Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1998

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The Society is most grateful to secretaries of specialist groups and contributors who have provided reports on groups, excavations and survey work. Because of the necessity to bring out three volumes in two years, it has not been possible to include material for Scotland in this volume, as the C.B.A. publication *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* has not appeared in advance of our press deadline. However, volume 44 goes to the press in June 2000 and this will include reports from Scotland.

It is essential that summaries are provided in house style. Style sheets are distributed to field units and other bodies every year, and are available direct from the compilers. Abstracting from unit annual interims is not possible.

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

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SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP
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The twelfth annual conference and AGM were held in April 1998 at St Patrick’s College, Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland. The conference was supported by Duchas, the Heritage Service for Ireland. Evening lectures were given on ‘The castles of Leinster’ and site visits spread over three days included the castles of: Dublin, Maynooth, Carbury, Lea, Dunamase, Carlow, Rathmore, Swords, Carlingford, Castleroche, Roodstown, Trim and Newtown.

Details of the Group’s activities will be found in *Newsletter* No. 12 (1998–99) and details of castle-related publications are in the *Bibliography* which is now distributed as a separate item.
MEDIEVAL BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1998

FINDS RESEARCH GROUP 700–1700
Hon. Secretary: Katey Banks, Archaeology Section, The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs ST1 3DE (Tel: 01782 232323; E-mail: kate.banks@civic2.stoke.gov.uk).

The aims of the Group are to promote the study of finds from sites dating principally from 700–1700, by holding meetings and to discuss, view and identify finds from that period. Data sheets including current research are produced regularly.

The first meeting of the year was held on 27 April 1998 at Guildford Museum on ‘Religious Sites, Religious Objects’, with speakers including Ian Riddler and Geoff Egan. The second meeting of the year was held in Perth on 1 June on the subject of Scottish Medieval Small Finds. A third meeting, ‘Riding into the Past’, was held in Worcester on 26 October 1998 on the subject of Medieval Horse Equipment, with speakers including John Clarke, Anne Hyland and David Williams. This meeting included the group’s AGM.

Membership is open to all interested in finds of the period, and members receive free copies of the datasheets each year. Annual subscription is £3.00 (£5.00 for overseas members). Information on the group may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP
Secretary: Duncan H. Brown, c/o Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG

The AGM was held in London in May as part of a one-day conference on the subject Pottery in England, 900–1200. The London conference was well attended and in a well-organized programme, the speakers dealt with pottery from York, Chester, Staffordshire, London, Canterbury and Saint-Denis. At the meeting the editors displayed a publication draft of the first MPRG occasional paper, A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms. Publication of this two-volume handbook is imminent. Further occasional papers will include an analysis of Ipswich ware and a report on redwares from Trondheim, Norway.

Medieval Ceramics 20 has been published and contains articles on Suffolk pottery, a Warwickshire kiln, 11th century glazed wall tiles, Tating and Mayen ware, and Middle Meuse ceramics. The journal also includes obituaries for three significant figures in the development of ceramic studies: Group Captain Frank Britton, Lady Teresa Briscoe and Professor Martin Jope. All of them are sadly missed.

Three issues of the MPRG Newsletter were produced.

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP
Hon. Secretary: Stephen Coleman, Heritage and Environment Section, Environmental Services Group, Bedfordshire County Council, County Hall, Cauldwell Street, Bedford MK42 9AP (Tel: 01234 238072; E-mail: colemans@deed.bedfordshire.gov.uk).

The Group focused on Surrey for its spring conference held over a weekend in April at Royal Holloway, University of London, in Egham. Insights into the origins, nature and development of medieval settlement in that county and those adjacent were provided in a varied programme of lectures. Mark Gardiner argued for a re-evaluation of the process of colonization of The Weald in general based on a study of the development of boundaries, while Judie English concentrated on early medieval settlement in the Weald of Surrey. Particularly fascinating were the roadside oval enclosures she had identified in the landscape, probably linked to early medieval colonization. Dennis Turner discussed various theories for the origins of Thunderfield, concluding that it began as a sheiling rather than a central place. Excavations in the town of Reigate were reviewed by David Williams and Jane Kirk explained the use of Wealden oak in vernacular domestic buildings. The remaining contributions came from staff of the Surrey County Archaeology Unit: Phil Jones provided a summary of medieval potters and trade in western Surrey while Rob Poulton gave a fascinating account of the excavation of the lost manor of Hextalls.
Bletchingley, and the way in which physical changes reflected its occupants' relationship to the Duke of Buckingham and his adjoining Bletchingley Palace. These two also organized and led an enjoyable field trip on the Sunday morning around the Surrey Heath area, a fossilized landscape overlain by suburbia. After visits to Thorpe village and the town and abbey complex at Chertsey the group ventured, between showers, on to the Heath proper at Staple Hill to admire the view and be surprised by the extent of its survival amidst so much modern development. Also impressive was Gracious Pond, a monastic fishpond, viewed before the trip ended with a walk around Chobham.

In July the Group was strongly represented at the International Medieval Congress held in the University of Leeds. In order to mark the 50th anniversary of Professor Maurice Beresford first setting foot on Wharram Percy it had been invited to organize a series of sessions on medieval settlement. Largely through Professor Dyer's efforts a very full and successful programme was organized throughout the week, including many speakers from the Group. Congress delegates were also able to visit Wharram Percy where the Group was instrumental in persuading English Heritage to tidy parts of the site and to replace and upgrade some of the signage and interpretative material before the visit. The state of the site has been causing concern in recent years.

At the AGM in December Professor Chris Dyer retired as President of the MSRG only to become the new President of the Society for Medieval Archaeology two days later. Harold Fox of the Department of English Local History at the University of Leicester was elected President of the MSRG. The seminar which followed focused on 'Monastic Granges'. Peter Corser described the archaeological evidence for granges in Scotland, including some memorable aerial photographs, while Madeleine Grey concentrated on sites in South Wales. England was represented by Judith Roebuck who spoke on the field and documentary evidence for Cistercian Granges, in particular those of Fountains Abbey.

During the year the Group corresponded with English Heritage to persuade them to support the recording of dispersed settlements in various countries in order to enhance their Sites and Monuments Records. The intention would be to assist the Monuments Protection Programme for which dispersed settlements are a problem. After initial uncertainty English Heritage are now considering the idea.

As mentioned in last year's report a working party, chaired by Professor Dyer, had been set up to establish a new settlement research project in an area of dispersed settlement. In April a research grant from the Society for Medieval Archaeology enabled the Group to employ Dr Andrew Reynolds for three weeks to assess the viability of fieldwork in three areas which had been shortlisted: around Chalgrave in Bedfordshire, Great and Little Horwood in Buckinghamshire, and the Whittlewood area straddling the Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire border. He assessed landownership, land use, archaeological survival and accessibility in particular and provided a report which assisted the working party to select the Whittlewood area. An application was then made for a grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Board.

INDEX FOR MEDIEVAL BRITAIN, 1998

I. PRE-CONQUEST

agriculture: 242, 256
amber: 241
area survey: 138, 143, 153, 200, 203
bone/antler artefacts: 6, 104, 116, 240, 241, 255
boundaries, ditches, enclosures: 25, 49, 161, 175, 185, 187, 244
buildings: 4, 5, 66, 79, 170, 200
burials, cemeteries: 129, 179, 189, 200, 207, 215, 240
ceramics: 4, 21, 42, 43, 47, 50, 66, 80, 82, 98, 117, 143, 146, 153, 163, 182, 185, 187, 195, 197, 200, 202, 213, 232, 255
cesspit: 68, 72, 117
churches and chapels: 17, 129, 146, 200, 221
coins: 117, 258
earthworks: 145, 189, 241
environmental evidence: 68, 84, 145, 158, 197
field systems: 82
glass beads: 240
gold ingot: 172
halls: 5
hearth: 80, 194, 245, 258
industrial sites:
  metal: 125, 145, 172, 186, 196, 244, 258
  textile: 4, 6, 84, 96, 104, 116
  unspecified: 117, 173, 241
kitchen: 245
metal artefacts: 6, 240, 241, 258
mills (water): 158
monastic sites: 129, 190, 245, 258
quarrying: 116, 117, 186
quern: 255, 258
refuse, domestic (pits, middens): 72, 117, 183
roads, streets, trackways: 30, 99, 115, 158, 169, 241
runic inscription: 117
settlements: 4, 6, 7, 47, 49, 50, 80, 82, 84, 94, 97, 134, 138, 142, 143, 145, 153, 185, 200, 203, 213, 232
souterrain: 255
stone artefacts: 241
stone, funerary: 240
sunken-featured buildings: 4, 60, 70, 84, 142
town defences: 42, 68, 171
waterfronts: 169
wells: 116
wooden objects: 241
yards, metalled surfaces: 196

II. POST-CONQUEST

agriculture: 101, 112, 144
area survey: 113, 143, 153, 203, 239, 265, 286–95
bone/antler artefacts: 246, 255, 281
boundaries, ditches, enclosures: 4, 7, 15, 93, 114, 161, 171, 175, 184, 185, 187, 215, 259
bridges: 210, 249
buildings, civic/public: 77
burgage plots: 85, 92, 199, 232, 281
burials, cemeteries: 12, 20, 26, 38, 40, 59, 87, 104, 111, 118, 122, 139, 142, 173, 178, 214, 216, 220, 224, 234, 240, 243, 297
castles: 24, 25, 37, 39, 167, 168, 176, 189, 204, 211, 216, 233, 238, 264, 268, 279, 309
cathedrals: 17, 26, 27, 76, 106, 152
cesspit, latrine, garderobe: 62, 63, 68, 78, 85, 128, 164, 172, 253, 281
churches and chapels: 1, 12, 16, 17, 23, 34, 38, 74, 75, 87, 93, 105, 118, 122, 124, 142, 178, 201, 221, 234, 257, 269, 274, 275, 277, 297, 298, 298
coins, jettons: 40, 96, 260
drying kiln: 133
earthworks: 3, 46, 80, 145, 185, 213, 222
environmental evidence: 68, 79, 109, 145, 158, 197, 205, 211, 232, 280, 309
farmsteads: 266, 270, 303
field systems: 6, 45, 55, 95, 100, 123, 149, 222
fishpond: 51
floors (tiled): 12
gaming piece: 261
gardens: 19, 31, 98, 107, 110, 119, 126, 191, 199
glass (vessel, window): 79, 221
gold ring: 216
grange: 147, 239
halls: 5, 160, 162, 237
hearth, fireplaces: 70, 80, 92, 94
hospitals: 110, 111, 112, 150
industrial sites:
  bell casting: 90, 124
  bone/antler: 232
  brewing: 133, 161, 232
  brick making: 90
  butchery: 232
  ceramic: 156, 235, 250
  lime: 124, 249
  metal: 90, 109, 145, 154, 155, 159, 166, 172, 186, 230, 258, 282, 299
  salt: 157, 174
  stone masonry: 124, 246
textile, cloth: 8, 261, 286
unspecified: 92, 140, 250
jet/lignite artefacts: 246
kitchen: 194
lavabo: 29
leather: 68, 109
lynchet: 202
manors and moated sites: 22, 48, 50, 98, 103, 120, 123, 135, 137, 143, 184, 185, 195, 201, 230, 300
market place: 52, 188, 232
metal artefacts: 3, 40, 79, 221, 246, 261
mills (water): 53, 158, 222, 286
monastic sites: 3, 18, 20, 26, 27, 29, 40, 53, 54, 59, 72, 86, 93, 101, 109, 110, 111, 112, 139, 144, 147, 151, 173, 190, 198, 214, 231, 243, 246, 257, 259, 261, 265, 288, 302
ovens, kilns: 85, 92, 161, 206, 257
palaces, aristocratic: 141
palaces, ecclesiastical: 16, 107
palaces, royal: 198
piscina: 14
prison: 193
quarrying: 56, 58, 63, 65, 69, 88, 93, 109, 110, 155, 166, 172, 173, 183, 186, 196, 199, 202, 254
roads and streets: 3, 19, 46, 99, 140, 148, 158, 173, 202, 205, 239, 265, 280
saltern: 157, 174
saw pit: 5
schools: 192
settlements: 7, 15, 44, 47, 56, 80, 81, 94, 97, 143, 145, 185, 203, 207, 209, 230, 264, 279, 290–95
stone, architectural: 18, 29, 74, 76, 106, 139, 201
stone artefacts: 163
stone cross: 1, 188, 272, 277
stone, funerary: 105, 139, 221
textiles: 40
town defences: 13, 42, 68, 165, 193, 217, 223, 227, 239, 247, 249, 251, 262
undercroft: 189, 263
villages: 119, 121, 143, 148, 150, 153, 154, 208, 212, 213
wall painting: 23
waterfronts: 8, 10, 11, 35, 54, 65, 102, 113, 136, 169, 170, 251
waterworks: 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, 56, 63, 83, 103, 109, 111, 112, 151, 211, 212, 246, 265
window lead: 189
wooden objects: 40
yards, metalled surfaces: 85, 109, 166, 191, 205, 213, 250

ENGLAND

BATH AND NORTH-EAST SOMERSET (FORMERLY AVON)

1. CHEW MAGNA. The Preaching Cross, St Andrews Church (ST 5776 6268). An archaeological survey and watching brief was conducted by J. Pilkington of Bristol and Region
Archaeological Services on the medieval Preaching Cross (Scheduled Ancient Monument 109) located in the graveyard of St Andrew’s Church, during its conservation. This showed that the cross is in its original location. The watching brief during the reduced excavation around the base of the cross revealed the remains of a seventh bottom step overlaying a chamfered plinth base. All the finds recovered were post-medieval in date.

2. **KEYNSHAM, HIGH STREET (ST 6539 6868).** Excavation directed by C. Bateman and D. Enright for Cotswold Archaeological Trust on behalf of Keynsham Methodist Church identified the remnants of a stone building and associated tenement boundary wall. The building was established in the late 12th to early 13th century, and continued in use into and throughout the post-medieval period. Its construction therefore seems to shortly post-date the foundation of Keynsham Abbey in the 1160s, which may support the theory that the abbey was responsible for the formalizing of the layout of the town. The building was aligned on the High Street whose course respects the edge of the abbey precinct.

**BEDFORDSHIRE.** Work by Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service unless otherwise stated.

3. **DUNSTABLE, PRIORY MIDDLE SCHOOL (TL 018 217).** The Manshead Archaeological Society carried out a series of excavations at Priory Middle School between 1992 and 1996 (Warren D., Manshead Journal 37 (1997), 1-10.)

Roman and medieval features were revealed outside the precinct boundary of the former Augustinian Priory (now Priory Church). The earliest feature was a Roman ditch, containing a later Roman female burial cut into the ditch fill. Another possible Roman ditch was recorded close by on a NE-SW alignment.

Overlying these ditches was a succession of medieval trackways, initially marked by cart ruts cut into the natural chalk, but subsequently metallated with split flints, rubble and tile fragments. The trackway, aligned NE-SW, appears to be heading towards an assumed gateway in the precinct wall. It may date from the 12th century (in unmetalled form) and appears to have gone out of use in the 16th century following the demolition of many of the Priory buildings. The trackway was bounded to the S. by a flattened chalk bank (which overlay earlier cart ruts, and may have served as a walkway) formed from the upcast of a 1.5 m wide and 1 m deep ‘V’ cut ditch.

Within the medieval ditch fill were residual finds of potsherds, animal bones, iron knives, an arrowhead, a rowel spur (c. 15th century) a 12th century relief tile and large quantities of peg tile, probably indicating post Dissolution dumping. The medieval ditch and bank were apparently contemporary with the metallated trackway and probably served as a physical boundary and drainage feature. A right of way dispute, between the Prior and the townfolk of Dunstable, regarding the enclosure of ‘Grunteslane’ is recorded in the Annals of Dunstable Priory for 1282.

4. **HARROLD, MEADWAY (SP 953 571).** Excavation by A. Walsh ahead of housing development identified the SE. extent of an unenclosed early to middle Saxon settlement. This had previously been investigated to the N. during gravel extraction in the 1950s (Eagles, B. N., and Evison, V. L., 1970, ‘Excavations at Harrold, Bedfordshire, 1951-53’, Beds. Archaeol. J., 5, 17-55). An area of approximately 0.5 ha in extent was machine stripped with plough truncated features sample excavated. In addition to the buildings recorded during the evaluation (Med. Archaeol. 42, (1998) 115) two further sunken structures and incomplete post built structures were identified. Weaving equipment including loomweights, pinbeaters and heckle fragments were recovered from the backfill deposits of the sunken structures. A separate area of pitting to the S. probably originated as quarrying
but became used for rubbish disposal. The pottery from these pits represents one of the best groups recovered from a Bedfordshire site.

The SW. corner of a more extensive ditched enclosure was also recorded. Fill deposits contained the only certain middle Saxon pottery recovered from the site and this may indicate that the earlier open settlement had been replaced by another settlement form.

The site was divided N.-S. by a field/enclosure boundary, dated by pottery to the 12th–13th century. A later post-medieval trackway follows this line, which is also fossilised in modern property boundaries fronting the village High Street.

5. MARSTON MORETAIN, CHURCH END LOWER SCHOOL (SP 9960 4178). An archaeological evaluation undertaken by S. Steadman and G. Edmondson uncovered boundary ditches and occupation evidence dating from the early-middle Saxon through to the post-medieval period.

During the subsequent excavation the N. bay and cross passage of a possible Saxo-Norman hall was discovered on a gravel 'island' within the underlying clay geology in the extreme S. of the site. It was orientated NNW. to SSE. with its long side parallel to the lane which leads to the church. The building, of post and interrupted beam construction, was at least 9 m long by 7 m wide, with indications of alterations to its internal layout. Few finds were recovered from this area which may suggest a non-domestic function at least for this end of the building.

A late medieval or early post-medieval saw pit was identified to the W. of the disused hall. It was sub-rectangular in plan, c. 3.5 m NW.–SE. by 1.45 m wide, and 1.19 m deep. The waterlogged conditions had preserved layers of sawdust and a crude floor, consisting of planks from the outer part of the tree trunk. Water inundation probably forced the abandonment of the pit, which was subsequently backfilled. It is possible that this pit is associated with repairs to the church or the moated manor to the W. Given the disparity in dating, it is unlikely to be associated with the construction, alteration or repair of the Saxo-Norman hall.

The area was subsequently divided into land parcels demarcated by ditched boundaries which probably also acted as drains. A crude metalled surface or trackway may have provided access from the W.

6. STEWARTBY, ‘MILLENNIUM’ COUNTRY PARK (TL 0045 4107). An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation were undertaken in connection with the proposed ‘Millennium’ Country Park at Stewartby by S. Steadman, G. Edmondson and R. Edwards.

Trial trenching uncovered evidence of Late Iron-age, 3rd-/4th-century Romano-British and Saxon activity, extending over an area of c. 2.5 ha adjacent to the Elstow Brook, to the S. of the village of Marston Moretaine. Elsewhere, sporadic traces of ridge and furrow cultivation were identified. A concentration of finds in the furrows, centred on one trench in the NE. of the evaluation area, may suggest medieval activity. Archaeological recording in advance of construction of an access road parallel to the Elstow Brook uncovered discrete concentrations of Saxon pitting containing occupation debris and artefacts, including a decorated bone comb, an iron heckle, a copper alloy buckle and a loomweight.

7. STRATTON, BIGGLESWADE (TL 203 439). Three further episodes of fieldwork were undertaken within the Stratton Residential Development Area under the direction of D. Shotliff: two phases of trial trenching to the N. of the known area of Saxon and medieval settlement and the open area excavation of a 10 m wide road close to the settlement's NE. limit.

The trial trenching confirmed the N. limit of the settlement remains, which are now known to cover a total area of around 21 ha. As elsewhere within the development area, the trenches also failed to produce any evidence for antecedent Roman or late prehistoric
activity. The excavation to the NE. confirmed the presence of a series of property boundaries known from aerial photographs. These produced evidence for occupation in the form of structural remains and pit groups containing large quantities of domestic refuse. These features represent a shift in settlement during the late medieval period onto previously unoccupied land.

BRISTOL. Work by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

8. At Bridge Parade Foyer Project (ST 59040 72890) archaeological mitigation work was commissioned on the site of a new building offering sheltered accommodation. Known as the Bristol Foyer, this building was to be located immediately adjacent to the SE. corner of Bristol Bridge. The site was bounded to the N. by the Floating Harbour, W. by Bridge Parade, E. by Courage’s Brewery and S. by Bath Street and the remnants of what was formerly Tucker Street. The purpose of the mitigation work was to record the surface archaeology so that the piled foundations of the Foyer Building could be designed to minimize damage to significant archaeological structures. There was no scope for the examination of archaeological features and deposits to determine the date and nature of the features revealed. The excavations by S. Cox. produced evidence of waterfront activity dating back to the 12th century, and subsequent phases of land reclamation and tenement construction through to the late 18th century. Rich organic deposits were revealed amongst the earliest layers, but no environmental sampling strategy was employed owing to the nature of the mitigation work. A single sample taken from the fill of a mid-13th-century slipway revealed evidence for the dumping of domestic refuse, and for the presence of a nearby textile industry also indicated by documentary records. Excavation revealed that by the mid-14th century the waterfront had been extended to the line of the present day harbour wall, if not beyond it, and that tenements had been constructed right up to it. These tenements underwent small-scale repairs and rebuilding, but had deteriorated by the time of the construction of the new Bridge in the 1760s.

