the burials date to the early 19th century. In the nave, burials were found which pre-date the 12th-century structures and continued at irregular intervals to the 19th century.

Apart from the architectural fragments and coffin fittings, finds were scarce. The most significant discovery consisted of two massive medieval bronze mortars and an iron pestle which had been deposited in a pit in the lower church.

TAYSIDE

373. ARBROATH, 14 HIGH STREET (NO 406 644). R. Cachart (S.U.A.T.) carried out a small excavation, for Historic Scotland, on the street frontage. A cobbled surface, part of the High Street, and an earlier building line and deposits representing interior surfaces with associated medieval pottery were found. The High Street here was much wider in the medieval period.

374. DUNDEE, CITY CHURCHES (NO 401 301). The site was excavated by T. Cromwell (S.U.A.T.) for Scottish Enterprise Tayside and Dundee District Council in advance of environmental improvements around the City Churches precinct. The first phase of activity was a ditch, running N.–S. across the line of the transepts of the present church. It was deliberately backfilled and recut at least once. This undated feature was then sealed by a medieval graveyard, of the 15th century or earlier. One hundred and thirty articulated skeletons were recovered, along with a large quantity of disarticulated human bone.

375. ———, EAST PORT (NO 406 306). A trial excavation was carried out by R. Cachart (S.U.A.T.) sponsored by Scottish Enterprise Tayside. The medieval burgh and its defences were to be examined in four machine excavated trial trenches. The 19th- to 20th-century development had eradicated much earlier evidence but features and deposits relating to the medieval period were recorded.

(TAYSIDE)

On the S. side of the site, below modern rubble, were clay-bonded wall features, aligned E.-W. and constructed over a backfilled ditch which contained a small but interesting assemblage of late medieval pottery as well as a substantial amount of butchered animal bone. Beneath the ditch were flagstones flanked by clay layers. The ditch may relate to the town defences.

376. MONTROSE, STAR GARAGE, NORTH WYND (NO 715 580). An excavation was carried out by J. MacKenzie (S.U.A.T.) for Hillcrest Housing, in advance of a sheltered housing development. The site was located within the medieval backlands of Montrose. An area 2.8 m × 12 m was opened, aligned N.-S. A particularly deep stratigraphic sequence of