9. At Castle Park Arena (ST 5935 7315) an archaeological evaluation prior to planning permission for a tethered hot air balloon was carried out by P. Insole. The evaluation at the E. end of Castle Park involved the excavation of test pits in the tethering positions around the ‘arena’ and in the centre of the area where the proposed winch house was to be located. This revealed considerable disturbance in the area of the arena caused by drainage, demolition of the former buildings and landscaping for the park. However, in a test pit located towards the NW. boundary bank of the arena a substantial wall was uncovered measuring 0.7 m wide and aligned approximately N.–S. This wall was revealed at a depth of 0.5–0.8 m below the surface and was constructed of pennant sandstone blocks and reddish brown mortar, although there was evidence of rebuilds in grey mortar and bricks. No dating evidence was recovered for this wall but it was speculated that the structure could date to the late medieval period, based on the construction materials. The presence of this wall suggests that late medieval and early post-medieval structures may still survive beneath Castle Park.

10. At Canons Marsh (ST 5838 7246) a watching brief was carried out by T. Longman during groundworks on three construction sites. The three sites were at ‘New World Square’ underground carpark, ‘Science World’, a former GWR transit shed, and ‘Wildscreen World’, a former leadworks.

The archaeological monitoring conducted during groundworks of ‘Science World’ recorded the lower courses of a stone boundary wall on the N. side of the lane bonded with a mortar typical of the 13th or 14th centuries, indicating it could be part of the medieval
structure BaRAS found during excavation work in 1996. This is probably the medieval riverfront wall (see below, Canon’s Road).

11. At Canon’s Road, Canon’s Marsh (ST 59500 7250) a watching brief was carried out by S. Cox during groundworks for the redirection of services underlying Canon’s Road, prior to the regeneration of Harbourside. This revealed the return of a 13th- or 14th-century river front wall, located during previous BaRAS excavations beneath U-Shed, and confirm that Anchor Lane had been relocated to the N. of its original line.

12. At the Church of St John the Baptist, Nelson Street (ST 58758 73171) an archaeological watching brief was conducted on the Crypt (or Lower Church) by J. Pilkington the Grade I Listed Church, one of four such Churches in Bristol, is built on the line of the early inner town wall and over a gate to the town. The watching brief was carried out during conservation works which involved the removal of plaster from all the walls, the removal of four memorial wall tablets, dismantling three Chest tombs, and lifting the perimeter floor slabs.

It was revealed during the removal of the plaster that very little of the original medieval wall plaster survived. Small areas of medieval plaster, painted with red pigment, were exposed; the rest of the plaster appeared to be 19th- and 20th-century in date.

The ground reduction below the perimeter floor slabs revealed, in the W. end of the Crypt, 13 medieval floor tiles (in situ) 0.1 m below the present ground level. Four of them were lead glazed and incised with decorative patterns. One of the ledger stones was lifted in the W. end of the Crypt exposing a deep burial vault which had been re-lined with modern imperial-sized red bricks. Disarticulated human remains were visible in the bottom of the vault together with fragments of coffin furniture.

13. At the Former Electricity Substation, Temple Quay (ST 59585 72640) an evaluation was carried out by S. Cox on the line of the Portwall, identified in 1997 to the N. of the Watergate. This revealed a further unbroken 10 m stretch of the 13th-century wall beneath the concrete slab of the former electricity substation. The wall survived to a standing height of nearly 3 m including the footings, and contained three casemates — vaulted chambers built into the thickness of the wall with embrasures for archers. Further embrasures had been revealed during the watching brief on the adjacent Bristol & West plot. These were located at regular 2 m intervals, possibly alternating with a higher tier of embrasures, and provided the Portwall with a formidable defensive capability. The width and height of the embrasures suggested they were designed either for crossbow or short bow usage. The design of the Portwall was therefore sophisticated for its time, coming some 40 years before the English castles in Wales.

The distribution of grants of murage in the early–mid-13th-century show a strong emphasis on the fortification of towns in Wales and the Welsh borders between 1220–50. In light of the clearly defensive role of the Portwall the threat of Welsh (and perhaps French) invasion seem the most likely motive for its construction. Although trade was attracted to these suburbs as a result of the new sense of security, defence was the prime consideration in the construction of the Portwall. The advanced nature of its fortifications stood the Portwall in good stead for the English Civil War 400 years later, when it survived both Royalist and Parliamentarian siege.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

14. CHETWODE, ST MARY AND ST NICHOLAS CHURCH (SP 6405 2983). J. Dalton, of the Oxford Archaeological Unit, carried out a watching brief for the Parish Council during the removal of a suspended wooden floor in the N. chapel of the 13th-century church, prior to its replacement. Tudor panelling was temporarily removed in order to facilitate the lifting of the floor. This revealed a double-niched piscina in the S. wall of the chapel,
which had been carved from a single block of limestone and measured c. 1 m in height and 1.5 m in width. It consisted of two niches under an arch, which featured an incised foliate design at its apex. Two blocked doorways were revealed in the E. wall, diagonally opposite the piscina, neither of which was visible from outside the church. It is not known whether these features represent an earlier arrangement of the N. chapel of the church or part of the priory.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

15. OLD FLETTON, HIGH STREET (TL 196 970). Excavations, supervised by P. Cope-Faulkner of Archaeological Project Services (Heritage Lincolnshire) were undertaken on behalf of BM Design Consultancy and Axiom Housing Association Ltd, in the centre of Old Fletton. Previous evaluation of the site, which lies close to the mid-12th-century parish church, had revealed 11th- to 13th-century remains close to the road frontage, with post-medieval structures to the rear. Medieval occupation debris recovered during the excavation was not particularly abundant, suggesting that the investigation area was not an habitation site at that period. Medieval gullies and ditches, probably functioning as boundaries and for drainage, were revealed at the site, together with several pits that may have been for clay extraction or possible stock watering holes. During the 14th–16th centuries the site was apparently abandoned, perhaps serving as a paddock or garden, and was not re-occupied until the 17th century when a timber building was erected in the area.

CHESHIRE

CHESTER. Work by Chester Archaeology.

16. At 3 Bishop's House Abbey Street (SJ 4055 6656) a watching brief funded by the Church Commissioners, during the construction of an extension on the E. side of the Bishop's House was carried out by S. Ward. The House incorporates the remains of the medieval chapel of St Thomas. Parts of the wall of the demolished chancel were located and a medieval boundary wall. A significant collection of medieval pottery was also recovered from this limited area which lies just to the N. of the site of the monastic kitchens.

17. At Chester Cathedral (SJ 4057 6645) excavations commissioned and funded by the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral were directed by S. Ward. The project arose in response to a scheme to replace the 18th-century nave floor and install an underfloor heating system in the nave and part of the S. transept. Parts of the S. and E. cloister walks were also examined. Following survey and evaluation, an excavation restricted to 0.3m depth was carried out over the whole area of the nave during 1997. A complex structural sequence was revealed, including possible remains of a Saxon church, sleeper walls for the Norman abbey and the foundations for the present late medieval church. Small areas of ancient floors, numerous burials and the foundation of the rood screen were found. A large number of displaced medieval decorated floor tiles was also recovered indicating the former presence of a tiled floor. Following the refoundation as a Cathedral in 1541, the nave seems to have been little used except for burials until the 18th century. Various screen walls date from this period.

18. At Chester Cathedral Cloisters (SJ 4060 6648) a fabric survey of the E. range of the cloister commissioned by the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral was carried out by S. Ward. The structure dates to the 13th century and on the ground floor comprises the chapter house vestibule, slype, so-called parlour and the day stairs. The upper floor once housed the monk's dormitory but this became ruinous and was demolished in the 19th century. Early plans show that the range had an unusual wing extending eastwards.
Evidence was found in the survey for the former Norman E. range, the main 13th-century phase, a major early 16th-century remodelling and the 19th-century demolition and construction of the present flat roof. A collection of architectural fragments was rediscovered.

19. At the Site of the Royal Infirmary (SJ 4020 6655) an excavation funded by Bryant Homes was carried out in advance of redevelopment by M. Emery. The site lies just within the NW. corner of the City Walls. It is known as the site of a Roman cemetery but in the medieval period it was known as the Crofts, an area of fields and market gardens. The tithe barn of the Abbey of St Werburgh’s lay somewhere in this area. The most substantial medieval feature discovered was a length of a well-built road with a medial drain running N. to S. parallel to Linenhall Street. Fragmentary remains of medieval walls and surfaces, probably parts of timber framed buildings, were also found with a considerable quantity of medieval pottery and building materials. This suggests that at least the E. periphery of the site was more intensively used than might have been suggested by the records.

20. WARRINGTON, FRIARS GATE (SJ 6063 8797). D. Wood of the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at Friars Gate/Barbauld Street on behalf of Tullin, Ferraby and Taylor. The development area lay within the medieval precinct and over the site of the Friary Church. The three evaluation trenches identified two E.–W. aligned sandstone walls, identified as the N. transept wall and N. wall of the nave, a sandstone slab floor and the remains of a disturbed grave cut. There was considerable modern disturbance due to post-medieval development and previous excavation in 1978 by the North Cheshire Archaeological Group who located numerous burials in and around the nave.

CORNWALL

21. TRURO, 4–6 PYDAR STREET (SW 8249 4491). Excavation of pile foundation pits by P. M. Stead of Exeter Archaeology was carried out for Guardian Properties Ltd. Two medieval pits were excavated. The lowest fill of Pit A contained 29 base sherds from a 10th- or 11th-century grass-marked gabbroic ware vessel; from layers higher in the pit came a 13th-century Dorset sandy ware jug sherd, a rim from a bar lug vessel, a late 12th- or early 13th-century London-type ware sherd and two Saintonge green-glazed ware sherds. Pit B, dating from the later 14th or 15th century, contained Saintonge green-glazed ware, Cornish micaceous coarseware and Exeter fabric 43 jug sherd.

DEVON. Work by Exeter Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

22. DARTINGTON HALL (SX 7986 628). During training excavations at Dartington Hall, Devon in July 1998 three further trenches were excavated under the direction of C. K. Currie for CKC Archaeology (Gardens Archaeology Project).

Excavations in the South Courtyard confirmed that the structure known as the ‘tower’ was a later feature added to the SW. corner of the courtyard. The original S. and W. outer walls of that courtyard were revealed to their full thickness for the first time since Platt excavated them in 1962. As Platt had only excavated the tops of the walls, it was instructive to reveal that the walls stood to over 1.6 m high, and were of considerable thickness. In particular the S. wall was 1.7 m thick, with a very pronounced banter on the S. side, and a double-stepped foundation. The W. wall was slightly thinner at 1.3 m, but appeared to be bonded into the S. wall.

Dating for the Gallery remains a matter of controversy. A measured survey of the N. face of this structure revealed no evidence to suggest the apparently late 15th-/early 16th-century windows had been punched through an earlier wall. Work will be continuing in 1999 making a survey of the S. face where the evidence is presently less conclusive.
DARTMOUTH

23. At St Saviour’s Church (SX 8775 5132) monitoring of a new drainage trench by M. A. Watts was carried out for the parochial church council. The trench extended 20 m W. from the W. tower to meet a sewer in Church Square. Burials were observed in the square at a distance of 14 m from the tower; beyond this point the ground had been disturbed by 19th-century foundations and the sewer. A wall painting of probable medieval date was uncovered in the SE. corner of the tower.

24. At Dartmouth Castle (SX 8862 5028) observation of a sewer trench in Castle Road and in the castle car park was undertaken by M. J. Dyer for South Hams District Council. The W. curtain wall and ditch of the 14th-century Stoke Fleming Castle were recorded on the S. side of the road. The wall foundation is 2.25 m wide, set within a construction trench almost 4 m in width; the ditch is c. 10 m wide, separated from the wall by a c. 4.5 m wide berm.

EXETER

25. At Bradninch Place (SX 9204 9286) excavation and recording during building works was undertaken by A. J. Sage for the Exeter and Devon Arts Centre. A 2.7 m high section was cut through the rampart of the outer bailey of the Norman castle built in 1068. A small area was excavated within the outer bailey at a distance of about 60 m from the NE. frontage of Gandy Street. A boundary ditch running roughly at right angles to the street had been recut twice and probably dates from before 1068. A few stakeholes and pits belonged to the later medieval period.

26. At The Cloisters (SX 9206 9253) a survey of the standing fabric was undertaken by R. W. Parker and evaluation trenching within the demolished E., N. and W. cloister ranges was carried out by P. M. Stead for Exeter Cathedral Dean and Chapter.

A trench at the NE. corner of the cloister garth uncovered the pad foundation for the early 14th-century sixth flying buttress; this was abutted by the W. wall footing of the E. cloister walk, erected 1310–28, which incorporates two westward-projecting buttresses within the excavated area. A cloister walk may have been first constructed in this area in the late 12th century, connecting the Brewer door to other buildings in the cloister garth; alternatively a walk may not have been provided until the 1220s, linking with the then newly erected chapter house. No trace of a pre-14th-century walk survives in the area investigated.

Excavation of the bay between the third and fourth flying buttresses on the S. side of the cathedral revealed the layout of one of the rooms in the medieval library which was housed in the N. cloister range. This was erected by Thomas of Witney at the same time as the nave, c. 1328–42, but only fully furnished, after a long delay, in the early 1400s. Two burials cut through the mortar floor in the room. The foundation for the arcade of an earlier, previously unknown, N. walk is likely to date from the late 12th century, prior to the rebuilding of the Norman cathedral. A mortared footing, 0.8 m wide, its centre 4.2 m from the nave wall, was cut through by the 14th-century flying buttresses and by a substantial pier foundation marking the mid-point of the S. wall of the 14th-century library in this bay. The vaulting in each bay spanned from eight points and is likely to have been domed at the centre, featuring lierne ribs.

A series of trenches on the site of the demolished W. medieval cloister walk exposed foundations beneath the floors of the 17th-century half-cells. These footings belong to two main periods of construction. Dating from 1328–42 are (i) the substantial foundation of the westernmost nave buttress (marking the SW. corner of the original W. front, now largely obscured by the later image screen) and (ii) the massive pad foundation of the first flying buttress. Abutting these footings are the foundations for the walls of the W. cloister walk erected under the supervision of the master mason Robert Lesyngham, starting in the
late 1370s. The excavated length of the footing for the E. wall of this walk incorporates three eastward-projecting buttresses. A number of burials were observed in the floor of the walk.

27. At 5 The Close (SX 9213 9264) building survey was undertaken by R. W. Parker for Exeter Cathedral Dean and Chapter. This building formed part of the Annuellar’s College which provided communal accommodation for about 18 cathedral chantry priests between its foundation c. 1529 and dissolution in 1548. The college originally occupied the sites of Nos. 1–5 The Close, but only No. 5 preserves medieval fabric, including the hall (in the NE. range) and three residential units, each comprising a ground-floor and a first-floor room, in the SE. range. An 18th-century lease plan depicts a cellular range on the NW. side of the hall containing five accommodation units; the kitchen and a two-unit residential block lay to the rear of the hall. The carriage arch in the early 18th-century front range probably occupies the site of the entrance to the college, as its NW. side wall preserves a blocked first-floor medieval window opening.

28. At Market Street (SX 9190 9239) an evaluation trench excavated by P. M. Stead for Summerfield Developments Ltd revealed three large pits dating from the 12th and 13th centuries.

29. At 21 The Mint (SX 9175 9286) evaluation trenches excavated by S. J. Reed for the Exeter Historic Buildings Trust located robber trenches for two phases of wall foundations belonging to the E., N. and W. claustral walks of St. Nicholas Priory. Two fragments of Purbeck marble shafts with spiral mouldings suggest a date in the mid- to late 12th century for the earlier cloister, which was carried on footings c. 0.5 m in width. The later phase, with footings up to 1 m wide, was probably erected in the 15th century when the N. range was rebuilt (this range contained the refectory, now No. 21 The Mint). A N.-S. robber trench sectioned on the W. side of the cloister is thought to represent the E. wall of a 15th-century lavabo forming an adjunct to the W. walk next to the NW. corner of the cloister (where the refectory entrance was situated). The circular 12th-century lavabo whose existence is attested by wedge-shaped capitals found early this century probably stood in the centre of the cloister garth. On the E. side of the cloister the W. wall foundation of the E. range was located, together with the footings of a slype on the N. side of the chapter house.

In the Princesshay redevelopment area (SX 922 927) evaluation trenches were excavated at 25 locations for Land Securities Properties Ltd, supervised by J. B. Bedford and P. M. Stead.

30. At Chapel Street, in trench 2 (SX 9228 9261) the SE. side of a hollow way running SW.-NE. was uncovered; this penetrates 0.45 m into the subsoil and contains three phases of gravel metalling, 0.4 m in combined thickness, the latest of which is scaled by dark soil containing 11th-/early 12th-century pottery. The position of this street suggests that it may represent an element in the late Saxon street system which went out of use in the 11th or 12th century. To the NE. it presumably joined the medieval predecessor to Chapel Street, while to the SW. it possibly crossed St Martin’s Lane as a continuation of Bear Street, providing a counterpart to Paul Street which followed a corresponding line on the NW. side of the High Street. The late 13th-century E. end of the cathedral extends over the putative line of the late Saxon street. In trench 3 (SX 9228 9261) a small stone-lined culvert (void, 0.18 m high and 0.16 m wide internally, with an earth bottom) runs NE.-SW. along the tail of the Roman bank at the rear of the town wall. This feature is thought to have contained the lead pipe for an aqueduct, licensed to Bishop Bronscombe in 1259, which branched from the Blackfriars’ supply to run along the inside of the town wall as far as the bishop’s palace.
31. At Bedford Street, in trench 5 (SX 9227 9265) pre-1300 medieval deposits 0.85 m thick at the rear of the bank behind the town wall are cut by a 14th- or 15th-century stone-lined drain c. 0.2 m wide and 0.6 m deep which lay almost 2 m below the contemporary ground level at the time of its construction. The drain lies within the Blackfriars precinct and probably emptied into a documented drain which ran down Chapel Street’s medieval predecessor to pass through the town wall. In trench 9 (SX 9224 9263) a medieval pit was excavated in a garden area a little to the S. of the medieval town house of the Courtenay earls of Devon, which lay within the Blackfriars precinct to the S. of the claustral ranges. In trench 13 (SX 9224 9266) crushed Beer-stone floor make-up levels within the Courtenay town house (later part of the post-Dissolution Bedford House) sealed earlier medieval garden soils.

32. At Princesshay, in trench 17 (SX 9221 9271) five burials within the Blackfriars lay cemetery were aligned NE.-SW. In trench 24 (SX 9223 9274) a garden area was sampled on the NE. side of the Blackfriars precinct. In trench 25 the SE. edge of the construction trench for a late 15th- or early 16th-century section of the cathedral aqueduct passage was observed within the precinct of St John’s Hospital.

33. At Post Office Street, in trench 21 (SX 9228 9267) a linear feature cutting into the tail of the bank at the rear of the town wall is possibly the construction trench for the 1259 bishop’s aqueduct (cf. Chapel Street, trench 3).

34. At Bluecoat Lane, in trench 19 (SX 9226 9272) a substantial volcanic stone foundation aligned SE.-NW. represents the E. wall of the N. aisle of the Blackfriars church. In trench 20 (SX 9228 9272) a large robber trench running SW.-NE. marks the line of the S. chancel wall of the Blackfriars church.

35. At Shooting Marsh Stile (SX 9172 9194) evaluation trenching was carried out by S. J. Reed and J. B. Bedford on a site immediately to the E. of a 13th-/14th-century road and fulling mill excavated in 1984 on the W. bank of the Exe, about 200 m below the medieval Exe Bridge. The edge of the late medieval river channel was located c. 11 m back from the modern waterfront.

36. At Smythen Street (SX 9186 9241) excavation and recording were carried out by P. M. Stead, J. B. Bedford and A. J. Sage for Midas Homes Ltd. Medieval occupation was attested by pits ranging in date from the 11th to the 13th century.

37. HEMYOCK CASTLE (ST 135 133). Excavation and fabric recording during consolidation works were carried out by S. R. Blaylock and T. H. Gent for Captain W. W. Sheppard. The interior of the NE. round tower was excavated to the level of a chertstone cobbled floor, probably the primary medieval surface, which has a large post-hole of uncertain function at its centre.

38. IPPLEPEN, SILVER STREET (SX 8342 6650). Evaluation and a watching brief by S. J. Reed took place in advance of the construction of a new medical centre on a site immediately to the S. of St. Andrews Church, a mainly later medieval building which is orientated approximately SW.-NE. and incorporates a doorway with a Norman tympanum in the N. aisle. A small alien monastic cell existed at Ipplepen by 1235, when reference is made to a prior. The person instituted as prior in 1315 seems to be the individual described as the rector of Ipplepen in 1339–40, when the church was appropriated to the collegiate church of Ottery St. Mary.
The c. 0.2 ha rectangular site lies between the churchyard on the NW. and Silver Street on the SE. Two medieval buildings were partially uncovered which lay 8 m apart at right angles to the street. That on the NE. side of the site, situated 18 m from the S. aisle of the church, was apparently 38 m long, although since its middle section was not seen it could have comprised two smaller buildings lying end to end. The second building, 15 m long and 4.25 m wide, was situated 23 m SE. of the church. Three inhumations, including one adult female, lay at right angles to the SW. side of the second building, the nearest 4 m distant. Demolition deposits contained medieval inlaid floor tiles including one example depicting a horse and rider.

39. KINGSWEAR, GOMEROCK CASTLE (SX 8910 5028). Survey and fabric recording were carried out by M. A. Watts for English Heritage and Devon County Council following clearance of vegetation by Mr. P. J. Folca. The castle stands on a steep hillside at about 30 m O.D., overlooking the E. shore of the Dart estuary opposite Dartmouth Castle. The building was a tower house, of at least three storeys height, built probably in the early 15th century and abandoned in the 17th. A licence ‘to crenellate a lodging of his by the entrance to the port of the town for defence against the king’s enemies’ was granted by Henry IV to John Corp, a prominent local merchant who later represented Dartmouth in Parliament (Cal. Pat. Rolls). The monument measures c. 21 m by 13.3 m and its c. 2.3 m thick walls survive to a maximum height of c. 7.5 m above ground-floor level. The NE. end of the building is stepped into the slope and pointed in plan. A door in the SW. wall (facing the estuary) is the only ground-floor opening. At first-floor level, in the SE. wall, there is an ‘inverted keyhole’ gun-port 1.2 m in height with a round shot-hole 0.25 m in diameter. Newel stairs are accommodated within the wall thickness. There is evidence for considerable rebuilding in the 16th or 17th century, possibly after a period of abandonment. Two ground-floor fireplaces, internal partitions and a flight of stone stairs may all belong to this later period.

A number of features were surveyed on the steep rocky shoreline below the castle. In the intertidal zone these include landing steps and a rounded boss of rock (at 1.75 m O.D.), carved out of the cliff face and incircled by a groove for a cable; this represents the E. terminal of the Dartmouth boom chain, first documented in 1462, whose W. end, from the 1490s, was accommodated within Dartmouth Castle. The structure identified by B. H. St J. O’Neil (Archaeologia 85 (1935)) as a shed to house the chain proves to have been a 16th- or 17th-century pilchard cellar; a rock-cut pit in its floor, thought by O’Neil to have served as an anchor point for the chain, was probably a sump for train oil.

40. TAVISTOCK, BEDFORD SQUARE (SX 4815 7441). Monitoring and recording of a sewer trench crossing the site of the Benedictine abbey church was carried out by P. M. Stead for South West Water Services Ltd. Four substantial parallel masonry foundations on a NE.-SW. alignment were exposed which represent the choir (c. 7.5 m wide on foundation centres) flanked by N. and S. aisles, giving a total overall external width of c. 20 m. A transverse foundation probably marks the E. end of the N. aisle at the junction of the choir with the Lady Chapel, in a position c. 21 m SW. of the W. corner of the Court Gate. Two stone-lined tombs with shaped head recesses and slate cappings had been inserted into the margins of the wall foundations on the N. and S. sides of the N. aisle. Each burial was furnished with a chalice and paten. That on the N. retained possible traces of a wooden staff or crozier as well as textile fragments containing gold braid on the top of the skull (identifying the individual as a mitred abbot?). The S. burial had an illegible folded silver coin beneath the jaw and traces of gold braid in the area of the neck and shoulders and down the arms.

41. THURLESTONE, HOMEFIELD FARM (SX 6733 4289). Observation of house foundation trenches was carried out by M. J. Dyer for N. J. Stodgell Ltd. Two medieval pits contained 11th-/12th-century coarsewares.
42. At North Street (SX 8010 6052) recording by M. J. Dyer was carried out on the site of the former Evans and Cutler Garage for Northern and Southern Estates Ltd. The rampart and ditch on the N. side of the late Saxon burh were sectioned in three places by contractor’s trenches, the N. frontage of the garage having encroached over the ditch by 4.5 m. The ditch was c. 6.25 m wide and 4 m deep with a roughly V-shaped profile; a few sherds of 11th/12th-century coarseware came from the lowest fill, whilst the upper levels produced later medieval (post-1250) Totnes-type wares. The truncated rampart, which survived up to 1.25 m high, sealed an earlier cultivation soil 0.3 m thick. The front of the rampart was not seen; the tail was recorded at a distance of c. 11 m to the S. of the inner lip of the ditch.

43. At 46 High Street (SX 8008 6040) recording of house foundation trenches was carried out by M. J. Dyer and P. T. Manning for Mr. and Mrs. A. Marino. The earliest pottery recovered from medieval pits dates from the 11th/12th century.

44. Bridport, 42 South Street (SY 4656 9276). Evaluation trenching and observation of contractor’s trenches in the rear of the tenement were undertaken by M. J. Dyer of Exeter Archaeology for Placidi Design and Build Ltd. Three medieval pits were sampled, the earliest 13th- or 14th-century in date.

45. Cerne Abbas, Alton Lane (SY 6578 0126). Evaluation trenching in a pasture field 180 m E. of the parish church was carried out by J. P. Freeman of Exeter Archaeology for Hastoe Housing Association Ltd. The field contains a series of broad, low earthen banks spaced about 20 m apart which represent the remains of ploughed down ridge and furrow. One of the ridges contained pottery of 13th-/14th-century date.

46. Dorchester, Cokers Frome Farm (SY 6981 9117). Evaluation trenching was undertaken by S. J. Reed of Exeter Archaeology for L. J. and I. J. Mayo on the site of a proposed fishing lake. The site lies immediately to the SE. of the farm, which is first documented in the late 16th century; it contains a number of earthwork features including a prominent E.-W. linear depression which proved to represent a trackway with wheel ruts flanked on the S. by a ditch and on the N. by a bank and ditch. The track had expanded over the lines of both (silted) ditches, reaching a width of 6.5 m. Pottery dating from the 11th century to c. 1300 was found in all trenches, with some groups datable specifically to the late 12th/early 13th century. A settlement must have been located quite close by at this period but there were apparently no buildings within the area evaluated.

Essex

47. Boreham, Boreham Airfield (TL 7445 1175). R. Clarke and E. Heppell of Essex County Council (Field Archaeol. Unit) investigated the area to the immediate S. of the medieval windmill site in Area 2c (Essex Archael. Hist. 28, 216) to identify any associated settlement evidence. A small gully containing medieval pottery of a similar date (10th–13th century) to that from the main excavation was recorded.

To the S. and E. of this some surface finds, often comprising fairly large pottery fragments, were retrieved including early Saxon sherds, which may indicate additional features of this date in the vicinity.

Two parallel ditches running diagonally (SE. to NW.) up the site are probably the remains of the W. boundary of Dukes Wood. This covered the site in the post-medieval period until it was destroyed in advance of the airfield. No reliable dating evidence was retrieved, although medieval (10th- to 13th-century) pottery was recovered from the surface of the easternmost ditch.
48. Chrishall, Chiswick Hall (TL 4501 3755). Under the direction of T. Vaughan of Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust three trenches were excavated within the moated site of Chiswick Hall. A medieval wall footing of mortared flint and chalk was revealed in Trench 1. It lay within a wide shallow foundation trench which cut the natural boulder clay. In Trench 2 a very small quantity of struck flint and animal bone was recovered from the subsoil in association with modern brick and tile debris.

The natural clay was located at a very shallow depth over the site. It was generally level, but sloped downwards to the SE. within Trenches 2 and 3, possibly indicating an earlier line of the moat.

49. Great Wakering, land adjacent to St Nicholas Church (TQ 9595 8755). An evaluation by R. Wardill of Essex County Council (Field Archaeol Unit) identified evidence of Saxon and probable Saxon activity. This included at least one substantial ditch, and supports the hypothesis that the area may have been a focus of Saxon occupation. The archive is held by the Southend Museum.

50. Heybridge, Heybridge Hall (TL 8595 0770). Excavation was carried out by M. Holmes of Northamptonshire Archaeology in advance of a residential development at the E. and N. of Heybridge Hall. Two separate areas were examined.

Area 2 was a trench measuring 20 m by 5 m located immediately to the E. of the hall. The excavation revealed the remains of a series of foundation slots and associated post holes denoting the outline of former timber structures related to an earlier phase of Heybridge Hall. A total of nine pits was also recorded. The features date to the 12th-13th century, but residual material, comprising early-middle to late Saxon pottery suggest earlier activity on the site.

51. Radwinter, Sw. of Radwinter Church (TL 605 372). A. Oswald of R.C.H.M.E. conducted an archaeological survey of a series of fishponds near Radwinter, presumed to be medieval in date. The survey suggests that there may have been four or five ponds, rather than three as previously thought. There were several episodes of remodelling, with the two extant ponds being actively maintained into the post-medieval period and up to the present day. Evidence was also recorded for various leats and spillways associated with the ponds.

52. Southend-on-Sea, 255 Victoria Avenue, Prittlewell (TQ 877 868). Survey by A. Menuge of R.C.H.M.E. followed fire damage to this property. It comprises a mid-15th-century 3-bay timber framed structure, which probably was originally the cross wing to a once larger house fronting the former market place. It has a crown-post roof.

53. Waltham Abbey, Cornmill Stream Improvement Scheme (TL 3807 0070). A watching brief by I. Blair of MoLAS monitored the W. riverside wall and the W. wall of the mill island, which due to their poor condition were to be substantially demolished and rebuilt. The removal of the W. wall provided a 15 m long section, composed almost entirely of alluvial deposits, within the postulated Lower Mill Stream, which ran parallel to the Cornmill Stream during the early medieval period. This channel is considered to be the original stream to the mill at Waltham. The Cornmill was added at a later date to provide a supply of water for the monastery, and to power at least one additional wheel at the site of the Abbey mills.

Beneath the alluvium, to the S., a short length of a robbed timber structure, composed of an E.-W. oak baseplate set between two driven oak posts, is likely to be associated with the front of an early medieval mill set into the lower stream. Work on the W. wall of the central mill island revealed the NE. corner of an earlier medieval masonry structure, of 13th century date, which was partially exposed in plan, extending beneath the main body
of the existing island. These walls would clearly have formed the up-stream, forward section of one of the early Waltham mills, or the surround to its island.

Later deposits indicate an apparent 16th-century phase of rebuilding, with the early structure being partially robbed, and a destruction layer composed of roof pegtiles accumulating. It is likely that these works are contemporary with the lower brick builds of the mill island and the adjoining riverside wall.

54. WALTHAM ABBEY, LONGPOOL (TL 380 008). Excavation led by P. Huggins of Waltham Abbey Historical Society continued with further new trenches, with the aim of revealing more detail about the dock found last year. The dock appears to consist of a rectangular area, measuring 43 ft. 6 in. by 27 ft. 9 in. It was bounded on the E. and W. side by beams which had mortises for a fence. Another side was bounded by a ground beam with an iron bar set on its upper surface. This iron bar was presumably to protect the timber from damage by laden boats entering the dock.

The entrance to the dock was originally the full W. width. In a second phase the entrance was narrowed off, certainly to the S. This was done by building a wall of coursed Kentish ragstone with new timber ground beams and planking at the SW. corner. This created a slightly funnelled entrance, and a berth on the S. side of the dock on the Romeland (or Roomland) side, where the stone for the Augustinian church building was thought to have been worked. Two trenches to the E. revealed another beam angling off and forming what may have been a three-sided turning bay for the boats.

The imperial measurements quoted above for the rectangular part of the dock, represent measurement in the medieval rod. Although the date of the dock is not known, it was almost certainly built when statute measures were in force. There would also have been customary measures for timber sizes. The ground beams measure nearly 13\frac{1}{2} in. square, which represents the *manupes* or foot which was measured by hand (two hands with the thumb outstretched).

The excavation was carried out together with the West Essex Archaeological Group, and members of the Enfield Archaeological Society provided additional help.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

55. GLOUCESTER, ELMBRIDGE ROAD (SO 8530 9860). S. Cook of the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation of 12 trenches on behalf of Robert Hitchins Group. A number of ditches and gullies were identified, distributed thinly over most of the site of c. 3.3 ha. Although these features are largely undated, a very small assemblage of finds was recovered suggesting that some of the linears may be Romano-British field boundaries. Traces of ridge and furrow were visible in most of the trenches indicating that the site has a long history of arable cultivation. Some of the boundaries probably relate to the division of the site into small fields and closes in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Although most of the features were shallow gullies, and some may be no more than plough furrows, a large boundary ditch was identified with a width of 3.5 m. The ditch produced only three fragments of undiagnostic brick and tile and therefore it remains undated.

56. LECHELDE, LITTLE LONDON (SU 2110 9950). S. Foreman of the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation on land at Little London on behalf of Beechcroft Developments Limited. In addition to part of a late prehistoric field system, the evaluation identified an area of medieval activity in the W. area of the site, consisting of intercutting pits and ditches. Although the pottery is only broadly dateable to the medieval period, the absence of diagnostic late medieval material suggests that a pre-12th-century date is most likely. A stone-lined drain was located in Trench 4 and this probably dates to the 14th or 15th century. The medieval features probably represent activity associated with the
medieval predecessor of Allcourt Farm. The central, E. and SE. parts of the site appear to have been extensively disturbed by quarrying activity from the medieval period onwards.

57. STONEHOUSE, MAIDENHILL, (SO 8081 0625). Following evaluation by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Section in 1995, excavation directed by D. Kenyon and M. Leah of Cotswold Archaeological Trust on behalf of Beazer Homes revealed traces of 12th- to 13th-century activity, including the traces of a probable timber post and trench-built structure. Two parallel linear features were uncovered, c. 6 m apart and c. 19 m long. Irregularities in the base of the cuts and darker staining within the fills suggest that upright posts were set at intervals along the two features. The dimensions and form of the structure offer the possibility that it represents the remains of a timber building, perhaps a longhouse. No features corresponding to cross-walls or internal features were identified, but this may be the result of deep truncation of the site by later ploughing. A possible enclosure ditch was also excavated, as well as a series of large postholes or pits in a second excavation area 100 m to the east.

An assemblage of simple, unglazed domestic pottery was recovered, dating almost exclusively to the 12th and 13th centuries, suggesting a short period of occupation. The site lies close to the modern civil parish boundary, which follows the course of the nearby brook, and almost certainly preserves the line of the ecclesiastical parish boundary. It is possible that the site was in origin an assart whose location subsequently shifted to the nearby Horselmarling Farm.

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

BARKING AND DAGENHAM

58. At Church Lane/Church Street, Dagenham (TQ 4997 8480) an evaluation by D. Bowsher for Boleyn and Forest Housing Society Ltd. revealed a number of medieval pits on the Church Street frontage, dating to the 13th to 15th centuries and nearby a series of contemporary gravel surfaces and dumps. Behind the Church Street medieval development were two ?medieval quarry pits.

CITY OF LONDON

59. At 43 Bartholomew Close (TQ 3198 8170) an evaluation by N. Roycroft for Train and Kemp Consulting Engineers revealed remains of The Chapter House and spye of the Priory of St Bartholomew the Great which was founded in about 1123 A.D. The remains were found in the SW. half of the site, post-dating an earlier medieval rubbish pit. The Chapter House remains consisted of the lower courses of chalk ‘clunch’ foundations. Within the Chapter House the partial remains of at least three human inhumations were recorded, parts of which are still in situ beneath the present slab. More burials are expected to survive on the site. To the N. of the Chapter House is an early cemetery, of which the remains of three probably 12th century burials were recorded. In the NW. part of the site the cemetery appears to have been partly cleared during the later 12th century. The remains of a right angle foundation was recorded in the area of the early cemetery. This foundation may represent the remains of the pre-1520 Prior’s Lodging. To the SE. of this building was a limited open area where many pits and a soakaway were located (all dated to the 12th century).

60. At Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, 68-75 Aldermanbury, 27-34 Wood Street & 1-6 Love Lane (TQ 3237 8140) an excavation and watching brief by E. Howe for Legal & General Property Ltd. showed that all archaeological deposits had been removed by the very deep basements and foundation slab. A 5 m wide trench was fully excavated along the N. limit of the site along Love Lane, outside the footprint of Barrington House.
Intercutting pits dating mainly to the 11th-12th century were excavated near to the Love Lane/Wood Street corner of the site. Very truncated probable occupation deposits may represent an early medieval sunken building.

61. At 40–43 Bow Street & 67–71 Watling Street (TQ 32400 81076) an evaluation by D. Bowsher for The Southern Properties Group recorded a series of medieval pits truncating Roman deposits. Two chalk and ragstone footings were recorded although no associated floor or ground surfaces survived.

62. At Britannia House, Old Bailey (TQ 3173 8138) an excavation by A. Steele for Hammersons showed that early medieval waste pits truncated Roman pits on the N. side of the site. Two medieval cesspits indicated that development on the W. side of Old Bailey had begun in the 14th-15th century.

63. At Broadgate, Norton Folgate, (TQ 3334 8198) an excavation and watching brief by D. Swift for Broadgate Properties revealed post-medieval and medieval wells, quarry and rubbish pits, cesspits and wall foundations beneath later post medieval basements and foundations. A large vaulted drain of ragstone and tile construction running across the site from E. to W. was excavated and identified as being the continuation of the St Mary Spital Priory drain (excavated by MoLAS on the other side of Norton Folgate in the late 1980s).

A complicated series of intercutting Roman and possibly medieval ditches were excavated running roughly N.-S. over the site. These were cut through natural brick earth and gravel deposits and existed to a depth of up to 1.5 m. These ditches ran between 30 and 60 m over the site before continuing into the NW. and SE. limits of excavation. No evidence of any metalled gravel was uncovered on site but it seems likely that the Roman road (Ermine Street) perhaps ran under present day Norton Folgate and that these ditches may represent roadside drainage ditches.

64. At 80 Coleman Street (TQ 3265 8153) an excavation by S. Watson for the Institute of Marine Engineers a trench for a new lift pit, measuring c. 2.7 m by 1.9 m, was excavated revealing two wattle lined pits, filled with organic deposits. Both of these cut a thick brown clay silt deposit, and below this was a grey clay. These deposits are thought to be medieval dumps or backfill above a river channel. The lower deposits may be Roman.

65. At Evangelist House, Ludgate Broadway (TQ 3172 8109) a watching brief by D. Bowsher for the Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of their client, Development Securities demonstrated that rather than a ditch, as previously conjectured, there are a series of massive quarry pits for the extraction of sand and gravel. These pits appear to have been backfilled in the late 12th to late 13th century. A possible interpretation is that digging of the pits took place when the land was controlled by the Templars from the late 12th century. The sand and gravel may have been used as part of the land reclamation that the Templars undertook on the E. bank of the River Fleet, in particular the infilling of the channel which lies immediately to the W. of the site. The pottery from the infilling of the pits may indicate the final levelling of the area as part of the construction of the Blackfriars in the late 13th century. The borehole survey indicates that the natural sand and gravel has been heavily truncated across the site and overlain by thick deposits of clay silt type material. This indicates that the site is peppered with similar quarry pits. The W. limits of the site lie very close to the conjectured line of the channel backfilled by the Templar's. The results of the borehole survey show that the sand and gravel lies at 2.1 m to 1.8 m O.D. on the W. side of the site and may have been subject to flooding.
66. At Gateway House, 25 Cannon Street (TQ 3221 8107) an excavation by N. Elsdon for 25 Cannon Street Ltd revealed three late Saxon or early medieval (A.D. 1050–1150) timber-lined basements truncated the Roman deposits. That which survived over the greatest area had numerous stake and post holes suggested internal divisions, as well as two pots and a pit containing bird bones buried beneath its timber floor. The latter would appear to be foundation offerings placed during the construction of the building. Medieval occupation is represented by chalk foundations, and numerous cess and rubbish pits. These include a large chalk walled cesspit, probably of late medieval date, whose walls had been replaced after the original lining had slumped into the pit. One of the larger rubbish pits produced a whole green glazed late medieval money box, with an unusual finial. The sherd which had been broken out to get at the money was found inside the vessel.

(Post-excavation assessment of the data from this site has not been completed at the time of writing, and the information below should be viewed as provisional, and interpretations as tentative.)

67. At Kent House, 11–16 Telegraph Street (TQ 3273 8138) an evaluation by R. Wroe-Brown for MEPC UK Ltd revealed evidence of levelling and landscaping from the Roman and medieval periods and a post-medieval basement or cellar and a brick-lined pit/well. Deposits which may be of a medieval derivation were discovered in four test pits. All were large dumps presumably designed to raise and level the contemporary ground surface. Very little medieval pottery was recovered from these layers but the presence of non-Roman tile suggested they originated from this period. No medieval structures were encountered in any part of the site although the possibility that they are present remains. Saxon pits are known to occur in the locality and a site at 8 Telegraph Street nearby produced a possible Saxon building. The area was not densely populated and may have been put to horticultural or garden use in the late medieval period, a theory which may explain the lack of structures and artefacts.