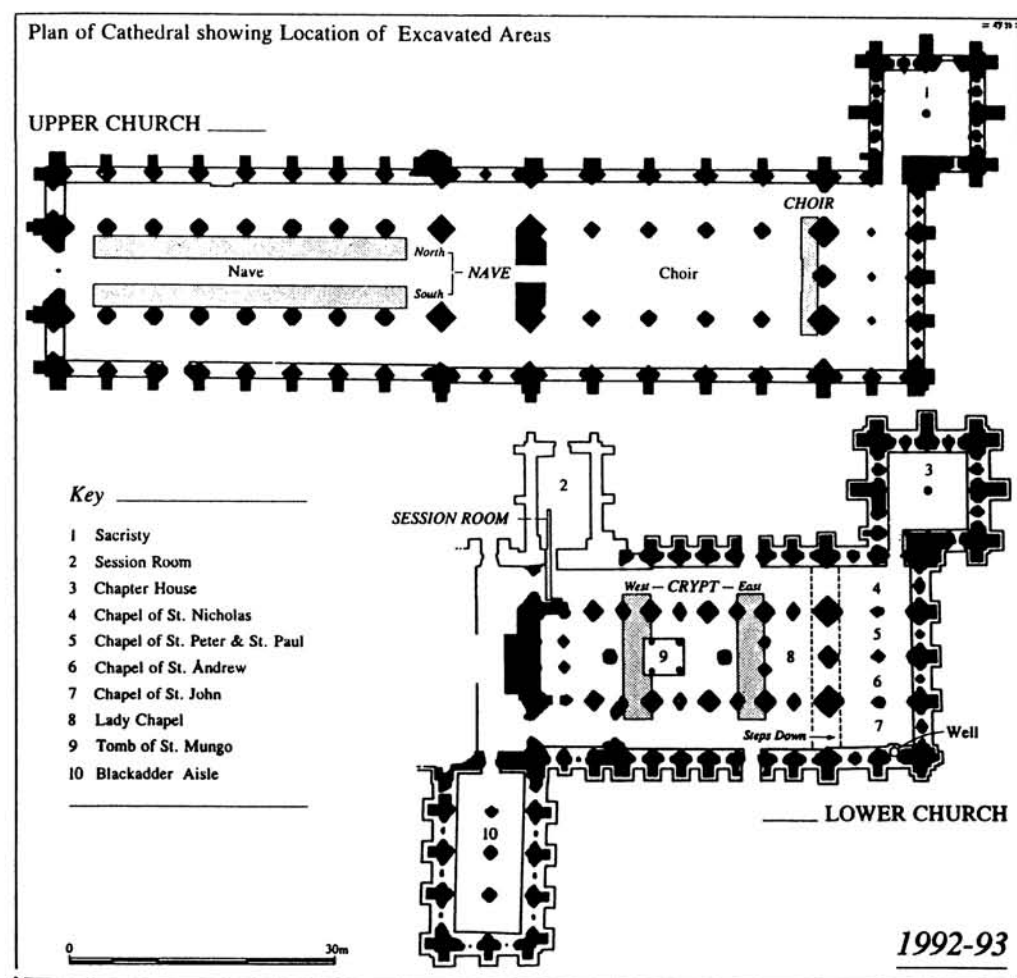


FIG. 7
Glasgow Cathedral, Strathclyde

deposits was encountered overlying subsoil at a depth of 3.5 m below ground surface. The earliest phase was represented by a sequence of alternating bands of Aeolian sand and poorly formed soils, c. 2 m in depth. Pottery indicates a date between the 13th and 15th centuries when the site was open for horticultural use. A property boundary, and a subsoil feature containing a large quantity of imported soil, was found cutting through the sequence of sands and soils.

The assemblage provided an important opportunity to examine the material culture of medieval Montrose. The pottery is of particular importance, given the presence of several imported fabrics. The assemblage is dominated by East Coast Redwares, which may be a local product; all are from jugs and there are several rod handles. Also present in the assemblage are sherds of Low Countries Redware and Greyware, Aardenburg and Scarborough ware.

Medieval industrial activity in the vicinity of the site was indicated by the presence of metallic slag and partially burned fuel materials.

377. PERTH, BLACKFRIARS STREET/7 ATHOLL CRESENT (NO 117 238). Mr K. Simpson (the developer) sponsored an excavation by R. Cachart (S.U.A.T.). Two trenches were excavated in advance of development. Burials were found and recorded but not removed.

Trench A was located on the W. side of the property, close to the boundary wall, and c. 13 m N. of the Blackfriars Street frontage. It revealed an undated stone feature, probably the remains of a wall, cut into the natural. Trench B was located on the E. side of the site c. 2 m N. of the existing stable. Parts of four human burials, at a depth of about c. 0.9 m below the present ground surface, were found aligned E.-W. in the traditional Christian manner. The remains were articulated, and continued into the sides of the trench. Disarticulated human bone and medieval pottery was also encountered. The excavation confirmed that the Blackfriars burial ground, parts of which have previously been identified close to the site, extends into the proposed development area.

378. ———, 80-86 HIGH STREET (NO 118 236). C. Moloney (S.U.A.T.) supervised excavations for United Biscuits Pension Investments Ltd, Historic Scotland, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and Perth and Kinross Common Good Fund. These excavations revealed evidence for the earliest activity in the town.

The earliest feature was a large ditch which ran E.-W. across the entire site, and pre-dated the construction of the High Street. Although only 1 m in width it was over 2 m deep and lined with oak brushwood. The ditch did not appear to be defensive, but it may have acted as a boundary to the early settlement or as a precinct boundary around St John's Kirk.

The brushwood lining to the ditch provided a radiocarbon date, between A.D. 998 and 1039 cal. (990±50 bp). The earliest Scottish burghs, including Perth, are first attested in charters issued during the reign of David I (1124-53). Such evidence of pre-burghal activity has implications not only for the origins of Perth, but also for urban origins in Scotland as whole.