68. At King Edward Buildings, former Royal Mail Sorting Office, Giltspur & Newgate Street (TQ 3190 8144) a photographic survey, watching brief and excavation by B. Watson, assisted by K. Pitt for M L Europe Property Ltd were carried out. Preserved under the West Yard since 1909 in a concrete chamber is a fragment of Roman city wall and a medieval (c. 12th–13th century) bastion. During 1998 MoLAS Geomatics team carried out a detailed photographic and fabric condition survey of this Scheduled Ancient Monument. This survey revealed that the basal portion of the bastion is suffering from damp and serious mortar loss. Work on the bastion identified a number of putlock holes within its external face. The stretch of Roman city wall (which stands to about half its original height) is in excellent condition, apart evidence of historic subsidence.

The excavation of 18 shaft-like trenches within the West Yard of the former sorting office (TQ 3184 8148) revealed a series of several intercutting ditches (of pre-13th century date) of either late Roman (A.D. 270–400) or Saxo-Norman date. During the late Roman period the density of both settlement and other activities declined, but pit digging continued within some areas. In some places the impression is that after pit digging ceased there was renewed dark earth accumulation. Some of the top spits of dark earth and the intrusive pits contained Porchester D ware (A.D. 350–400). The 1992 evaluation (KEB92) located an untruncated dark earth deposit and for this reason an intensive programme of sampling was carried out on this horizon and a major programme of analytical work is planned on this material. Work to date has revealed no sign of 5th-century activity. The impression is the whole area was abandoned in c. A.D. 400.

Pollen samples obtained from the dark earth in 1992 confirm that until this area was reoccupied in c. A.D. 900–1000, it was urban wasteland, not woodland. This implies a low level of human activity, perhaps the grazing of livestock by members of Bishop Mellitus’s community at St Paul’s cathedral (Bede II. 3), which was established near by in A.D. 604.
However, work to date has revealed no evidence of early or middle Saxon features or even residual finds of this date. The presence of Saxo-Norman (A.D. 900-1100) cess and rubbish pits confirm that by c. A.D. 900-1000 that the Newgate Street frontage (outside the site) was reoccupied and that the area to the N. was completely external and was used for soil dumping or pit digging. This trend continued until the 13th century by which time most of the area was built over and all rubbish and cess was disposed of in stone lined pits.

In one trench evidence was found for several phases of a pre-13th-century city ditch, which may be of Saxo-Norman date, but the dating evidence is inconclusive. The impression is that the late medieval (13th- to 15th-century) city ditch has obliterated almost all trace of the earlier defensive ditches. According to documentary evidence the bastion was added to the Roman city wall during the late 12th or 13th century. Fitzstephen writing in c. 1170-83 states that the N. side of the city wall was defended by bastions, while John Stow claims that the bastions along the N. side of the city wall were either constructed or repaired in 1257. The sequence of deposits within the late medieval city ditch consisted of primary fills, comprised of slumped or eroded sands/gravel. These fills were sealed by peaty silts, the result of prolonged standing water sedimentation. These sediments were rich in large/small animal bones, leather objects (numerous shoes, soles, thongs, offcuts, fragments of belts, pouches, harness and a complete knife scabbard); the pottery from these fills dates to the 13th–15th century.

By the late 15th or early 16th century the city ditch had ceased to contain standing water due to infilling with soil and domestic rubbish.

69. At Ibex House, The Minories (TQ 337 809) a watching brief by R. Masefield for RPS Clouston on behalf of Future Fitness and Benchmark plc. located 14 truncated pits containing early medieval pottery and tile. The medieval features are interpreted as several phases of borrow pits for gravel extraction with activity taking place during a short time span. They pre-date the building of the Franciscan Abbey of St Clare (1293) which is within 10 m of the site. There are indications of a systematic layout of pits within a limited area, perhaps to procure material for a specific building project.

70. At Monument House, 30–35 Botolph Lane, 29–31 Monument Street (TQ 3302 8074) an excavation by I. Blair for Berkeley Homes (Essex) revealed extensive remains of structures dating from the 11th-18th centuries. The earliest of these were the remains of two intercutting sunken-featured buildings of 10th- to 11th-century date which were partially defined in the SE. corner of the site. The earlier of the two structures was at least 1.7 m in depth and both had post and stave walls and brickearth clay floors. The majority of the Roman levels were sealed beneath several phases of medieval buildings, the latest of which were particularly well preserved and were destroyed in the Great Fire of London. It is likely that some of these buildings formed part of Lumbardes or Lombard’s Place, an imposing merchant’s house which is known to have occupied at least the S. part of the site, adjoining St Botolph’s churchyard, from the 15th century. Most of the buildings had cellars whose walls, built principally of dressed chalk blocks, survived in places up to the base of the vaulting for the ceiling at a height of 1.56 m. The carbonised remains of two internal wooden staircases, giving access to an exterior courtyard, were also found.

In the N. cellar a substantial rectangular brick substructure added against the W. wall would have supported an internal chimney stack and fireplaces on the upper floors. Finds from the Great Fire destruction debris which filled the cellar close to this feature would have originated from the buildings upper stories and provide much useful information regarding the high status of the building. Quality finds included rare imported Spanish ‘cuerda seca’ floor tiles manufactured in Seville around 1500, as well as French and Dutch floor and wall tiles. By far the most numerous group of finds were composed of large
numbers of internal fixtures and fittings including: iron door locks, padlocks, keys, hinges and fire grates. In the rapid redevelopment that took place after the Great Fire the E. range of buildings were not rebuilt and this area was given over to a courtyard to a fine merchants house which was set along the E. side of the present site.

71. At 3-9 Newgate Street (TQ 3186 8136) an excavation by K. Pitt for Sun Life Assurance Society plc revealed substantial Roman remains and a large stream channel at least 25 m wide and 7 or 8 m deep; it turned to the SW. presumably to meet the River Fleet. During the post-Roman period the stream infill settled and the area appears to have been marshy, being reclaimed in the medieval period. Foundations of late medieval buildings were found cut into this later infill.

72. At 102–105 Newgate Street (TQ 3194 8137) an excavation by B. Watson assisted by K. Pitt for M L Europe Property Ltd revealed Roman and medieval remains.

Saxo-Norman (A.D. 900–1100) features at 102 Newgate St consisted of a large wicker lined rubbish pit. Late medieval features consisted of several truncated, mortared, chalk foundations interpreted as part of the W. wall of the nave of the Franciscan friary church and its external buttresses. These foundations are probably part of the 1306–27 rebuilding of the church.

Saxo-Norman features at 104 Newgate St consisted of a large rubbish and cesspit. Late medieval (c. 12th–16th century) features consisted of the truncated, mortared chalk foundations of cellared properties (known as the 'Bridge House Rents') that fronted on Newgate Street.

73. At Northern House, 19–29 Gresham Street & 1 Noble Street (TQ 3224 8144) an evaluation by P. Askew and E. Howe for Stanhope Pension Trust Ltd commenced with a series of boreholes, to confirm whether or not archaeological deposits could survive on the site beneath the existing basement slab (surface level 12.95 m O.D.).

Medieval pits and truncated chalk and flint wall foundations were recorded. Early medieval pottery was recovered from a modern intrusion. The archaeological deposits were severely truncated by modern and Victorian foundations and modern services.

74. At St Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate (TQ 3318 8136) off-site recording was undertaken by D. Goodburn, T. Smith & A. Westman for the London Diocesan Fund. Moulded stones and timbers salvaged from the church of St Ethelburga, after the building was largely destroyed by a bomb in April 1993, were recorded. Some fragments of stone dated as early as the 12th century, found re-used in the core of the walls of the building, could have come from a fine secular or ecclesiastical building in the vicinity. Many components of the major late 14th- and 15th-century rebuilding of the church were identified, and architectural features such as windows, arches, and the W. door could be reconstructed on paper. The extant timbers include many from the upper stages of the belfry of the medieval church, a very rare survival (which unfortunately could not be dendrochronologically dated successfully). Many stones proved on examination to be much repaired with cement, or else brick and cement reconstituted to resemble medieval moulded stones. The belfry timbers may be incorporated in a proposed rebuilding of the church as a centre for peace and reconciliation.

75. At St Lawrence Jewry Burial Vaults, Guildhall Yard, Guildhall (TQ 3247 81329) a standing building survey by N. Bateman and A. Miles for the Corporation of London revealed that apart from the 17th-century brick vault that was emptied at this time, there were the upstanding remains of an early medieval small crypt, which had been incorporated into the later vault. These remains included an arched entrance over a flight of steps, which appeared to lead through the external wall of the medieval church to the graveyard to the
N. It is intended to publish the results shortly, though the ‘excavation’ formed part of the main Guildhall Yard East project (GYE92). The vault has been protected and preserved for posterity.

76. At St Paul’s Cathedral (TQ 3205 8115) a watching brief by R. Wroe-Brown for the Dean and Chapter of St Paul’s Cathedral recorded archaeological deposits and cathedral foundations in section and plan in several trenches. The highest survival of archaeological deposits occurred at approximately 13.3 m O.D.

The deposits were divisible into four groups: Roman, Wren construction period, later post-medieval and modern. Artefactual evidence was scarce from all periods but a collection of moulded stones was recovered from the raised E. end of the site. These originally derived from the medieval cathedral but many bear the marks of reuse in the 17th century.

77. At Wardrobe Court, 53–57 Carter Lane, 6–10 Wardrobe Place & 1–5 Addle Hill (TQ 3189 8109) an excavation by K. Tyler for Wardrobe Court Ltd revealed alluvial deposits within the feature known as the Western Stream, which was infilled by the early 14th century. Chalk foundations of the 14th-century building known as the King’s Wardrobe survived and these were revealed at the W. side of the site, confirming the location of the building on the St Andrews Hill side of the site, rather than the Addle Hill side. A well associated with the Kings Wardrobe, which was infilled and disused by the 17th century was observed.

78. At Weddel House, 13–21 West Smithfield & 22–29 Hosier Lane (TQ 3292 8130) an evaluation by D. Bluer for The Haberdashers Company found that a chalk-lined cellar of presumed medieval date was destroyed and replaced with a substantial but shallow-founded N.-S. orientated wall of suggested 16th-century date, which included re-used mouldings possibly from the dissolved Priory of St Bartholomew. This wall was in turn cut through by an E.-W. masonry foundation bottomed on natural gravel. Some 19th-century fire debris was cut through by a brick wall on shallow chalk foundations, forming the SW. corner of a building. To the W. of these findings were deep intercutting cesspits of medieval/early post-medieval date.

79. At 90–91 & 100 Wood Street and St Alban’s Court (TQ 3230 8145) an evaluation, excavation and watching brief by E. Howe for Helical Bar (Wood Street) Ltd produced evidence of the Roman Cripplegate fort. The area was reoccupied in the 11th and 12th centuries and the density of pitting and buildings suggest an intense re-occupation. A large rectilinear cellared/sunken building dated to this period had similarities with that excavated at Shelley House to the NW. The later medieval period was represented by wall foundations and several chalk lined cesspits, one of which produced a rare find of a peregrin falcon. A second cesspit produced a large assemblage of high-quality medieval wares including a complete jug and fragments of European glass.

CROYDON

80. At Lodge Lane (TQ 3710 6375) C. Bell of the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out an excavation on behalf of Amey McAlpine Joint Venture in advance of the construction of the New Addington branch line of the Croydon Tramlink. A survey had been carried out in 1997 on a series of earthworks and an evaluation showed these to be associated with medieval cultivation.

The excavation, and three additional trenches, were located to further investigate the existing earthworks and boundaries. Pits, postholes and ditches were found throughout the area but evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation was mostly concentrated in the NE. corner
of the site. This consisted of numerous pits and postholes, a short stretch of E.-W. gully and a small number of linear and irregular features of uncertain function. The pottery suggested that the majority of these features were 11th-century in date with a small number dating from the 12th or early 13th centuries. No obvious structures were defined and, therefore, it is possible that these features represented evidence of ephemeral structures where only part of the ground plan survived.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM
81. At St Pauls Green, Queen Caroline Street (TQ 2325 7845) a watching brief by D. Lakin for the LB of Hammersmith and Fulham no evidence was recovered which might confirm or deny the presumed existence of the medieval settlement of Hammersmith in the vicinity of the site. The majority of groundworks associated with the landscaping either did not penetrate sufficiently deeply to expose deposits below the topsoil, or revealed only modern disturbance.

HAVERING
82. At LESSA Sports Ground, Rainham Road, South Hornchurch (TQ 520 831) an evaluation by N. Holder for Barratt Homes East London suggested that a field system bounded by ditches developed at the end of the Iron Age/early Roman period. A well and the upper backfill of one of the Roman ditches contained domestic type refuse including both late Roman and early Saxon pottery. It is therefore suggested that the field system may have continued in use into the 5th or early 6th century and that there may be early Saxon occupation close by.

83. At Motorpoint Showroom, London Road, Romford (TQ 504 8835) an evaluation by S. Chew for HMG Holdings Ltd revealed a sequence of six ditches and two pits or postholes of late-medieval/early post-medieval date. The earliest ditch appears to have been dug primarily for drainage purposes rather than as a boundary per se, and this is the probable function of the later ones as well. The site appears to have been marginal, boggy land in this period.

HILLINGDON
84. At Airport Gate, Bath Road, Harmondsworth (TQ 0701 7708) an excavation by H. Knight for Allied Commercial Exporters Ltd revealed Saxon remains and included a sunken-featured building and associated pits. Fragments of loom weight suggest the building may have been a weaving shed.

The majority of features from the site are at present undated. These include a rectangular enclosure with an internal division and entranceway and a droveway to the S. The fills from the undated features have a high charcoal content which will enable radiocarbon dating to be undertaken.

85. At High Street, Uxbridge (TQ 057 8412) evaluations, watching briefs & excavations by H. Knight for Royal Sun Alliance revealed that the majority of features on this site were medieval. These features were typical of a medieval town and included burgage plot gullies, ditches, wells, postholes, cesspits and gravel yard surfaces. The base of a medieval kiln was also recorded. The majority of features dated from the 11th century to the 13th century with a distinct lack of activity after the mid-14th century.

ISLINGTON
86. At 13-16 Britton Street & 70-75 Turnmill Street EC1 (TQ 3165 8200) a watching brief by D. Lakin for Persimmon Homes was undertaken and a total of 21 test pits were
observed. The site lies in Clerkenwell on the E. slope of the River Fleet within the area formerly enclosed by the outer precinct of the Priory of St John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitaller). It lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the Islington UDP.

The slow development of the outer precinct in the medieval period was to an extent confirmed by the almost complete absence of finds of this date from the site. A substantial increase in the rate of pit digging and rubbish dumping seems to have occurred in the 17th century.

87. At Charterhouse Square (TQ 3360 8135) an evaluation by C. Thomas for Charterhouse Estates was undertaken to find the chapel built in 1481, whose location had been suggested by a geophysical survey of Charterhouse Square and to establish whether there was any archaeological evidence for burials from the Black Death.

No evidence of the chapel was located but a single burial of a child was found. It is not possible to definitively indicate that this burial interred during the Black Death as there is some documentary evidence that later burials were made in the Square. However, its stratigraphic position and the dating evidence suggest that it does indeed date to the period of the Black Death cemetery (1348/49).

88. At Land at City and Islington College, Bunhill Row (TQ 3258 8208) an evaluation by C. Cowan for City University found evidence for medieval quarrying in two test pits.

89. At 11-23 City Road (TQ 3283 8216) an evaluation by T. Mackinder for The Church Commissioners comprised three trenches. In the NW. of the site, only the bottom of a post-medieval ditch and a pit survived. To the E. of the site was a sequence of rubbish and brickearth dumps used to consolidate the marshy ground found in this area. One rubbish dump contained a large amount of artefacts of late medieval/early post-medieval date. In the SW. of the site was a post hole, a ditch and a quarry pit. The latter had been infilled with a rubbish deposit containing several medieval decorated Penn tiles.

90. At 50 Finsbury Square (TQ 3283 8188) a watching brief and excavation by D. Lakin and M. McKenzie for Standard Life Property Investment revealed evidence of late medieval and early post-medieval activity. Much of the area under investigation exposed the presence of open pitting which had been backfilled with refuse from the City. Although most of this was of a domestic nature, there was some industrial waste in the form of discarded brick fragments, bell moulds and metal working. Also, in the N. area of the site, a backfilled ditch running E.–W. was exposed. The pitting would appear to relate to the extraction of natural brickearth used for the local production of bricks associated with the repairs to the City wall in 1476. The ditch probably formed a property boundary.

91. At the Hat & Feathers, 4–10 Clerkenwell Road, 29–39 Goswell Road & 1–4 Great Sutton Street (TQ 3146 6601) an evaluation by P. Thompson for Omenport Developments plc found that the centre of the site was unaffected by modern basements and a sequence of 18th-century building foundations, late 17th-century rubbish pits and earlier 15th-century dumps was recorded. At the N. and W. limits of the site archaeological remains survived beneath the basements. At the W. limit of the site there was evidence for a large rubbish pit and a series of 14th-century dump deposits survived at the N. edge of the site.

92. At 7–9 Islington Green (TQ 3166 8964) excavations by M. Beasley and J. Butler of Pre­Construct Archaeology, for Sager Construction Ltd, revealed a layer of ploughsoil dating to the 13th/14th centuries. Residual finds of an earlier date were very rare, indicating that
no occupation took place in the immediate area before the 13th century and that it was first used for farmland. The earliest structures on site consisted of chalk foundations and a possible brick-earth floor of a different structure. Three tenements survived, dating from c. 1450 onwards, with associated tile and re-used quernstone hearths (one hearth was 4 m long) and an oven. These buildings were interpreted as the industrial and service areas within the rear of burgage plots or tenements fronting onto Islington Green. To the N. of the site was a large E.-W. boundary ditch.

93. At Preacher’s Court, Charterhouse (TQ 3450 8210) an excavation by B. Barber for The Governors of Sutton’s Hospital in Charterhouse found a series of small gravel quarries were found in all areas investigated. These had been backfilled in the late 12th and 13th century, after which the site became open land. A large ditch oriented NE. to SW., which began to silt up between 1230 and 1250 may have formed one of the boundaries of the documented ‘Spital Croft’, a plot of land acquired by Sir Walter Manny in 1349 as the site of a chapel and a burial ground for victims of the Black Death.

This ditch was backfilled in the late 14th century, and fragmentary remains of two structures at the S. end of the excavation are thought to date to around 1371 and the initial foundation of the Carthusian monastery. The buildings had external wall footings of loose chalk and mortar (possibly sill walls for a half-timber super-structure), wooden internal partitions and clay floors. They are on an alignment unlike any of the known buildings of the developed monastery, and may have functioned as service buildings, or even as accommodation for the community while construction of the Great Cloister and the conventual buildings was underway. After these buildings went out of use, the ground level was raised by a series of massive make-up dumps and a building with walls of chalk, ragstone and flint and at least two rooms was constructed. This seems to have been part of a range of buildings which would have bisected the outer court of the monastery, possibly functioning as barns, storehouses or stables. Only earth floors survived within the building, with gravel yards to N. and S. This building phase seems to have been contemporary with the earliest identified section of precinct wall, and appears to date to c. 1480, perhaps indicating that the final enclosure of the monastic precinct and its separation from the public cemetery to the S. only occurred after the dedication of a new Chapel in that cemetery in 1481 (beneath the present Charterhouse Square).

Two phases of alterations to this building in brick appear to date to its reuse from the mid-16th century as an ancillary structure of Lord North’s mansion. Against the precinct wall to the N., a new range of brick service buildings was constructed after the dissolution, converted in the early 17th century into accommodation for the resident Brothers of Sutton’s Hospital.

KINGSTON

94. At East Lane, Kingston (TQ 1781 6889) an evaluation by G. Glover of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Crest Homes (South) Ltd, uncovered possible Saxon remains, comprising a number of stakeholes, two post holes and a shallow gully, cut into the natural to the NW. and SE. of the site. To the SE. the possible Saxon features were sealed by modern garden soil. To the N. of the site late medieval/early post-medieval evidence included a possible domestic hearth or chimney overlying the possible Saxon stakeholes to the NW. of the site and, to the E. of the site, a rammed gravel surface overlying natural gravels.

95. At the Proposed Waitrose site, Claremont Road, Surbiton (TQ 1800 6750) an evaluation by C. Cowan & S. Hoad for the John Lewis Partnership the earliest features seen on the site were interpreted as possible prehistoric and medieval land boundaries which probably belonged to field systems. Pottery dated to the Neolithic, Iron Age and medieval periods
was found within the ploughsoil above the features and points to early occupation in the area although this could not be demonstrated in terms of *in situ* stratification on the site.

96. At *The former Claremont Hospital, St. James’ Road & No. 64 St. James’ Road, Surbiton* (TQ 1791 6748) an evaluation by M. Bagwell of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Persimmon Homes South East Ltd, found that the natural sand was overlain by a reworked brick-earth deposit which contained prehistoric flint tools, a middle Saxon loom weight fragment and a silver coin dated to c. 1399–1470.

**Lambeth**

97. At *Millennium Wheel site, Jubilee Gardens* (TQ 3065 7994) an evaluation by T. Mackinder for The Millennium Wheel Company Limited revealed one large fragment of Oxfordshire mortarium, residual in a post-medieval context, while C14 dating of an organic clay deposit revealed the lower layer to be Saxon (A.D. 670–960) and the upper layer medieval (A.D. 1020–1260).

98. At *43 Turret Grove, Clapham* (TQ 2923 7597) an evaluation by C. Cowan for Delta Mitre Ltd produced four sherds of pottery dated within the period A.D. 970–1100, plus two sherds of early post-medieval date. This evidence and two associated pits may reflect activity within the gardens and backyards of the medieval manor house.

**Merton**

99. At *Land bordered by High Street Colliers Wood, Christchurch Road and the River Pickle, Colliers Wood* (TQ 2665 7018) an excavation by D. Saxby for J Sainsbury Developments Ltd located the line of Stane Street, which was found in evaluation in October 1997. The road was exposed in two trenches, revealing that it ran through the site of the later Merton Priory rather than diverting to South Wimbledon. The upper level of alluvial deposits sealing the Roman road were dated by archaeomagnetic dating to c. 1200–50 (68% confidence level). There was one sherd of medieval pot, but no other evidence of activity.

100. At *Sibford, Lower Green West, Mitcham* (TQ 2759 6870) an evaluation by N. Roycroft for Wandie Housing Association two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 revealed a ploughsoil associated with a large field boundary ditch, orientated E.–W. and possibly medieval in origin, although not conclusively dated by finds. Overlying this lower soil was a second ploughsoil, dating to the post-medieval period. Trench 2 revealed a series of plough furrows, again orientated E.–W. and crossing the trench. These furrows were small and fairly closely spaced, cutting the natural layers. The furrows were associated with a (lower) ploughsoil from which no finds were recovered. The lower ploughsoil was overlain by a second ploughsoil dated by tile/brick fragments to the post-medieval period.

**Southwark**

101. At *Bermondsey Square* (TQ 3370 7936) an evaluation was carried out by D. Divers and K. Wooldridge of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.

The area covered lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument GL165 which consists of the medieval Cluniac Priory (later the Benedictine Abbey) of St Saviour, Bermondsey and the post-medieval mansion house of Sir Thomas Pope.

A layer of ploughsoil, up to 1.2 m thick and recorded across the whole site, contained mainly Roman material although the pottery recovered dated from the late Iron Age to the medieval period, suggesting the site had been under cultivation for a considerable time.
Medieval features comprised walls and floor surfaces associated with Bermondsey Abbey and Priory, these were generally concentrated to the NE. of site in the region of the cloisters and cellarium.

At Horseshoe Wharf, Clink Street (TQ 3251 8045) an excavation and watching brief by N. Roycroft for Oakmayne Properties Ltd was limited to the excavation of two 5 m × 2 m wide pile caps situated one to the N. (Trench 3), one to the S. (Trench 4) of the site. Trench 3 was designed to re-locate the masonry river wall, draw it and see if any further riverside structures survived between it and the present wall. This trench was limited to a depth of 2.5 m. Trench 4 was situated to avoid the 14th century wooden revetment and tie-backs predicted to pass through the site from Pickfords B and was to descend to −1.0 m O.D. Current floor level was +4.0 m O.D.

A post-demolition watching brief monitored the excavation of ground beams, a lift pit, drain runs and a trench down the centre of Clink Street. Clay and gravelly foreshore deposits at −1.2 m O.D. were cut by a substantial, wooden front braced revetment (only the front braces and their associated baseplates entered the trench). The construction methods of this revetment were of the highest standard and the base level indicates that it may originally have been 3 m high. Pottery from foreshore deposits date the revetment construction to late 13th century. By the early 13th century the revetment required a series of additional front braces, these being simple struts and wedges. A waterfront in this location had not been previously found on Clink Street, although the levels correspond to a similarly dated revetment on Pickfords B. It is therefore probable that the primary late 12th century waterfront for Winchester Palace stepped in and out.

In advance of the waterfront a series of deposits were excavated, all dating to the 13th century. These deposits appear to represent a gritty 'beach' used at low tide and rise to approximately 0.0 m O.D. Further construction activity was seen by a 'temporary', N.–S. revetment of re-used timbers and wattle hurdles. All deposits in advance of the waterfront contained much broken roof slate and domestic waste.

A subsequent massive build-up of material, containing pottery dating up to the mid-14th century, probably related to the construction of the mid-14th-century revetment, presumed to pass through the centre of Horseshoe Wharf. The first surface that can be related to this revetment was at 2.2 m O.D., cut by a N.–S. ditch. The ditch remained in use until being backfilled with domestic food waste during the late 15th century. Open area surfaces built up to around 2.55 m O.D., when a large, N.–S. open gutter was built.

Pottery dates the gutter to the early 16th century and it is probably associated with a new, masonry, river wall recorded in Trench 3 (a drain opening in this wall at 2.1 m O.D. may well be the same drain).

At London Bridge City (TQ 3370 8010) an evaluation by D. Bluer for CIT/Markborough revealed that evidence of medieval activity survives in the Banlebridge area (to the W. of Morgans Lane) where there is a pond and remains of at least one timber-lined drainage channel. A series of test-pits established that there is no survival of the two medieval moated enclosures (the Rosary and Fastolf's Place) identified during the 1986–92 archaeological programme. There is, however, survival of timbers from an important structure provisionally interpreted as a 16th-century tidal mill, and also of timber structures and associated reclamation deposits at the N. perimeter of the main area (E. of Morgans Lane). Some areas of untruncated deposits also exist, particularly under the ground-level slab of the erstwhile 87–95 Tooley Street, and (presumably) under Morgan's Lane, and in berms around the N. and E. perimeters of the site.

At 8 London Bridge Street (TQ 32760 80220) a watching brief and excavation by P. Askew for Wilmott Dixon Construction (London) Ltd. revealed evidence for Roman settlement, followed by possible Saxon and medieval activity. The Saxon evidence lies
mainly in the presence of small finds. A bone comb came from a small shallow pit and a part of a loomweight, likely to be residual in context was found adjacent to the masonry wall robber cut. Medieval activity consisted mainly of pitting, two of which may be graves.

105. At 10-18 London Bridge Street (TQ 3279 8020) a watching brief and excavation by P. Askew for London Hotels Limited identified medieval dumping followed with evidence of pitting, and a cellar/cesspit constructed from chalk, ragstone and flint. Two grave slabs dated 1200-1350 had been re-used in its construction. One had an inscription on either side of its bevelled edges. Both slabs are believed to come from the early medieval St Thomas's Chapel which lay on the N. side of the site, within the area covered by the current building (P. Askew, 'Early medieval Purbeck marble slabs from Southwark', J. Church Monuments Society, XIII, 15-16). The medieval dumping contained pottery spanning the 13th to 15th centuries, including a complete jug of the 13th or late 14th century.

106. At Southwark Cathedral (TQ 3265 8040) a standing building survey by N. Cohen and S. Roffey was funded by the Medieval Archaeology Society and the Royal Archaeological Institute.

Work continues on the building recording programme, the Southwark Cathedral Archaeological Recording Project, initiated in 1996. Recording undertaken so far includes a study of the external and internal fabric of the Harvard Chapel (formerly the chapel of St John), where some of the earliest datable fabric survives, including part of an arcade leading from the N. transept and the remains of an earlier apsidal chapel (S. Roffey, London Archaeologist, Vol. 8 (1998), No. 10), and a survey of the E. end of the cathedral at ground and triforium level. Several phases of building were recorded dating from the early 13th century through to the 19th century.

This most recent phase of the project also saw the initiation of a moulded stone project which involved the collection, recording and analysis of architectural fragments dating from the early 12th century to the 16th century.

107. At 14-16 Stoney Street (TQ 3252 8032) an excavation by P. Rowsome for Wine World London Ltd was undertaken during construction of a series of shafts and sewer headings during the redevelopment of railway arches for Wine World. The site overlies part of what was in the early Roman period a low island in the Thames. Post-Roman findings included part of a N.-S. aligned medieval foundation adjacent to the W. side of Stoney Street and thought to be associated with the gardens of Winchester Palace.

108. At the Former Southwark Sorting Office, Swan Street (TQ 3245 7965) an excavation by M. Beasley of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Bellway Homes, uncovered two large rubbish pits and two barrel wells, dated to the medieval period.

TOWER HAMLETS

109. At 288 Bishopsgate (TQ 3340 8190) a watching brief and excavation by N. Holder for Mercury Asset Management revealed a wide N.-S. ditch dating from the medieval period, perhaps as late as the 12th century. This was part of a water supply system leading S. into the City, previously excavated on other Spitalfields sites. The backfill of the medieval ditch contained quite large quantities of shell and animal bone as well as leather shoes and some metal working crucibles. Three quarry pits (one containing large amounts of 13th-century pottery) and some external yard surfaces were excavated in the land to the E. of the ditch, just outside the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary. A N.-S. ditch on the E. edge of the site may be related to the W. boundary of the 13th-century Priory.
110. At 28–26 Brushfield Street (TQ3350 8175) a watching brief by N. Holder for Mount Anvil revealed that a NW.-SE. ditch and two brick-earth quarry pits are probably medieval in date and are situated within the outer precinct of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary. A smaller pit and a possible garden bedding trench may be late medieval or post-medieval.

111. At Common Parts Basement, Spital Square (TQ 3346 8186) an evaluation by C. Thomas for the Spitalfields Development Group was undertaken. The site lies within the precincts of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital and probably within its cemetery. The site immediately to the E. was excavated in 1985 when some 400 medieval burials were recovered. One burial, presumably medieval in date, was located within the cemetery with the medieval boundary wall to the cemetery to its W. Not all of the area available for excavation was dug, so further burials may lie within the evaluation area. A possible timber drain was also recorded.

112. At Spitalfields Residential Development, Lamb Street (TQ 3355 8195) a watching brief and excavation by N. Holder for St George PLC for Spitalfields Development Group was undertaken. The site lies within the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital. Evidence of early medieval activity is restricted to an 11th- or 12th-century ‘ploughsoil’ that overlay the Roman features but predated the monastic foundation. A 13th century N.–S. channel at least 40 m long and 15 m wide seems to be part of a water supply system and also act as an internal boundary separating the built up area of the Priory precinct to the W. and the more open garden area to the E. (excavated in 1996). A chalk ‘dam’ straddled the width of the channel and would seem to divert clean water W. into the built up area of the precinct. Dirty water came back into the channel on the N. side of the dam via a masonry drain and was presumably carried off N. A building was constructed on a terrace or platform that reclaimed part of the W. edge of the channel — this might be part of the 14th-century Canons’ infirmary building. This building may have had a small rose window since numerous fragments were found reused in a nearby later building.

The ‘input’ stage of the water supply system did not seem to have lasted long as the S. part of the channel silted up and a possible stable building was built over the former ‘dam’. However a 14th- or 15th-century brick cistern in the partly silted channel to the N. of the dam continued the water ‘output’ stage and the cistern may even be a latrine block or ‘reredorter’ for the infirmary building. The channel was gradually reclaimed further to the N. by a series of banks and dumps. After the Dissolution in 1538 a timber revetment at the N. of the site enabled even more of the former channel to be reclaimed with the aid of a massive dump of chalk rubble, perhaps coming from the dismantling of monastic buildings. A large brick building with garderobe and chimney was built over the former channel which initially incorporated the still functioning cistern. The brick building was gradually extended in the 16th and 17th centuries.

113. At Tower of London Foreshore, EC3 (TQ 3338 8051–3371 8038) a survey by R. Wroe-Brown for the Port of London Authority involved two complementary foreshore surveys, the first conducted by the Thames Archaeological Survey and the second by the Museum of London Archaeology Service which included an auger survey. The investigation was undertaken in advance of the rebuilding of the Tower Pier and has augmented understanding of the area of foreshore in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets between Tower Bridge and Tower Pier. The location of a section of medieval riverside wall and numerous post-medieval foreshore features have been identified and recorded including barge-beds, revetment structures, artefact scatters and drainage features.
258 JOHN BRADLEY, MÄRIT GAIMSTER AND CATHY HAITH

WANDSWORTH

114. At ICL House, Putney High Street & Broomhouse Street, Putney (TQ 2420 7558) a watching brief and an evaluation were conducted by S. Farid of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for St George Developments Ltd.

Any Saxon or earlier activity on the site had been truncated by later ground disturbance, although one residual struck flint tool was recovered. The excavations revealed two medieval E.–W. possible boundary ditches the larger of which had been backfilled in the 16th century.

WESTMINSTER

115. At 36 King Street (TQ 3024 8088) an evaluation by G. Malcolm for Peel Investments (North) Ltd. revealed a series of very compacted external gravel surfaces, each covered with erosional silt, dating to the middle Saxon period. They were probably part of a N.–S. road connecting The Strand and New Oxford Street. There was some dark earth above.

116. At St Catherine’s House, Kingsway (TQ 3073 81105) an excavation by J. Wood, D. Swift and G. Malcolm for Chelsfield revealed that the earliest human activity recorded on the site was of Saxon date (some residual Roman finds were discovered). All the Saxon activity discovered on site has been dated to the middle Saxon period (7th/8th century). The nature of this activity is confined to settlement and domestic activities. This is demonstrated by the discovery of wells, rubbish pits, quarry pits; discovery of clusters of post-holes and associated make-up and demolition layers is indicative of building activities.

The site has produced a large assemblage of daub which is useful in the study of wattle and daub construction. The most significant find was a middle Saxon threadpicker.

117. At the National Portrait Gallery, St Martin’s Place (TQ 3000 8059) an excavation and watching brief was conducted by C. Pickard of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

The excavations revealed five Saxon pits, numerous stakeholes, a boundary ditch and structural evidence in the form of a sunken brick-earth floor and a possible timber slot and considerable quantities of daub. The pits performed various functions over time from being quarries for brick-earth, cesspits and receptacles for processed animal bone and domestic debris. The site produced artifactual evidence of an industrial and domestic nature including the nationally significant find of a sheep’s vertebra with two runic inscriptions as well as a Series K sceatt.

A ‘dark earth’ accumulation at the end of the Saxon sequence probably represents the area being abandoned for a time or given over to agricultural use. The site appears to have been abandoned in the ninth century, a phenomenon common to many sites in this area.

Pottery dating to between the late 9th and 15th centuries was encountered on site, residual in post-medieval contexts. The abandonment of the site is supported by the documentary and cartographic resources which suggest that the site was beyond the limits of urban Medieval Westminster. Residual building material, however, does suggest activity before the 14th century.

HAMPSHIRE. Work undertaken by Winchester Museums Archaeology section unless stated otherwise.

118. EAST MEON, ALL SAINTS CHURCH (SU 680 223). An archaeological evaluation by P Fairclough to assess the archaeological implications of a proposed extension to provide a church room demonstrated that, in parts of the site, human burials occurred as little as 0.25–0.30 m below the surface.
119. EAST WORLDHAM, WINDMILL FIELDS, (SU 7504 3827). Following the planning application by Hamble Construction Ltd, for the East Hampshire Housing Association a watching brief on this development site was carried out by C. K. Currie of CKC Archaeology. A few residual pieces of medieval pottery found are thought to represent the area’s use as a garden in the medieval period. A document from the Winchester College archives c. 1300 locates the development site as a garden to the N. of a messuage once occupied by ‘Milo’.

This evidence suggests that the village of East Worldham once extended N. of the church. By the early 19th century, this area had been abandoned, and has only subsequently contained houses in the last 100 years or so.

The only feature observed cutting undisturbed bedrock was a linear ditch-like feature. This was thought to be an earlier field or garden boundary. Although the evidence recovered could not date the ditch more precisely than between the years c. 1250–1800, it is thought possible that it was a boundary dating from the medieval period.

120. HAMBLEDON, MANOR FARM (SU 6465 1502). The S. wall of a small wing attached to the main building of Manor Farm, Hambledon collapsed in January 1998. Following consultation with interested parties, Hampshire County Council asked C. K. Currie of CKC Archaeology to make a measured elevation of the structure prior to restoration. The work was carried out in April 1998, following work by Ian Payne and Partners, structural engineers, to make the building safe.

This recording episode enabled an up-to-date detailed elevation to be made of part of this well-known medieval manor house.

121. KINGS SOMBORNE, CAMPS FIELD (SU 3640 3103). An archaeological evaluation was ordered by Hampshire County Council Archaeology Section on behalf of Test Valley Borough Council in advance of a residential development. CKC Archaeology carried out the work on behalf of the owners.

An absence of medieval ceramics on the evaluation site seemed to contradict previous expectations that the area was the site of shrunken settlement within the medieval village of Kings Somborne. Earthworks in the field were shown by excavation to be the remains of a Second World War army camp, and not part of a shrunken medieval village as previously thought. Published in the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeology Society newsletter, 30 (1998), 24–26.

122. KINGS WORTHY, ST MARY’S CHURCH (SU 4929 3232). In advance of the construction of a church room S. of the church twelve one metre square trenches were excavated by S. Teague on the positions of proposed piles in order to remove any graves. All but one trench revealed evidence for the existence of densely inter-cutting graves, some of which were of fairly recent date. Skeletal material was only removed where its position would be directly affected by piles.

123. LYMINGTON, WALHAMPTON HOUSE (SZ 332 967). Walhampton School asked C. K. Currie of CKC Archaeology (Gardens Archaeology Project) to undertake an archaeological and historical assessment of landscape of the estate up to A.D. 1700. This work was part of a larger assessment for a landscape management plan.

Walhampton can be shown to have many characteristics of a small medieval manor. Its development of an open field system may have resulted from the strong centralised control of the powerful Augustinian priory of Christchurch. This system, with its strip fields and communal meadow along the stream, seems to have survived, at least in part, until the activities of the Burrard family after 1668.

The research has shown that the landscape before c. 1680 still retained a number of medieval features. References to ‘windmill’ field names remember a medieval windmill
recorded in the 14th century. Strip field systems are indicated by the numerous small acre plots, both in the manorial arable and the meadow lands. There is a field where a 'headland' still survives in the 17th century. One gets an impression of an unrecorded enclosure of the medieval open fields that was still continuing in the later 17th century. At Walhampton, it seems this was finally swept away to lay out a designed landscape.

124. OVERTON, ST MARY’S CHURCH (SU 5148 4998). In connection with building works to the N. of St Mary’s Church, C. K. Currie of CKC Archaeology, on behalf of Overton Parochial Church Council, carried out a watching brief and a recording of the W. tower.

Archaeological watching brief
An extensive scatter of large medieval pits was found beneath late post-medieval burials. These were mainly concentrated in the SW. corner of the excavation area, with occasional smaller pits elsewhere. Although the earliest of these pits may have dated from the 11th/12th centuries, the majority seems to date from the later medieval period. These were thought to be mainly quarry pits, dug piecemeal over a period of about 150 years during the 13th–14th centuries, for the extraction of chalk for making lime and for use in chalk cob construction. A large chalk cob wall existed on the W. side of the churchyard until recently. Other evidence that this activity was connected with building work on the church was found. A pit full of mason’s stone chippings, a possible bell-founding pit, and other slight evidence of industrial-type activity was found in pit fills. The stone chippings were seen to be of a stone type found in the walls of both aisles and the chancel. These parts of the church have been dated mainly to the 14th century, with relatively minor alterations in the 15th century. This coincides approximately with the late medieval date for the pottery and other finds from the suspected quarry pits.


Recording of alterations to the tower
Alterations to the west tower involved cutting a door through the N. wall of the tower to connect the village hall with the church.

Recording suggests that most of the present structure was rebuilt from the ground upwards in 1908. Contemporary archives record that the old stonework was reused, but there is little of the earlier edifice beyond the arch between the tower and nave that survives in situ.

An Ordnance Survey bench mark reset in the W. wall above the first string course seems to confirm this suggestion. External stonework on the N. wall of the tower can be shown to be merely a thin skin encasing a brick wall c. 1 m thick from foundations upwards.

Recent research has suggested that the original tower arch, plus the W. bay of the nave, may have been built c. 1538 using monastic stone. Local tradition refers to this coming from Wherwell Priory, although there is better evidence that the source may have been Titchfield Abbey, despite it being some distance away. A letter of 21 January 1538 refers to the men of Overton proposing to visit the abbey to obtain stone to build a bell tower for the church.

A reset late 13th-/early 14th-century arch leading from the tower to the S. aisle is not part of the 16th-century work. Both old photographs and faculty plans of 1907 clearly show that the W. bay of the S. aisle was added as a Baptistery in 1908. The source of this arch is a mystery. It is difficult to envisage where it could have come from in the pre-1908 Overton church, suggesting it may have been brought from another location.
MEDIEVAL BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1998

125. At Beeston House, Cross Street (SU 4970 2967) an archaeological evaluation by P. Fairclough exposed a complex sequence of floors and associated metalworking debris of late Saxon date, indicating intense of activity on the site. Pits and a thick accumulation of artefact-rich medieval soils overlie these levels.

126. At Pilgrims School, Cathedral Close (SU 4826 2906) an archaeological evaluation was conducted by S. Teague in response to a proposed extension to the school. Two trenches revealed a similar sequence of alluvial silts overlaid by deep accumulations of garden soils that had developed from the late medieval period. Evidence from pottery found from soils directly above the silts showed that drainage of this low lying part of the town did not occur before the later medieval period.