WALES

ANGLESEY

379. NEWBOROUGH, CARREG YR EITHIN (SH 418 653). An evaluation was carried out, in advance of house construction, at a plot which adjoined the site of the medieval *llys* (royal court) of Rhosyr, previously evaluated by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as part of the *Llys* and *Maedref* Project. Three trenches were excavated by hand and all revealed similar stratification. Above the schist bedrock was a dark, stony ploughsoil with plough ridges still

(ANGLESEY)

surviving in the surface. Above was a layer of stone-free, wind-blown sand up to 0.5 m deep, which in turn lay below the modern sandy loam topsoil. The Tithe Map of 1841 suggests that the area investigated was originally part of the quillet strips of the medieval open field system. Although lacking firm artefactual evidence it seems likely that the buried ploughsoil was of medieval date with furrows matching the orientation of the quilllets, buried by the major recorded sand blow of 1330.

380. BEAUMARIS, HEALTH CENTRE (SH 606 763). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was contracted by Gwynedd County Council to carry out an archaeological assessment on the site of the former Outdoor Activities Centre, Beaumaris, in advance of a proposed W.D.A. Land Reclamation Scheme. The site lies at the N. limit of the medieval town of Beaumaris. Trial trenching revealed the existence of medieval slots and pits.

Further excavation of the site was carried out in 1993, in advance of the construction of a new health centre. An area of c. 280 sq.m was investigated over the proposed development area. The following medieval deposits and features were identified and investigated.

A buried soil horizon was identified at the E. of the site. This yielded medieval pottery and scattered products of burning. Two flat-bottomed slots, running approximately N.-S., and one running E.-W., yielded medieval pottery and concentrations of burning products. The slots are perhaps boundary markers for medieval burgh plots behind Rating Row.

A steep-sided pit, round in section, c. 1.5 m deep, contained medieval pottery, animal bones and a fragment of glazed medieval floor tile. The lower 1 m retained waterlogged deposits containing well preserved wood and organic remains which were bulk sampled. The pit was a latrine or rubbish pit.

381. ———, LLANFAES EXCAVATION (SH 610 773). Gwynedd Archaeological Trust carried out an assessment excavation during 1991 for Welsh Water at a plot of land adjacent to Fryars House, Llanfaes, the site of a sewage treatment works. The assessment demonstrated that significant structural and burial remains survived which could be associated with the 13th- to 16th-century Franciscan friary at Llanfaes. Two structural phases and three phases of burial were recognized, overlain by post-medieval structural phases. Documentary research, particularly the evidence of field names and a 16th-century land transfer, enabled a definition of the friary precinct to be proposed. The Trust recommended that the remains of the friary merited preservation and a revised application took account of these recommendations.

Further excavation took place in the area of the revised application during 1993 to record field boundaries and other features identified in 1991. Two hundred sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, although all were residual. It was confirmed that the friary precinct did not extend into the revised development area.

CAERNARFONSHIRE

382. ABER, PEN Y MWD (SH 657 727). It is well known that the *llys* (royal court) and *maerdref* (bond hamlet) of the Welsh Princes in the commote of Arllechwedd Uchaf was located at Aber.

The earthen motte, probably of the late 11th century and Norman, is an indicator of one focus of medieval activity in the village. When a planning application for new housing adjacent to the motte came under consideration, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust commissioned geophysical survey and undertook assessment excavation. The survey results were not conclusive, but did identify the foundations of a substantial rectilinear structure associated with mid 13th-century pottery. Further excavation, as part of the fieldwork component of the *llys* and *maerdref* survey, has clarified the nature and extent of this structure, which appears, in its final form, to have comprised a three-unit hall 25 m long.

383. CAERNARFON, 29 HIGH STREET (SH 479 628). In March 1993 an archaeological assessment ahead of development identified a horizon of burnt building material and features associated with medieval pottery. Full-scale excavation revealed a sub-rectangular area of concentrated charcoal fragments, scorched daub, and fire-reddened earth. Within this debris were located many iron nails and occasional pieces of large, carbonized timbers. Three shallow linear depressions cut into the underlying layer were all filled with charcoal fragments and burnt daub. Finds included stratified medieval pottery and a coin, as yet undated, recovered from the surface below the destruction horizon. In addition four pits were excavated, which produced only medieval finds.

These deposits probably represent the remains of a light wattle-and-daub structure, medieval in date, which was destroyed by fire.

CLWYD

384. HAMNER, MERESIDE (SJ 455 396). An evaluation undertaken by G. Owen for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in advance of a development within the medieval village and within 100 m of the church, recovered a quantity of medieval pottery but no structural features.