127. At 43 High Street (SU 48090 29477) interior details of the shop were recorded by S. Thorpe and R. Turle during refurbishment. Elements of surviving late-medieval timber framing were exposed after the stripping of parts of the lath and plaster facade on the NE. corner.

128. At 104 High Street (SU 48081 29512) a watching brief was conducted by S. Teague during the refurbishment of the store. Three pits, probably all post-Roman in date were observed and recorded, all filled with cess-like material.

129. At The Hyde Community Archaeology Project (SU 4832 3010) the fourth season of the community archaeology project by G. Scobie continued. This year’s excavation concentrated on the site of the Abbey Church in order to allow a partial reconstruction of its E. end. The church, N. of the crossing was found to be c. 25 m wide, with aisles about 4 m in width and a choir 8 m wide. The excavated walls of the choir displayed a distinct curve suggesting it had an apsidal E. end. An apsidal chapel about 5 m in diameter was positioned to the S. of the main body of the church. To the S. and E. of the church was a cemetery, at least 25 graves were recorded. All but one were contained in chalk coffins suggesting that they belonged to the inmates of the monastery. The excavation also revealed evidence for the excavations carried out during the 1860s by John Mellor, an amateur archaeologist, whose extensive trenches covered over 90% of the area of the 1998 excavations.

130. At the Former Marston’s Depot, Hyde Street (SU 4813 2988) an excavation by P. Bright, in advance of redevelopment of the site, revealed part of a late medieval cellared building and a large flint-lined pit of uncertain date.

131. At 8-9 Jewry Street (SU 48001 29584) observation was made by S. Teague when a cellar wall on the street frontage was cut back by contractors during refurbishment. Stratigraphy, including floor levels and a pit, all probably of late Saxon/medieval date were revealed and recorded to depth of 2.65 m below the pavement level.

132. At the site of former Eagle Hotel, Swan Lane (SU 4791 2996) excavation by S. Teague, in advance of the redevelopment of the site, revealed a group of pits and part of a substantial post-built structure, relating to two 10th- to 12th-century properties located in the N. suburb of medieval Winchester.

KENT

133. Boxley, Pilgrim’s Way (TQ 7840 5780). In advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link investigations were conducted by S. Foreman of the Oxford Archaeological Unit, for
Union Railways Ltd, on either side of the Pilgrim’s Way. The excavations, at White Horse Stone and Pilgrim’s Way, were c. 6 ha in extent and produced archaeology of mainly prehistoric date (Neolithic and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age). Also present was an 11th-to 13th-century corn-drying or malting kiln, utilising fragments from sarsen boulders in its construction.

The chamber of the kiln comprised a sub-rectangular pit, with an entrance on the N. side leading into a large, irregular bowl-shaped depression with a flat base c. 2.55 m in diameter. This feature was probably intended to provide access to the kiln. A group of sarsen boulders in the base of the depression appeared not to be in situ, but could be a dump of material from the kiln superstructure. The entrance to the kiln chamber was flanked by a pair of roughly shaped sarsen fragments, placed upright in sockets cut into the chalk and packed with flint cobbles. Both the access hollow and the chamber were c. 0.8 m deep. The upright sarsens, and the natural chalk directly between them were reddened by fire, indicating the position of the hearth at the entrance to the kiln chamber. A shallow gully, probably the bottom of a flue, led off the S. end of the chamber at a right angle.

Medieval pottery was recovered from the material used to back-fill the access hollow, including the primary fills. This has yet to be examined in detail but seems likely to be of 11th- to 13th-century date.

Except for the use of sarsen fragments, which is undoubtedly a local feature explained by the ready availability of sarsen boulders in the vicinity, the oven is similar to examples from Wharram Percy (Hurst, J. G., 1977, Rural buildings in England, in Hallam H. E., (Ed) The Agrarian History of England and Wales. Vol. II: 1042-1558 (ed. H. E. Hallam), pp. 874, fig. 9.7d, Cambridge) and the deserted medieval village of Brighton Hill South (Hatch Warren) (Fasham, P. J. and Keevill, G., 1995, Brighton Hill South (Hatch Warren): An Iron Age Farmstead and Deseret Medieval Village in Hampshire. Wessex Archaeology Report No. 7, pp. 102, fig. 59). The isolated location of the kiln, close to the Boxley-Aylesford parish boundary, with no evidence for medieval settlement in the surrounding area, suggests that it was used for crop-drying or malting, rather than baking bread.

134. DOVER, BIGGIN STREET (TR 3172 4162). The Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation and an excavation on behalf of CGMs/Charwell Land at Dover Biggin Street/Priory Street. In addition to Roman features and finds, the evaluation conducted by A. Mayes revealed a late medieval brick wall and two pits in Trench 1, a well-constructed late medieval/early post-medieval flint and chalk wall in Trench 2 and two stone-lined wells of late medieval and post-medieval date in Trench 5. Trenches 3 and 4 contained mainly post-medieval cellar structures.

The excavation by D. Wood, revealed further Roman features, a possible Saxon wall remnant, several medieval pits and a boundary ditch, a late medieval/post-medieval well, a possible medieval cultivation soil and post-medieval wall remnants. Post-excavation analysis is currently under way.

135. GODINTON HOUSE (TQ 982 438). A watching brief, by P. E. Leach for the Godinton House Preservation Trust, was kept during conservation work. The house dates from c. 1400 and an Estate Map of 1620 shows it to be square, built round a courtyard, probably as originally built, although most early work has been replaced since.

The surviving original structures, of Great Hall and Solar, were identified and tree-rings dated to 1390–1416, and the E. range to 1623–1642. The many later additions and alterations, although put into a sequence, were not dated.

revealed the presence of a geological spur of chalk at the S. extremity of the site; otherwise the earliest deposits were alluvial silts. A tie-back was observed, relating to an unseen revetment of probable medieval date. Closer to the river, a slipway of pine construction and post-medieval date was recorded, with two N.–S. revetments representing small-scale inlets or jetties.

137. IGHTHAM MOTE (TQ 584 534). A full archaeological service, commissioned by the National Trust, has been provided by P. E. Leach during conservation. A courtyard house, set within a moat, dating from c. 1330, it has been added to by virtually every owner. Left to the Trust in 1989, it has undergone a series of conservation contracts, with about half of the house now done.

The phase just completed was on the NW. quarter, built c. 1471–81. Its N. range has a ground floor Loggia, with the framed first floor originally a Guest Range, later heavily decorated possibly in expectation of a royal visit by Henry VIII, and subsequently converted to use as a Chapel. The W. range built also for use by guests, had its first floor rebuilt in stone c. 1611 as a Drawing Room.

The phase just started, is on the SE. quarter, the Kitchen area. There is no evidence for the original Kitchen; we know that early foundations are under the floor and excavation will hopefully throw light on earlier structures. The present building, much altered, was built in two parallel ranges, one being the Kitchens and the other of superior rooms running on from the Great Hall, all probably 15th-/16th-century. Tree-ring dating by Nottingham University should result in a dated sequence.

138. MAIDSTONE, LAND ADJACENT TO PESTED BARS ROAD, BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA, (TQ 7780 5215). An evaluation by T. Mackinder of the Museum of London Archaeological Service for McLean Homes South East Ltd. followed earlier evaluation fieldwork comprising trial trenching by South Eastern Archaeological Services and geophysical survey by the Clark Laboratory. The additional trial trenching was designed to assess magnetic anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

The evaluation revealed a number of undated, but probably Romano-British field drainage ditches.

Trenches targeted to assess the potential for Anglo-Saxon occupation in the vicinity of a pit found in the earlier works revealed no further remains of that date. Instead a substantial ditch, identifiable as exceeding 60 m in length by the geophysical survey was found to be of Late Iron Age date 75 B.C.–A.D. 43.

A number of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were located and proved to be of modern origin.

139. SUTTON AT HONE, ST JOHN’S JERUSALEM (TQ 524 698). A watching brief, by P. E. Leach for the National Trust, was maintained during conservation, following an archaeological study by him.

Built as a Commandery by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem c. 1200 on a moated site partly formed by the River Darehem, the site was given, following the dissolving of the Order in 1540, to private owners who converted the main buildings to domestic use. The most important owners were Abraham Hill who seems to have formed the house, and Edward Hasted (a noted Kentish historian) who extended the house and bankrupted himself in the process.

The original structures of Chapel and W. Tower were identified but lack of suitable timbers precluded tree-ring dating. However, early Chapel decoration, of ashlar lines on an ivory colour background, was found, matching that at Lambeth Palace, c. 1200. Fragments of worked stone, including foliate carvings, were found, perhaps from altars, screens, or tombs.

External drainage excavations uncovered areas of destruction debris, mostly of unusable material such as chalk. The building had clearly been robbed for reusable
material, poetic justice, for St John's had taken material from nearby Romano-British sites.

Excavations in a lawn to the N. of the house produced many bones, animal and human, showing that the Order had their own burial ground here and did not use the nearby Parish Church. The animal bone seems to show later use as a midden.

CITY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL

140. HULL, BLANKET ROW (TA 099 283). Excavations at Blanket Row in the Old Town of Hull were undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates and directed by J. Lee. The work was funded by Yorkshire Water and carried out for RKLA-ARUP in advance of the construction of a shaft for a new sewerage scheme. Trial trenching had previously been undertaken on the site in 1997.

The area of excavation included the full width of the present street and buildings to both the N. and S. The earliest structures within the site area were two buildings to the S. of Blanket Row and one to the N. These were built in the first quarter of the 14th century and were relatively high status domestic dwellings, probably merchant's houses, built of limestone. A brick building was subsequently erected on the remaining open ground on the N. side of the street about a century later. All of the buildings contained evidence for internal divisions, associated floor surfaces and hearths or ovens, together with external cess and rubbish pits. A cobbled road surface 8 m wide, consisting of a central thoroughfare with adjacent pavements, was laid along Blanket Row in the later 14th or early 15th century, replacing earlier paths on each side of the street.

Occupation of the buildings on the S. side of Blanket Row continued without interruption, but were altered on a number of occasions and contained evidence of industrial activity from the 15th century. On the N. side of the street both buildings were demolished in the late 15th or early 16th century and the ground remained open for some two centuries. Rebuilding on both sides of Blanket Row from the 18th century continued to respect the width and alignment of the earlier medieval street.

The varied range of finds and environmental evidence recovered during the excavations represents the largest assemblage of material from a secular site in the Old Town for some two decades.

LANCASHIRE

141. ORMSKIRK, LATIOM HOUSE (SD 460 091). A programme of fieldwork has been undertaken at the site of the long-destroyed 15th century palace-fortress which was the principal residence of the earls of Derby, under the supervision of M. Fletcher for Archaeological Services WYAS. The work was funded by West Lancashire District Council, Mr James McConville, English Heritage, and the Society for Medieval Archaeology. Geophysical survey comprising resistance and GPR has defined a number of anomalies, possibly representing both destroyed buildings and earthwork features. A watching brief on a water pipe trench across the backfilled moat revealed artefactual evidence for infilling of c. 1700. Recent restoration work on the early 18th century West Wing has revealed re-used timbers which have been sampled by Sheffield University for dendrochronology; and also c. 70 fragments of re-used worked stone which are to be recorded. It is proposed to submit a full publication report to Medieval Archaeology.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Work undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (Heritage Lincolnshire).

142. LEICESTER, ROYAL INFIRMARY (SK 587 037). The archaeological implications of proposed development of a site close to the centre of Leicester were examined in a desktop assessment by N. Herbert. Romano-British remains are extensive in the area and the
Raw Dykes aqueduct is thought to cross the site. Anglo-Saxon remains, including sunken-featured buildings, have also been identified in the vicinity. Additionally, historical records suggested that the medieval church of St Sepulchre was located on, or in immediate proximity to, the site. Further research indicated that the infirmary was built in 1771 and the site had remained in use as a medical institution since that date, with the possibility that Victorian period extensions to the hospital had disturbed archaeological remains. However, subsequent field investigation indicated that the medieval cemetery associated with St Sepulchre's church, survived extensively, in spite of the post-medieval development of the site. Almost 30 partially intact burials were identified, with disarticulated bones from at least seven other individuals recovered, and one of the graves contained pottery of 12th-century date. Some of the burials were in close association, perhaps indicating family groupings. Pathological deformities were present on the bones of several individuals, including joint disease and osteoarthritis, fractures, tuberculosis and rickets.

143. STAPLEFORD, STAPLEFORD PARK HOTEL (SK 814 181). Investigations continued in the grounds of Stapleford Park Hotel. The hotel was formerly Stapleford Hall, built in the 1630s, probably on the site of a medieval manor. Romano-British remains, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and a deserted medieval village are also located nearby. Fieldwalking identified a small, localised scatter of Anglo-Saxon pottery over 1 km from the known cemetery site. Medieval pottery was also recovered during the fieldwalking but was thinly and evenly distributed and therefore probably represents manuring scatter. Additionally, geophysical survey adjacent to the deserted medieval village revealed several buried ditches, perhaps associated with the abandoned medieval settlement.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Work undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (Heritage Lincolnshire).

144. BOSTON, SKIRBECK ROAD (TF 332 434). The implications of development at a site a little S. of Boston town centre were examined. Desk-based research indicated that the proposed development area was located very close to both the site of the 13th-century hospital of St John of Jerusalem and the Augustinian friary. However, previous excavations close to the site had indicated that there was no medieval deposits within 1.5 m of the ground surface. Subsequent trial trenching revealed a natural palaeochannel, backfilled during the 14th–16th centuries, together with indications that the area had been agricultural in the late medieval-early post-medieval periods. This agricultural usage was apparently maintained until the site was developed in the early 19th century.

145. COVENHAM ST BARTHOLOMEW, BIRKETT LANE (TF 339 946). Investigations were undertaken in Covenham village in respect of development adjacent to the 13th-century parish church of St Bartholomew. Covenham is first recorded in A.D. 855 and earthworks though to represent the shrunken medieval settlement were located on and in immediate proximity to the site. Evaluation identified several linear and curvilinear ditches or gullies in the N. part of the site and established that construction of a farmyard on the S. side of the site in the 18th century had removed any earlier archaeological deposits in that area. Several of the linear ditches were of the 15th to 17th century though the curvilinear feature was undated. Subsequent excavation revealed that the curvilinear gully was of 10th- to 12th-century date and had replaced an earlier ring-ditched feature also of Saxo-Norman date. The function of these curvilinear gullies was not conclusively established but they contained grain and bones of amphibians and rodents and are thought possibly to have encircled hayricks. Hammerscale was also recovered from the gullies, indicating iron smithing in the vicinity.

146. CROWLAND, ABBEY WALK (TF 241 102). Development near to Crowland Abbey, founded in the 8th century, was subject to a watching brief carried out by N. Herbert. A
robbed wall and a dump of stone were recorded and although both were undated they may relate to structures associated with the abbey. Additionally, a moderately abundant collection of late Saxon pottery was recovered, indicating otherwise unrecognised activity of that period in the vicinity.

147. DUNHOLME, SCOTHERN LANE (TF 026 792). The implications of development on the S. side of Dunholme village was assessed in a desk-based study by P. Cope-Faulkner. This research indicated that a grange was established, by Kirkstead Abbey, on part of the site in the 12th century. After the dissolution this grange passed into private hands and apparently became the manorial seat of the village in the 17th century. Demolished at the end of the 19th century, the building is recorded as having associated earthworks, possibly a moat, fishpond or formal gardens. Additionally, a medieval stone building, perhaps associated with the grange, had previously been identified elsewhere on the site. Cropmarks of probable enclosures were also identified on the site and geophysical results elaborated these. However, these remains are thought to be prehistoric or Roman in date.

148. GREAT CARLTON, SPRING FARM (TF 410 854). A desk-top assessment and earthwork survey was undertaken, by N. Herbert, to assess the implications of development in the shrunken medieval settlement of Great Carlton. The study indicated that the earthworks present on site were probably hollow-ways and house platforms of medieval date, the site having been an open field since at least the late 18th century.

149. HEAPHAM, REDHOUSE FARM (SK 876 885). Excavation of a cable trench across an area of ridge and furrow earthworks near the shrunken medieval village of Heapham was monitored by D. Drury. However, other than the agricultural earthworks and a former field boundary ditch, no archaeological remains were encountered. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery suggests that the arable use of the site continued into this period.

150. HOLBEACH, HIGH STREET (TF 360 248). An evaluation, supervised by M. Dymond, was undertaken in the medieval core of Holbeach, within 50 m of the parish church and close to the site of a hospital built in 1351. A brick structure, possibly a cellar, was identified. This was undated but its doorway had been blocked and infilling of the structure commenced in the 17th–18th century. Natural deposits were revealed but no medieval remains were encountered. The reason for this is unknown, though it is possible that the site lay within the hospital precinct and was kept clear of habitation in the medieval period.

151. KIRKSTEAD, ABBEY FARM (TF 193 614). Investigations were undertaken to evaluate the potential impact of development near Kirkstead Abbey, founded in the 12th century. Desk-based research indicated that the proposed development, a reservoir, was located close to some of the medieval drainage works associated with the abbey; cropmarks in the investigation area perhaps constituted some of these medieval drainage features. Geophysical survey identified a number of the cropmark features and subsequent monitoring of test pits recorded several ditches corresponding with the geophysical and cropmark evidence. A drain trench was also examined and revealed a dump of demolition debris of 14th- to 17th-century date, suggesting the proximity of a late medieval building.

152. LINCOLN, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL (SK 978 718). On behalf of the Dean and Chapter, investigations were carried out at the 11th-century cathedral in Lincoln. Structural survey of the Cathedral Close Wall identified two main phases of construction, probably relating to documented building programmes licensed in 1285 and 1318, the work being completed by 1327. Additionally, five stages of alteration and repair were recognized, one of these
probably also of medieval date though the others occurring between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. A watching brief carried out during cable laying around the cathedral apparently identified a now-removed section of the Close Wall, though this was in brick and hence probably one of the post-medieval refurbishments to the structure.

153. SPALDING, HOLBEACH ROAD (TF 266 239). A programme of investigations was undertaken to assess the implications of development on the outskirts of Spalding. Desk-based research indicated the site was probably located in, or very close to, the medieval hamlet of Fulney, first recorded in 1189, and about 400 m from Fulney Hall. Large quantities of late Saxon and medieval pottery had also previously been found immediately to the W. and SW. of the site. Fieldwalking recorded a similarly dense concentration of predominantly medieval ceramics at the site, with a small but discrete cluster of late Saxon pottery in the W. part of the investigation area, close to the previous discoveries. However, later trial excavation of the site did not reveal any archaeological remains of the late Saxon–medieval period, perhaps indicating that, if ever present, they have been entirely ploughed out, though an unsuspected early Roman site was found at depth.

154. SPRIDLINGTON, OLD GLEBE FARM (TF 006 845). An evaluation, supervised by F. Walker, was undertaken to assess the implications of proposed development near to earthworks in the shrunk medieval village of Spridlington. On the surface of the natural sands was an occupation deposit containing 14th- to 15th-century pottery, smithing slag and hammerscale which indicated the presence of an iron smithy at the site. Stone walls, probably representing a building, were subsequently erected in the area. The construction date of this building was not established though the walls were being robbed by the 18th century. Elsewhere on the site there was evidence of ploughing in the area in the 17th–18th century.

155. STAMFORD, MALTING YARD (TF 032 067). Development was monitored at a site in Stamford where a medieval quarry had previously been found. Ditches of 19th-century date were revealed, together with the apparent construction trench for an adjacent railway tunnel. Small amounts of medieval pottery and iron slag were recovered.

156. TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, MAIN STREET (TF 395 635). Development and cable laying at three adjacent sites near to known medieval pottery kilns was monitored. Waste dumps from the kilns were identified during the investigations and large quantities of pottery wasters recovered, though no structural remains of any kilns were revealed. The previously known kiln site in the vicinity dates from the late 13th–early 14th century and produced jugs bearing characteristic decoration (Healey, R.H., 1984 ‘Toynton All Saints: Decorated Jugs from the Roses Kiln’, in F.N. Field and A. White (eds), A Prospect of Lincolnshire). Numerous fragments of further jug wasters with comparable decoration were found in the present investigations and probably derive from the same, or related, kiln. However, abundant pancheon wasters were also found and were clearly also made at the site, but probably are a little later, dating into the 15th century.

157. WAINFLEET ST. MARY, BOSTON ROAD (TF 495 573). Excavations of pole holes at the Scheduled medieval saltern earthworks at Wainfleet were monitored by G. Taylor. Probable dumped silts from the salt-making process were recorded but were undated. Additionally, part of a previously unknown brick structure of probable 20th-century date was revealed. This structure had caused some otherwise unknown impact on the Scheduled Monument.

158. WILSFORD, HANBECK FARM (TF 003 432). An evaluation was undertaken near to the remains of Hanbeck deserted medieval village and close to a stream, The Beck. A series
of stone walls or causeways of apparent Saxo-Norman date were identified leading down from Hanbeck toward the stream, the causeways perhaps providing access to Wilsford on the opposite side of the watercourse. Charred grain and part of a millstone or quern were recovered from the Saxo-Norman deposits and perhaps relate to a mill documented in the Domesday return for Wilsford. The position of this mill is unknown though it must have been located on The Beck, the only watercourse in the area.

MIDDLESEX

159. STANMORE, 72-76 OLD CHURCH LANE (TQ 1720 9140). An evaluation was carried out by B. Matthews for the Oxford Archaeological Unit for Village Homes Limited. A single hand-excavated trench located a medieval feature that was possibly of natural origin. It did, however, contain enough metalworking slag to suggest industrial activity in the vicinity during the medieval period.

NORFOLK. All sites by Norfolk Archaeological Unit unless otherwise stated.

160. BARNHAM BROOCH, HOLLANDS HILL (TG 0968 0799). Examination of this building by E. J. Rose for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology due to a planning application for alteration (later refused) showed that it was a late medieval open hall of the standard three cell pattern. The parlour end had been rebuilt as two storeys and attic, and incorporating a stack, and the hall floored over, in the late 16th century—the standard Norfolk pattern. However, a second stack appears to have been inserted at the same time in the centre of the original hall, with fireplaces only on the side facing the service end, thus dividing the hall into two rooms. This pattern has not been noted before at this date in the county.

161. BURNHAM MARKET, ALLOTMENT GARDENS, CREAKE ROAD (TF 8359 4185). Excavations by S. Percival on behalf of Hector's Housing revealed a series of ditches of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date, Roman and medieval malting ovens and a medieval structure.

162. GISING, MALTHOUSE FARM (TM 1470 8610). An emergency salvage record was carried out on this building by E. J. Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, at the request of South Norfolk Council after stripping and reconstruction had begun without planning consent. Though listed as 17th-century, the building proved to have an overall crownpost roof, with a moulded post above the central hall; the post, roof and walls of this section were heavily smoke-blackened. A hearth had been excavated below the floor by the children of the owner. The end cells had original upper floors; the service end retains the buttery and pantry doors and the location of a solar stair, since replaced. The parlour end has a stair surround and remnants of an original doorway from the hall of very crude appearance. Details of the carpentry suggest a 14th-century date and the crown post has been compared to 13th-century examples. An upper floor and stack in the hall were inserted in the 17th century and the building was given a high status remodelling in the Regency period.

163. GREAT YARMOUTH, 73-75 HOWARD STREET SOUTH (TG 5238 0756). Excavation was conducted by R. Masefield of RPS Clouston for Gee and Coe, following evaluation by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. Two trenches were opened between medieval Rows 55 and 57. The earliest deposits were 11th- to 12th-century overlying the Yarmouth sand and gravel spit. In Trench 2 a complex sequence of six phases of clay and lime floors, occupation deposits, pits, and postholes showed intense domestic activity of late Saxon/early medieval date. Trench 1 showed less activity and more truncation by later features:
sequences were interrupted by large 13th-century rubbish pits and clay banks or walls around wooden hurdle frames on different alignment from earlier material. It is possible the medieval Rows were laid out at this time. During the second phase clay walls of 13th-to 14th-century date were found abutting seven phases of floors with some evidence for coal storage. There was no clear indication of the types of structures; pits are interpreted as clustered behind properties fronting the road. At the end of the 14th century domestic activity decreased, there was little activity in 15th century, and sparse during 16th-18th century. The site confirms that occupation in the town spread rapidly southwards from the north from the 11th century onwards. Little evidence was found for fishing or fish processing or other industrial activities. It was considered likely that the current position of Row 55 frontage is the same as in the medieval period. Environmental tests found no evidence to suggest the River Yare had moved W. during this period. The pottery assemblage divides into two groups: 11th–12th and 13th–14th century respectively. It is mainly domestic wares produced locally or on the E. coast with a significant percentage of imported pottery including Pfingsdorf type ware, Ardenburg type ware, pottery from Rouen and Ardenne and German stoneware. A hone came from Norway. The results provide a useful addition to current knowledge of E. coast ports.

NORWICH

164. At All Saints' Green, Ivory House, (TG 2309 0790) excavation by G. Trimble for SIC (East Anglia) Ltd recorded three medieval cess/rubbish pits.

165. At Bishop Bridge (TG 2397 0898) investigations by P. Emery for Norwich City Council recorded details of the medieval gateway which formerly stood on Bishop Bridge (part of the town defences) and was removed in 1791.

166. At 14 Calvert Street (TG 2302 0904) excavations by A. Shelley for Ashley Dean Esq recorded early medieval quarry pits, containing ironworking debris, below later soils. Pits and floors of later medieval buildings and yards lay behind the street frontage.

167. At the Castle (TG 2323 0852) excavation by K. Penn at the top of the motte recorded a series of encircling features of medieval and later date (i.e. banks, base for wall), evidence for post-medieval landscaping, construction of the prison wall (1824–28) and keep refacing (1834–39). Late Saxon pits pre-dating the construction of the motte were recorded at its base.

168. At Golden Ball Street (TG 2322 0828) excavation by D. Whitmore for Friends Provident located the terminus of the Norwich’s Norman castle Feo ditch (demarcating the area around the castle subject to Crown jurisdiction), and recorded a terminus of the castle’s S. bailey ditch.

169. At 99-107 King Street (TG 2350 0830) excavation by M. Brennand and A. Hutcheson of three trenches on behalf of Norwich City Council revealed deep late Saxon to medieval riverside deposits, including oak piles, a wall, ditch and road surfaces south of Mountergate.

170. At King Street, Dragon Hall (TG 235 082) excavations by A. Shelley for Norfolk and Norwich Heritage Trust to the rear of Dragon Hall, a 15th-century merchant’s hall, supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and begun in 1997 were completed in March 1998. The earliest phase produced post-built structures of the 11th century, with boundaries defining four properties between the street and River Wensum. The site was redeveloped in the later 13th century with riverfront buildings in stone and metalled access to the river. These were incorporated into a single complex in the early 15th century,
possibly by Robert Toppes. The complex was divided from the mid-16th century onwards, until the present programme of restoration.

171. At King Street (TG 2345 0820) excavation by K. Penn of four trenches for Norwich Union Investment Management and Norwich City Council revealed midden/cesspit deposits overlain by medieval make-up and buildings along the street. A medieval boundary lay at the rear with cess/rubbish pits beyond on former open land. In one trench, medieval infilling over a former open feature may provide evidence for a late Saxon town ditch, a little to the south of Mountergate.

172. Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Project (TG 228 084) excavations on behalf of the Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Company Ltd. were undertaken by A. Hutcheson between November 1998 and May 1999. The work, the second largest excavated area within the historic core of Norwich and the first within this quarter of the city, is uncovering part of the Norman French Borough, a new borough recorded in Domesday as for the Franci de Norw-ich.

A number of investigated features date from late Saxon settlement, including two sets of parallel ditches, some of which contained Thetford-type ware. It is possible that the ditches represent tenement boundaries which, if true, changes the previously held view that the area was common land prior to the Norman invasion. Crucially, the ditches are aligned in a NW.-SW. axis and therefore do not conform to the Norman and modern street layout.

The excavations have revealed little evidence that can as yet be confidently assigned to the initial laying out of the French Borough by Earl Ralph de Guader, between 1071 and 1075. The first certainly post-conquest evidence is the construction of two stone houses on the Bethel Street frontage, of which only their rammed gravel foundations remained. Two other stone houses are known from 12th or 13th century Norwich, one of which was uncovered by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit at St Martin-at-Palace Plain in 1981. A large number of extraction pits on the millennium site appear to date from around this period. Many of these pits probably relate directly to the building and later renovations of the houses with sand being extracted as an aggregate for mortar and gravel for use in foundations, make-up and metalled surfaces.

Much of the later medieval building sequence had been truncated by later activity but a number of deeper features survived including a cellar dated to the late 15th or early 16th century. A number of wells, pits and cesspits (many lined with flint and mortar) also date from the later medieval period.

Finds include a gold ingot thought to be Scandinavian in origin, dating from the Viking period (c. 870–917 in Norwich). The ingot was discovered within the bedding sand for a brick floor in a post-medieval cellar, close to a medieval pit which produced a few fragments of a Thetford-type ware crucible dated 10th–11th century which had gold residue adhering to the inner surface. The proximity of these two finds is intriguing, suggesting the presence of goldsmiths on or near the site perhaps as early as the 10th century.

173. At St Faith's Lane (TG 235 087; Site 373N), following evaluation by Norfolk Archaeology Unit in 1997, further excavation was carried out by I. Soden of Northamptonshire Archaeology, in advance of redevelopment by Norwich School.

A portion of the lay cemetery (c. 1292–1539) within the precinct of the Franciscan Friary was excavated, along with part of an intra-mural trackway and features relating to contemporary sand quarrying and earthmoving, possibly for building works within the precinct.
Beneath the cemetery lay evidence for domestic and industrial occupation dating between the 10th/11th and the 13th centuries, much denuded by a combination of contemporary pits and the later sand quarrying.

174. REEDHAM, BERNEY ARMS REACH, REEDHAM MARSHES (TG 4677 0533). Excavation by A. Crowson and C. Phillips on behalf of Sir William Halcrow and Partners Ltd through a possible saltern mound produced a ditch and pits with associated medieval pottery sherds.

175. SOUTH WOOTTON, NURSERY LANE (TF 6419 2342). Excavation by N. Moss on behalf of Wilcon Homes revealed boundary ditches of late Saxon/early medieval date.

176. THETFORD, CASTLE HILL, CASTLE LANE (TL 8755 8288). A watching brief by S. Percival for Norfolk County Council recorded a flint and chalk wall, possibly part of the medieval bailey outer rampart.

177. THETFORD, FORMER PULP MILL, MILL LANE (TL 870 827). Excavation by H. Wallis on behalf of Winchester Homes Ltd, close to the site of an early mill, recorded a 13th-century ditch and footings of a later building.

178. WYMONDHAM, THE SCHOOLHOUSE, CHURCH STREET (TG 1075 0156). During excavation of three contractors' trenches within the area of the Abbey graveyard, the skeletal remains of eleven individuals were recorded, their number and position indicating a possible multiple or mass burial. Work was carried out by B. Hobbs for Friends of Wymondham Abbey.

179. GRIMSTON, GAYTON ROAD (TF 7206 2242). During pipe trenching, human skeletal remains and early medieval pottery were recorded by B. Hobbs for Anglian Water Services. The human remains possibly derived from a nearby early Saxon cemetery during earlier trenching work.

180. KING'S LYNN, CHURCH STREET (TF 6188 1976). Three trenches were excavated by D. Whitmore on behalf of Banque Française de l'Orient, revealing early medieval floors and pits, a 12th/13th-century timber structure with occupation deposits, a boundary ditch and wall, all below later deposits. Flood deposits were recorded in each trench.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

181. At Bridge Street (SP 754 600) trial excavation by I. Soden on the E. side, and outside the S. gate of the medieval town, located the well preserved remains of a stone building fronting on to the road. It was constructed no earlier than the mid-13th century and was demolished in the late 15th century.

No remains of medieval or Civil War defences were present at the N. end of the site, and no medieval levels had survived in the area closest to the supposed location of St Thomas' Hospital.

182. At Marefair (SP 751 605) trial excavation was carried out by I. Soden within the site of the former Barclaycard premises, which lies within the core of the late Saxon and medieval towns. It was shown that large areas of medieval, and potentially earlier, archaeology survived beneath and around the present building.
Medieval activity was represented by numerous rubbish pits and the remnants of both timber and stone buildings, while early to middle Saxon activity was attested only by residual pottery. The site also contains the potential to recover part of a late medieval and post-medieval street frontage along the former Pike Lane.

183. At Moat House Hotel (SP 753 606) the site of a new swimming pool was excavated by A. Chapman in advance of development. There was extensive disturbance from post-medieval buildings, but some earlier deposits survived. Two pits dated to the 10th century provide the first evidence for late Saxon activity in the NE corner of the postulated extent of the late Saxon town; further pits are of 11th- and 12th-century dates.

In the mid-13th century at least two large quarry pits were excavated into the local ironstone bedrock to supply building stone; they had been infilled by the end of the 14th century. A direct connection with the 13th-century foundation of the Dominican Friary, which may have stood in this area, was not established.

184. Sulgrave Manor (SP 5605 4558). J. Dalton of the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a watching brief for Clews at Sulgrave Manor as part of a proposal to develop the courtyard with a shop, refreshment area and other facilities. The watching brief was further to a geophysical survey and OAU field evaluation, both in 1997. The evaluation exposed a sequence of post-medieval deposits culminating in a cobbled surface directly below the present lawn. Ditches located to the SW. of the manor were dated to the 12th or 13th century. These ditches may have formed a plot boundary and part of the earthworks recorded in the field to the W. of the Sulgrave Manor. The existing structure probably dates from the reign of Elizabeth I but much of the house was demolished in the 1780s and it was rebuilt in 1921.

The watching brief identified a series of ditches in the S. end of the site but no dating evidence was retrieved from them. Structural evidence of buildings, a possible 19th-century courtyard and a mid-17th-century stone-lined drain were also recorded as was a pond with a possible watercourse. Pottery dated from the 12th century onwards and archaeological deposits had been heavily truncated.

185. Warmington, Manor House (TL 078 914). Area excavation at a deserted medieval settlement at the N. end of the present village was carried out by I. Meadows and M. Webster of Northamptonshire Archaeology in advance of housing development. The site comprised two or more phases of rectilinear ditched enclosures, and to the W. several timber buildings were defined by both post-pits and wall slots. The pottery assemblage is dominated by Stamford wares and St Neots-type wares, indicating that this was a short-lived settlement of late Saxon origin and with an abandonment no later than A.D. 1150. An adjacent, small moated site survives as an earthwork.

186. Weldon, Water Lane (SP 921 895). An evaluation was undertaken by staff of Archaeological Project Services near to remains of Saxon and later iron working and stone quarrying and in proximity to 16th-/17th-century buildings. However, although a few fragments of iron smelting slag and 12th-century pottery were recovered, no archaeological remains were encountered at the site.

187. Wollaston, London Road (SP 906 625). A proposed development site near to Roman, Saxon and medieval remains at Wollaston was evaluated by staff of Archaeological Project Services. A group of ditches of apparent Saxo-Norman date was identified and several post-medieval ditches, pits and postholes were recorded. Many of the post-medieval
features contained quantities of pottery of early Saxon through to medieval date, suggesting more extensive activity of these periods had occurred on the site or its proximity, but had been significantly disturbed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

188. NEWARK, MARKET PLACE (SK 800 539). On behalf of Newark and Sherwood District Council, staff of Archaeological Project Services carried out an evaluation in the ancient market place in the centre of Newark, an area where Saxon and later remains had previously been found. Beneath recent concrete rafts, earlier market surfaces of stone and gravel were revealed. Incorporated in the stone surface was a fragment of roughly dressed masonry, probably derived from an earlier structure in the area, perhaps the Market Cross. This stone market surface was undated but had been cut through by gullies, perhaps robbed foundation or service trenches, in the 18th century.

189. NEWARK, NEWARK CASTLE (SK 795 540). A Scheduled Ancient Monument, Newark Castle dates from the 12th century though previous investigations at the site have identified remains predating the military work, including a Saxon cemetery. Proposals by Newark and Sherwood District Council to improve facilities at the castle therefore required an archaeological response. In consequence, investigations were undertaken at the site by staff of Archaeological Project Services, on behalf of the council. Remnants of a rampart were identified adjacent to the gatehouse. On the basis of previous discoveries, this may be material from an earlier, Norman bank disturbed by the construction of the castle in the 12th century. However, cutting into this bank were several graves, of both children and adults, together with other disturbed human remains. These burials are almost certainly an extension of the Saxon cemetery previously identified, which would, in turn, suggest that the rampart is earlier than thought and pre-dates the Norman period. A compacted mortar floor of a previously unknown medieval building was also revealed close to the gatehouse. This building, apparently, had leaded windows as fragments of window cames were recovered from the demolition deposits overlying the floor. Pottery recovered from this demolition debris indicated a 13th-century date for the demise of the structure and the mortar floor was subsequently cut through by a masonry wall or foundation, apparently also of medieval date. The stairs leading down into the undercroft adjacent to the gatehouse were also revealed.

OXFORDSHIRE. Work by the Oxford Archaeological unit unless stated otherwise.

190. ABINGDON, ABBEY GARDENS (SU 5005 9716). As part of a Historical Restoration Management Plan, The Vale of White Horse Council and the Heritage Lottery funded a geophysical survey of the former site of Abingdon Abbey. Although the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, only the Abbey gateway and a range of buildings in the outer court now survive.

The site of the church and cloister was investigated in 1922, but the results were not published until 45 years later (M. Biddle, ‘The excavations at Abingdon Abbey, 1922 in The Early History of Abingdon, Berkshire, and its Abbey’, Medieval Archaeol. 12 (1968), 26–69.), and only an outline plan could be established. Medieval chronicles and accounts have been used to reconstruct the layout of the abbey (H. T. Lambrick, ‘Buildings of the Monasteries at Abingdon from the late seventh century to 1538’ in ‘The Early History of Abingdon, Berkshire, and its Abbey’, Medieval Archaeol. 12 (1968), 42–59.), but much of this remains conjectural.

Under the direction of T. Allen, Bartlett-Clark Consultancy carried out resistivity and magnetometer surveys of the Abbey Gardens, and A. Boucher of Archaeological Investigations Ltd a ground-penetrating radar survey of the adjacent car park. The results agree with those of the plan drawn up in 1968, but have added much more detail, including new chapels alongside the choir, and internal divisions within it. It should now be possible
to match the documentary records to the building sequence evident from the survey. Other buildings are also apparent E. and SE. of the church, where the documentary reconstruction placed the Infirmary and the Keeper of Works house.

Under the car-park the ground radar gave little sign of further buildings, but suggested that the millstream was originally 10–15 m further N. (closer to the Abbey church), and has gradually been pushed S. by infilling, which manifests itself as a succession of parallel retaining walls.

It is hoped that further investigation of the buried archaeology will be possible during the restoration of the park. It is intended to publish the results of the survey with those of the Vineyard excavations carried out by OAU from 1988–92 in a Thames Valley Landscape Monograph.

191. Abingdon, 75 Ock Street (SU 4934 9704). S. Cook carried out a field evaluation at Enock's coal yard, on behalf of Thomas Merrifield, in respect of a planning application for a residential development. The site was located to the W. of the medieval town ditch, outside the limits of the 12th-century town, although in an area developed in the later medieval period. A previous OAU excavation in 1994 at 83–88 Ock Street found evidence that plots were first laid out along this street in the 12th century and confirmed that there were buildings of stone or timber on stone footings along the street frontage during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Archaeological deposits were found throughout the site but were concentrated within the S. half of the site, fronting Ock Street. Trench 1 contained a probable 12th-century horizon overlain by a wall, a well and a yard surface. These features, indicative of settlement, were overlain by 13th- and 14th-century occupation deposits. Further evidence of occupation was found in the centre of the site, in the form of a ditch, a pit, two lines of postholes and two gullies. One of the gullies contained 14th-century pottery. The archaeological features in all parts of the site were covered by a thick homogeneous layer which appeared to represent a late medieval and post-medieval accumulation, possibly a garden soil. The lack of archaeological features within this layer suggests a period of inactivity in the proposed development area during this period.

The evaluation results indicated that development of this area began earlier than had previously been thought, probably in the 12th century. Significant evidence for a 13th-century tenement building was found in the S. half of the site which was overlain by occupation layers of the later 13th or 14th centuries. These layers contained large and well-preserved assemblages of artefacts and animal bone.

192. Ewelme, the school and schoolmaster's house (SU 6460 9138). R. Tyler and J. Dalton carried out a programme of archaeological recording for W. S. Atkins in advance of, and during, refurbishment. The work comprised three phases of recording. The first phase recorded work related to the refurbishment of the 15th-century Schoolmaster's House. The second phase related to the alteration of, and extension to, the School House. The third phase consisted of a limited amount of opening-up works and an archaeological watching brief. The work recorded construction details of an early 15th-century staircase before its removal and details of a previously unknown, well-preserved 16th-century painted timber stud partition wall at first floor level. Traces of an earlier phase of painting were evident below. The watching brief revealed traces of an early floor within the School House.

Oxford

193. At 36 Commarket (SP 5125 0637) a salvage recording exercise was carried out by P. Booth after the discovery of a masonry feature underneath the basement floor during
remodelling of the building by Messrs Knowles. The feature consisted of the SW. corner of a probable pier, set in a steep-sided foundation trench cut at least 1.4 m into the natural sand and gravel. The pier was of mortared ragstone with ashlar quoins of oolitic limestone and had minimum dimensions of 1 m E.-W. by 0.4 m N.-S. It survived to a height of almost 2.5 m above the base of the foundation cut, just below the concrete basement floor. The only dating evidence from the backfill of the foundation trench was a single fragment of medieval tile. This and the character of the masonry could be consistent with a date as early as the 13th century. The exact context of the structure is uncertain, but it was most probably associated with the vicinity of the medieval N. gate and attached buildings, which included the prison known as The Bocardo. It may be the same structure as that revealed during building work in 1906 and then interpreted as the SW. corner of The Bocardo (J. Munby pers. comm.).