385. LLANGOLLEN, VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY (SJ 205 442). Limited excavations in advance of the construction of a visitor centre were carried out on behalf of CADW/Welsh Historic Monuments by D. Thomas for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. Graves were recognized in three trenches close to the NW. corner of the abbey church and, further S., layers of rubble, 0.5 m–0.9 m deep incorporating medieval pottery and fragments of roof slate and sandstone. This material may have been either medieval construction or destruction debris, but could equally have been the result of the 19th-century clearance of the site. Gravelly loam beneath these layers contained patches of burning, fragments of lead and a single sherd of medieval pottery, and probably represented the medieval ground surface which lay c. 0.5 m above the level of the abbey floor, the building having been terraced into the natural slope.

386. WHITFORD, ST MARY AND ST BEUNO'S CHURCH (SJ 146 782). Excavations were carried out by D. Thomas for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust as part of a CADW/Welsh Historic Monuments grant-aided renovation scheme. A drainage trench on the N. side of the church revealed up to fourteen graves which fell into two groups: those cut through by the construction trench of the 16th-century church and those, with post-medieval material in their fills, that post-dated it.

GLAMORGAN, MID

387. BEDD-EIDDIL DYKE, MAERDY (SS 973 998). A watching brief by M. Locock of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for Afan Landscapes on the construction of a new car park in the vicinity of the scheduled ancient monument of Bedd-Eiddil Dyke (Gm 285) did not expose any archaeological features. A measured survey of the dyke, considered to be contemporary with Ffos Tonglenau on Mynydd Blaenrhondda, was also undertaken.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH

388. COG ROAD, SULLY (ST 141 683). A field evaluation by M. Lawler and M. Locock of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, for Mr K. Broad, of a site to the N. of the deserted medieval village earthworks at the W. end of Sully identified features in the W. part of site, including post-holes next to the bank of a hollow way, an area of rubble, and a possible pond.

389. FFYNNON LLANCARFAN, LLANCARFAN (ST 053 700). A field evaluation by D. N. Williams of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for the Land Authority for Wales of

(GLAMORGAN, SOUTH)

fields on the SE. edge of the village identified stone spreads associated with visible lynchets of medieval or post-medieval date. The allegedly medieval springhead (Ffynon Llancarfan) was concluded to be post-medieval.

390. PENARTH, COSMESTON MEDIEVAL VILLAGE (ST 690 178). Cosmeston medieval village is a heritage project involving the excavation and fullscale reconstruction of a medieval village on its original site in Cosmeston Lakes Country Park, near Penarth. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to excavate a limited area within the medieval village, prior to the reconstruction of a medieval house with attached yard. C. Newman and D. Farwell undertook the excavation.

The foundations for a single rectangular building, probably a house, and associated walled yard, exposed during previous excavations, were excavated and recorded. Beneath the S. yard wall and the SW. corner of the house, were two small stone foundations to a structure of unknown function. Below these was a substantial ditch, which followed the same line as the later yard wall. The ditch probably served a dual function as property boundary and drain. Pottery suggests the main period of occupation dates to the late 13th and early 14th centuries, contemporary with excavated buildings elsewhere in the village. Some sherds of potentially earlier pottery were recovered from the base deposits in the ditch.

GLAMORGAN, WEST

391. NEATH CASTLE (SS 754 978). An archaeological investigation by D. J. Maynard of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for Neath Town Council, in advance of landscaping work on the scheduled ancient monument of Neath Castle (Gm 39), clarified details of the layout and date of walls on the site, which had previously been partially excavated by Neath Antiquarian Society under the guidance of R.C.A.H.M.W.

GWENT

392. COED-Y-GWALEAU, PANTEG (ST 313 983). During a watching brief by N. J. Wilson of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for British Gas (Wales) on the laying of the Pontypool Gas Pipeline HP 4, a 2.5 m wide hollow way was noted running between Coed-y-Gwaleau to Sluvad Farm. This track is shown on modern OS maps as a strip of woodland, and is 3 m lower than the ground level. The hedges include a wide range of species. The feature is concluded to be a possible medieval track. The foundations of a post-medieval cottage were also recorded.

393. ABBEY FARM, LLANTARNAM (ST 309 931). An excavation was directed by N. A. Page of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for Welsh Office Highways Directorate on the medieval and later site previously evaluated (*Arch Wales* 32, 80–81). A two-roomed structure with a half-cellar attached to the S. end was recorded. Artefacts recovered from the vicinity of the building date from the mid 13th century, and included a lead seal matrix of one Knaitho, possibly a minor local land owner.

MONMOUTH

394. At 110–118 Monnow Street (SO 505 125), a field evaluation by P. J. Lennox, of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, for Newland Developments for Waitrose Ltd in the area S. of Monnow Street, found the N. edge of a feature interpreted as the Chippenham Ditch, running along the S. boundary of the Monnow Street plots.

395. At *Queen's Buildings, Monnow Street* (SO 505 126), a field evaluation by P. J. Lennox of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, for Newland Developments for Waitrose Ltd on the S. side of Monnow Street revealed a sequence of deposits containing medieval pottery.

396. At *Priory Cottage, Nailor's Lane* (SO 506 128), N. Melton and R. Jackson carried out a detailed survey of a standing medieval wall brought to their attention by the property owners, Mr and Mrs J. Smith. The wall, which forms the party wall between their house and a shop immediately adjoining to the S. was recorded photographically and by measured survey. It seems likely, on stylistic grounds, that the wall is of 14th-century date.

The wall stands to 8 m, at the apex of the gable. It has an internal width of 5.75 m and its external width is estimated at 7 m. The wall is built of a mixture of conglomerate and sandstone, and is the N. wall of a building running parallel to Nailor's Lane and having an external length of 9.7 m.

The plaster and later additions have been removed on the ground floor of Priory Cottage exposing a pointed-arched doorway with freestone mouldings c. 1.75 m high \times 0.9 m wide internally and a plain rectangular window 0.75 m high \times 0.2 m wide internally. The doorway has the remains of iron hinges and the window has a hole for a vertical central iron bar in the sill. Personal recollections of the owners of the premises indicate that between second and third floor levels within Priory Cottage there are the remains of a large blocked window, now largely concealed by plaster.

Examination of the S. face of the wall within the loft space of the shop showed the wall existed to the original height of 8 m. This height was extended with brickwork in the 17th century when a wooden window frame was inserted. This chamfered oak frame had been removed and retained by the owner and was recorded during the present survey. There is evidence of other, later alterations to the wall.

397. CHURCH LANE, UNDY (ST 43 87). Two field evaluations by N. A. Page and D. N. Williams of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for Gwent County Council on land to the W. and N. of the moated enclosure of Elm Farm, Undy, a scheduled ancient monument (Mm 198). The excavations on the W. side of Church Lane identified no medieval features. To the N. of the moated site, a series of medieval features, including ditches and stone structures, were encountered. It is concluded that when the moated site was occupied, related structures were built to the N. of the moat.

398. 12 TWYN SQUARE, USK (SO 377 009). A field evaluation by D. J. Maynard of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for Derek Prosser Associates of an area on the W. side of Twyn Square identified a medieval N.-S. ditch, 20 m W. of the present street frontage, perhaps marking the rear of the medieval land units. No other definite medieval evidence was found.

MEIRIONYDD

399. BALA, GAS WORKS WATCHING BRIEF (SH 928 361). A watching brief was carried out by G. Smith of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, prior to reclamation of the area of the former gas works for public amenity use. The area adjoined the scheduled ancient monument of Tomen y Bala, an 11th-century castle motte, and was possibly part of the castle bailey or outer ward. Prior to reclamation test-pits were excavated by R. P. S. Clouston to evaluate the possibly toxic nature of the subsoil because of the known residues of gas manufacture. Archaeological observation of previous, larger-scale test-pit excavations had been carried out by an R. P. S. Clouston consultant, with the probable identification of part of the circuit of the motte ditch. In the present work there was no evidence of archaeological features, finds or strata which could be associated with the nearby motte or even of the ditch previously seen. However, the depth of modern structures suggests that the area was levelled for construction of the gas

(MEIRIONYDD)

works and so the absence of features cannot be taken as evidence that this was *not* part of the castle bailey.

POWYS

400. DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 950). The thirteenth season of excavations was conducted for CADW (Welsh Historic Monuments) and directed by L. Butler (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 36 (1992), 304–05). With an increased labour force the masonry consolidation had made considerable progress on the curtain walls, on the keep and adjacent latrines, and especially on the round tower. All other parts of the masonry are protected by polythene blankets.

The majority of the examined area had reached the make-up levels beneath the medieval floors in the S. range and exposed the occupation areas of the courtyard.

At the Round Tower the curving flight of external stairs was examined, together with the mortar imprint of stair treads and an end wall at the E. which was integral with the Round Tower and preceded the curtain wall. A latrine adjoining the S. side of the Round Tower was fully explored and details of an internal buttress at the SE. angle of the SE. room were obtained. A charcoal layer in the sub-floor make-up of this room was further examined; it was rich in both animal bone and pottery.

A major part of the excavation focused on the N.–S. ditch which divided the courtyard midway between the Round Tower and the Keep. On the N. it was paved while to the S. of the bridge it had a central rock-cut gully. The rock-cut sides of the main ditch were faced with stone revetment walling normally bonded in clay at the lower levels and laid in lime mortar above the courtyard ground level. The filling of the ditch was mainly of collapsed wall and the revetted soil, but it also included late medieval infilling in the centre of the ditch. The arch of the bridge crossing the ditch was intact for 1.5 m on its N. side, though collapsed on its S. side. The bridge was subsequently widened on the N. All the bridge walls were bonded in clay; their technique of corbelling is paralleled by the other later features in the ovens and the latrines. The S. end of the ditch discharged between the two buttresses; these were apparently intended to flank a S. entrance (despite the steep slope of the rock at that side), but this entrance was blocked later in the castle's occupation by a clay-bonded wall which contains a small culvert at its base.

The E. wall of the SW. room has now been identified. The room probably housed the brewhouse and bakehouse; the latter contained three ovens, representing at least two periods of building and use. The largest oven had its dome still partly intact. Prior to the building of the bakehouse and its ovens this area of the castle was used for a similar function which had quite intensively burnt the underlying rock and had produced a heavy charcoal deposit. The adjacent stairs were built upon the burnt rock and also show two periods of construction, both having the stair treads with clay bonding and a very slight amount of mortar. A section cut through the sub-floor deposits in this room showed a group of quarry pits at the rear of the S. curtain wall; they were filled by a variety of rubbish deposits in which clinker, slag, animal and fish bone were most abundant though a little pottery was also included. As with the fill of the SE. room it seems likely that these make-up layers are subsequent to the English capture of the castle in 1277.

All the S. half of the courtyard has been cleared to reveal the rock surfaces and the various quarry pits either side of the spine of the original outcrop. While the rooms of the S. range were set on a terrace cut only slightly below the crest of the ridge it is likely that the rooms of the N. range are on a terrace dug up to 2 m below the crest of the ridge.

Heavy timber has been removed from the most westerly room of the N. range. The porch outside this room has again been revealed.

Finds of medieval date were frequent in the charcoal deposits: a little coarse pottery, a variety of glazed pottery, a small but finely carved dice, a large quantity of nails, animal, bird

and fish bone, oyster and mussel shell. A few strips of lead sheet and a lead funnel, some offcuts of bronze from which several small discs had been cut, and a silver-plated bronze buckle were excavated. Various pieces of grindstone occurred, both within the core of the ovens and forming the floor of the largest oven. Part of a catapult ball of andesite from Montgomery were recovered from the SE. room. Two uniface lead tokens were found in the charcoal deposit within the SE. room; these are likely to date from Edward I's reign, and to be pay tokens or counting-board counters.

401. LLANFAIR CAEREINTON, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SJ 104 065). A small-scale excavation was undertaken by N. Jones for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in advance of the construction of a hall beside the church. Although disturbed by later burials, the foundations of the N. aisle of the church that was replaced by the existing structure in 1868 were identified. Two phases of construction were revealed, and 13th- to 14th-century pottery was recovered from the fill of the wall trench, together with details of the medieval construction methods.

402. MONTGOMERY (SO 223 966). Small-scale evaluations were conducted by G. Owen for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in advance of the re-laying of electricity supply cables in Montgomery. A test-pit on the line of the E. town ditch (SO 225 967) yielded a small quantity of 13th- to 14th-century sherds from contexts immediately above and within the uppermost levels of a stone rubble layer, possibly tumble from the medieval town wall. Another test-pit (SO 224 962), just inside the town wall, produced a larger quantity of 13th- to 14th-century pottery.

403. NEWTON, 1-4 WESLEY PLACE (SO 107 917). An evaluation undertaken by G. Owen for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in advance of a development within the medieval borough, revealed evidence of 13th- to 14th-century activity including a truncated oven and flue passage.