194. At Lincoln College Phase 3: The Kitchen Project (SP 5140 0630) B. Ford carried out a field evaluation which identified archaeological deposits that were recorded up to 3 m below existing ground levels. These deposits included a number of floor surfaces with associated hearths and occupation deposits from the 10th and 11th centuries; a medieval pit and other probable medieval dump deposits; internal and external surfaces, along with substantial limestone foundation deposits relating to the extant medieval kitchen; and an infilled, but intact, post-medieval brick-vaulted cellar.

The next phase, an excavation for the new wine cellar, is currently underway at the College and a full report for this and the preceding evaluation will be published thereafter.

195. At Nuffield Press (SP 548 046) An evaluation by J. Muir and building survey by K. Newell were undertaken in advance of development on the site of the Manor House of Temple Cowley. Substantial sub-surface remains, including cellars, were known to exist on the site and were likely to be impacted by the development. In addition, the back wall of the manor house which had been retained and incorporated into the Nuffield Press buildings was to be demolished.

Fieldwork

Phase 1 (13th–15th centuries)

Although 11th-century pottery was recovered from the site, the first recognizable phase of activity seems to have begun some time during the 13th century. There was no definite evidence for masonry structures during this period but there was a certain amount of circumstantial evidence which points toward their probable existence. The majority of features ascribed to this phase clustered around the site of the later 17th-century manor house. At the S. end of Trench 12 a group of four sub-circular pits were revealed (12/101, 12/84, 12/103 and 12/123). The pits were all filled with a similar mixture of limestone cobbles and mortar rich deposits and three out of four contained pottery dated to the 13th century. The fourth contained a single sherd of an 11th-century ware which was thought to be residual. The apparently deliberate spatial organization of the pits might suggest that they were used as post-pits to hold timber uprights, but if so no coherent structural plan was discernible. Whatever their function it seems clear that the pits were backfilled with material relating to the construction or repair of a nearby masonry structure.

A fifth pit in nearby Trench 11 (11/133) was also filled with mortar and limestone rubble. Although it was square rather than circular and deeper than the other pits the very close similarity of fills suggest that the pits were all contemporary, even though the square pit contained a single sherd of late Saxon pottery.

The upper fill of pit 11/133 was truncated by the shallow wall slot 11/100 which formed part of a rectangular structure (Building E). The full extent of the structure is unknown as it appeared to be cut away to the S. by the construction of the 17th-century
manor house (Building A). Enough survived however to suggest that it had an approximate E.-W. orientation with an entrance half way down its N. wall.

To the N. in Trench 5 a large, steep sided pit (5/1) lay immediately to the N. of a length of curved ditch (5/3). Although the trench was too narrow to be certain the ditch appeared to respect the pit and curve around it. The fill of the ditch contained a certain amount of limestone rubble and was generally reminiscent of a robber trench. A few metres to the NW. a narrow linear feature was revealed within Trench 7 (7/10). The feature appears to have been some sort of linear barrier or boundary. Immediately to the N. of that were three shallow linear features which are probably best interpreted as truncated garden features (7/4, 7/6 and 7/8).

A masonry wall 6/29 in the W. end of Trench 6 probably belonged to this period also. The wall was part of a long rectangular structure (Building D) which was first located with certainty on the Cowley Parish Enclosure Map of 1853. The backfill of the construction trench, however, contained a single sherd of 13th-century pottery.

Phase 2 (15th-18th centuries)

During the 15th and 16th centuries activity seems to have been relatively limited. An occasional pit was dug to the N. of the manor (6/89) but in general the area remained undisturbed allowing a thick layer of soil to build up (6/91). During the 17th century the manor house was constructed or remodelled into the basic form which survived until modern times. It is probable that the large capped drains located in Trench 4 were constructed ahead of the manor house. Although the backfill of the drains contained a minimal amount of 11th-century pottery, there is no evidence that a structure requiring such large drains occupied the site before the 17th century.

Building Survey

The manor house of Temple Cowley was demolished in 1957 after it was deemed to be structurally unsound. Part of the rear, N. wall of the manor house survived and was incorporated into modern industrial buildings.

From the interpretation of the documentary sources it appears that the building was of several phases of construction, characterized by different roof and floor levels. A ‘phase I’ building was identified as a three-unit plan of hall-house or derived type. This building had been subsequently added to possibly representing three further phases of construction. However, due to the nature of the surviving evidence the phasing of the additions could not be conclusively argued or securely dated.

Conclusions

The front façade of the manor house, shown in documentary sources, suggests a 17th-century date. However, the ‘phase I’ three-unit plan building may have medieval origins. The excavation yielded considerable evidence which indicated that the site had been occupied in one form or another since the 13th century. Certain aspects of the evidence point towards the early construction of masonry buildings and the robbed outline of one such building was located (Building E).

196. At The Queen’s College, Provost’s Garden (SP 1745 6365) S. Cook carried out a field evaluation in advance of a proposed new library building. The evaluation revealed a roughly constructed gravel surface and associated features dated to the Saxo-Norman period. One of these features, a large pit, contained fragments of slag indicative of metalworking which possibly took place somewhere within the evaluation area. The remaining features consisted mostly of 13th- and 14th-century pits and included some...
evidence of later post-medieval pitting. The purpose of the pits is unclear although it is suggested that gravel extracted connected with local building is very likely.

Four trenches were excavated within the Garden. Trench I, on the S. end of the site, contained significant archaeological deposits dating to the Saxo-Norman period. These consisted of a surface and an associated pit which contained metalworking slag dated to the 10th century. These deposits seem to indicate a yard surface and pits rather than structures, although the large posthole may indicate the existence of a substantial structure of this period. Trench I also contained pits dating to the late 11th, early 13th and late 14th centuries and a single, probably late Saxon, posthole. A 13th-century occupation deposit was also identified at a higher level. Medieval and post-medieval pits were identified in the three other trenches.

197. At 20–26 Queen Street/1–10 St Ebbes Street (SP 512 061) an excavation and watching brief following an evaluation by M. Connell of RPS Clouston for Storehouse Properties, recorded numerous features. The site is near the centre of the late Saxon and medieval town and was investigated by B. K. Davison during the 1960s. Pits, postholes, wells and wall foundations dated mainly from the 11th to the 13th century with a few earlier features and limited evidence for 14th-, 15th- and 16th- to 17th-century activity. Density and distribution of pits and foundations tentatively suggest tenement boundaries. Initial tests on environmental samples confirm the site as low status domestic in character and provided a wide range of food and fuel-wood remains. Pottery included St Neots-type and Stamford ware and later regional and continental imports. A sherd from a late Saxon proto-jug with stamped rosettes and grids was noteworthy (Fig. 1) and an early/mid-17th century-green-glazed solid candlestick was new to the local repertoire. Finds are to be lodged at Oxford County Museum, Woodstock and a report submitted to Oxoniensia.

FIG. 1
Late Saxon proto-jug from Queen Street/St Ebbes Street, Oxford. Scale 1:2

198. At the Sackler Library (SP 1100 6550) excavations on the second gravel terrace just NW. of the N. gate of the medieval walled city of Oxford were carried out for the University Surveyor’s Office by D. Poore. Documentary evidence identified the excavation area to be within the precinct of the Palace of Beaumont, founded c. 1132 by Henry I, and granted to the Carmelite Whitefriars in 1318.

A circular ditch measuring up to 35 m across was found and, although no dating evidence was recovered, it is thought likely to be a Bronze-age barrow ditch. A very small
stretch of another ditch of identical profile and fill types was also seen, and was also undated. A Bronze-age barrow cemetery is known to lie under this part of Oxford. Cutting into the fills of the ditch and the natural gravel, and truncated by a ploughsoil, was a series of circular pits. They were very regular and all of a similar size and depth, being on average 0.7 m deep and 1.5 m in diameter. They appeared to be arranged in rows, aligned roughly E.-W. Spotdating suggests an 11th- to 12th-century date for these features, which are being tentatively interpreted as tree planting pits.

A large robber trench was found running E.-W. for 15 m and measuring up to 2 m wide. Depth varied significantly, from 0.4 m to 1.8 m. Masonry only survived in the deepest part of the trench, and consisted of limestone rubble. Seen at approximately 5 m intervals along the N. edge of the trench, and cut at right angles to it, were a series of short robber trenches, measuring on average 1.8 m wide and 2.2 m long. Again, depths varied. These were interpreted as the robbing of buttresses (with masonry surviving in two), and were assumed to be contemporary with the main E.-W. trench. Six were seen in total, with the two furthest to the W. extending out of the S. limit of the excavation. Although to the W. the main trench would have been S. of the limit of excavation, the two buttresses to the W. (one robbed and one in situ) imply a continuation of the main wall line and suggest a substantial building, aligned E.-W. and at least 25 m long. Spotdating of pottery found within the mortar of the surviving masonry suggests that this is part of the Friary, rather than the Palace.

Another large robber trench was excavated to the E. of the building, running N.-S., nearly 2.5 m wide and over 2 m deep. Its depth may partly be explained by the discovery of a heavily truncated pit, cutting the natural geology at its base. The fills of this pit would have been recognised as a 'soft spot' which the original excavators have attempted to remove; a similar situation probably accounts for the depth of the robbing of the building. Pottery from the pit has been provisionally dated to the late 11th century, while the fills of the robber trench date to the 13th–14th centuries. These dates, combined with historic map evidence, suggests that this may be the robbing of the E. wall of the precinct of Beaumont Palace.
The church had a simple rectangular plan, 7 m long by 5 m wide, defined by continuous foundation slots. Around the church there were 70 inhumation burials of men, women and children, arranged in rows with their heads to the SW.

To the S. of the church, and without any evident boundary between them, there were at least three timber buildings including an aisled hall, 12 m long by 8 m wide, with six pairs of aisle posts and a continuous outer wall slot. Around these buildings shallow ditches defined a series of separate plots, and these continued beyond the present limit of excavation. A linear ditch separated the churchyard and the S. halls from a post-built hall, 12 m long by 5 m wide, to the E. Excavation will continue through 1999.

201. CRICKET ST THOMAS, CRICKET HOUSE (ST 373 083). Evaluation trenching by T. H. Gent and recording during extensive construction works by M. J. Dyer of Exeter Archaeology were undertaken for Warner Holidays Ltd. A medieval manor house existed on this site whose precise location is unknown. A few unstratified sherds of medieval pottery were found but the manor house was not located. The medieval parish church of St Thomas was demolished and rebuilt before 1868. A number of moulded architectural fragments in Ham stone were reused in the foundations of a 19th-century glasshouse. These comprise pieces from a late 13th- or early 14th-century window head with intersecting or Y-tracery, and two pieces from window mullions of 15th- or 16th-century date. This material is likely to have come from the demolished medieval church.

202. SOMERTON (ST 481 827 to ST 495 287). A watching brief was conducted by M. Brett of Cotswold Archaeological Trust on behalf of Transco during the construction of a gas pipeline. At Greenhill Farm, to the SE. of Somerton, a medieval quarry pit, trackway, lynchet, ditch, and post-medieval field wall were recorded. Considerable quantities of residual and unstratified pottery were recovered from this area, including four sherds of Cheddar E ware, dating to c. A.D. 950–1050, and much medieval material.

NORTH SOMERSET

203. PUXTON, NEAR WESTON-SUPER-MARE (ST 407 633). A second season of survey and excavation was carried out in the hamlet of Puxton, which included further work on an area of shrunken settlement earthworks to the N. of Mays Lane. Excavations sectioned two of the three platforms adjacent to an area of roadside waste/common. Occupation on both started around the 11th century suggesting that this area relates to a phase of secondary settlement expansion away from the earlier focus in an oval shaped field S. of the church. One platform was abandoned around the 14th century, the other c. 1700. Interim reports on this and previous seasons work can be found in Archaeology in the Severn Estuary.

STAFFORDSHIRE

204. CHARTLEY CASTLE (SK 010 285). Archaeological buildings recording and analysis was carried out by I. Soden, A. Thorne and T. Baker of Northamptonshire Archaeology on the castle ruins, which are listed Grade II*. The work was commissioned on behalf of Mr and Mrs Johnson of Chartley Hall and English Heritage in conjunction with repair and consolidation work.

The work identified medieval phases of rebuilding together with evidence for the reuse of the structures in the post-medieval period.

Within one of two upstanding mural towers large areas of rebuilt masonry incorporated a widespread realignment of defensive arrowloops which also involved the infilling of a former mural chamber. Considerable areas of the tower's outer face had also been replaced. The occasion for this extensive rebuilding may have been a series of documented sieges and attacks of 1264–66, during which the castle changed hands repeatedly. A somewhat naive pen and wash drawing of 1777 shows another mural tower to the W. to have been fully crenellated and machicolated.
205. **Stafford, 25–27 Gaolgate Street (SJ 921 234).** Archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out by Earthworks Archaeological Services for the Bolton Emery Partnership, agents for Yates Brothers Wine Lodges plc. The site lies within the defended medieval town. Two trial trenches were located within the existing building immediately behind the cellars fronting Gaolgate Street, and another in the rear yard.

In trench 1, located behind the Gaolgate Street cellars, early plough soils overlying natural sands lay below a dark brown humic layer, possibly representing a buried turf, which in turn lay below medieval soils. Soil samples from the waterlogged deposits within a sandstone well, disused by the 13th or 14th century, were taken for detailed microscopic analysis. Medieval layers of homogenous soils were cut by a large gully-like feature and pits. The soils and assorted negative features were sealed by a cobbled surface, which probably represented a late medieval yard. Several features, mostly of 16th-century date, were cut through the yard.

The earliest deposits in trench 2 were cut by possible posthole features. These were sealed by gravels, which were cut by gullies, forming three sides of an approximate rectangle. The gravels were sealed by a metalled road, in turn sealed by a medieval soil deposit, which was cut by a medieval pit. A narrow trench was excavated to link the stratigraphy of the two trenches, providing an excellent relative sequence, but with a notable absence of dating material from much of the deposition in trench 2. A 14th-century date is eagerly awaited.

206. **Stafford, Shopmobility, Broad Street (SJ 920 233).** The site was evaluated by a single trial trench by Earthworks Archaeological Services for the Stafford Borough Council. A full archaeological excavation was subsequently carried out to preserve significant archaeological deposits, identified by the evaluation, by record in advance of the construction of a Shopmobility building. A single trench covered 100 sq m. Late medieval features included a back-filled vertically cut feature capped with clay. This may have been a well, but no lining survived. A small lime kiln or oven of clay was found with an adjacent ash pit, which contained medieval pottery. A stone-packed post hole and a clay capped rubbish pit, both medieval, were also recorded.

WARWICKSHIRE. All sites by Warwickshire Museum unless stated otherwise.

207. **Bromford-on-Avon, The Anglo-Saxon, High Street (SP 099 518).** An evaluation involving three trial trenches carried out by G. C. Jones to the rear of the public house on behalf of Trent Taverns Ltd recorded no evidence for a continuation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery known to exist immediately to the N. and E. of the site. A number of postholes, pits and ditches provided evidence of occupation dating from the 13th century onwards, presumably belonging to a medieval property or properties fronting the High Street.

208. **Brandon and Bretford, Hill Farm, Brandon (SP 4085 7625).** An evaluation involving four trial trenches was carried out by G. C. Jones on behalf of Barrett South Midlands on a site within the medieval village of Brandon. The work revealed evidence for 13th century activity in the form of pits and a ditch and gully; this concentrated to the NW. and on the SW. frontage of the site. Subsequent observation by C. Coutts during topsoil stripping collected a large amount of 12th–13th-century pottery.

209. **Burton Dassett, Country Park (SP 3983 5163).** Observation of water mains renewal by S. Palmer on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd revealed a series of buildings with stone foundations, extending over c. 25 m of the pipeline easement and dating from the 13th–15th centuries, on the N. fringe of the medieval settlement of Burton along the S. edge of the Country Park.
210. Halford, Halford Bridge (SP 259 453). A photogrammetric survey of the Scheduled Bridge (Warwickshire Monument No 125) was carried out by N. Palmer on behalf of WCC Bridges Design Services to assist with proposals for the repair of damage caused in the floods of Easter 1998. Structural analysis revealed seven main building phases. The distinctive design of the arches suggested that both the sections of the bridge, the four arched main bridge and the single arched mill stream bridge to the E., were built together at one time (Phase 1). In the absence of diagnostic details or documentary evidence this phase can only be generally dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period (15th–early 17th century). Phase 2 is an extensive rebuilding of the upper part of the main bridge, dating probably to the later 17th century. Phase 3 represents brick refacing of both sections in the 18th/19th century. Phase 4, involving the construction of the W. causeway and flood arches and the raising of the W. end of the bridge, dates to 1832. Phases 5–7 were 20th-century repairs.

211. Kenilworth, Kenilworth Castle Mere (SP 279 721). Observation of ground investigation for a flood alleviation scheme was undertaken by G. C. Jones on behalf of the Environment Agency adjacent to the Tiltyard Dam, a complex and important medieval structure dating back to the 12th century. Test pits in the Mere encountered a variety of alluvial deposits, including, to the S. of the Finham Brook, undated waterlogged organic deposits. There is thus considerable potential for important medieval waterlogged remains to survive adjacent to the SE. end of the dam.

212. Loxley, S. of Loxley House, High Street (SP 256 527). An evaluation by G. C. Jones involving seven trial trenches on land within the medieval village on the main street frontage, carried out on behalf of Linfoot Country Properties, revealed evidence for medieval occupation of 12th- to 14th-century date, including stone building foundations and a medieval pond. Subsequent excavation by S. Palmer of an area 20 m x 6–11 m on the street frontage revealed parts of two plots separated by a boundary gully, each containing a frontage building parallel to the street. The buildings which dated to the 13th–14th centuries were probably timber framed on stone foundations and surrounded by patchy rubble surfaces cut by drains.

213. Rugby, Coton Park (SP 517 788). Large-scale excavation of the deserted medieval village of Coton, to the N. of Rugby, was carried out by A. Maull of Northamptonshire Archaeology in advance of housing and industrial development. An area of 3 ha was stripped to natural, with full planning and selective sampling of the features exposed.

The medieval village layout comprised a series of rectangular ditched plots set either side of a broad central ‘green’ or road aligned W.-E. The vestigial remains of a series of small timber houses and associated gravel yard surfaces fronted on to the ‘green’. To the E. the road ran S. toward a large, but much altered, earthwork mound which has been variously interpreted as a castle mound, mill mound or tumulus.

Preliminary assessment of the pottery indicates that the settlement is late Saxon in origin, but the bulk of the assemblage dates the excavated structures to A.D. 1150–1250. There is no later pottery, indicating the total abandonment of the village by the middle of the 13th century.

214. Stoneleigh, Stoneleigh Abbey (SP 319 713). Observation of ground disturbance in connection with a major restoration and conversion project was carried out through the year by C. Coutts on behalf of Stoneleigh Abbey Ltd and Historic Houses Rescue Ltd. Most of the trenching over the demolished abbey church was too shallow to penetrate demolition and later layers but one trench located the W. end of the church. The W. wall was 2.3 m wide and its location suggests the nave was c. 39 m long. The same trench also located the E. wall (2.1 m wide) of the N. transept and an in situ burial immediately to the
E. The E. wall of the cloister arcade was located in a trench in the courtyard of the existing Abbey.

Other possible medieval walls were located in trenches S. of the conservatory, and N. and E. of the Abbey gatehouse. A drain trench across the cricket pitch W. of the house found the foundations of buildings of the outer court. These buildings were probably medieval, but others, located in other trenches to the S. in an area where late 16th- and 18th-century plans show mills and other outbuildings, could have been medieval or later.

215. **Stratford-upon-Avon, Alveston Manor Hotel, Tiddington Road (SP 207 548)**. An evaluation involving five trial trenches on land to the NW. of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavated in 1934-35 and 1970-71 was carried out by G. C. Jones on behalf of Crosby Homes (Midlands). The remains of a medieval boundary ditch containing a few fragments of human skull, perhaps scattered from the cemetery, was recorded, together with a number of undated gullies and a considerable quantity of modern overburden.

216. At **Warwick Castle (SP 284 647)** archaeological recording of various developments was carried out by N. Palmer on behalf of Warwick Castle Ltd.

Observation of repairs to wooden floors in the Barbican revealed the original stone flagged floor in the main first floor room. The tops of medieval murder holes, probably blocked in the 17th century were exposed. Timberwork, thought to be original, possibly late 13th-century work was shown to be a replacement. Tree ring dating of the timbers in the Barbican by R. Howard, R. Laxton and C. Litton of Nottingham University was unsuccessful, but work on the floors and roof of the Gatehouse suggested a felling date between c. 1518 and 1543 for the timbers of the first floor ceiling, and of c. 1523 for the timbers of the second floor ceiling and third floor roof. This is evidence for a previously unrecorded refurbishment of the building under Henry VIII.

Observation of lightning conductor pits dug in the courtyard by Guy’s Tower produced a 15th-century decorated gold finger ring, and (unassociated) parts of two human burials, a mature adult (over 30) and a child of 8-9 years. The burials were undated albeit beneath layers probably associated with Capability Brown’s landscaping of the 1750s. Their context is uncertain but the Civil War seems a possibility.

Observation of masonry repairs to the courtyard facade of the SE. block of the domestic range S. of the Spy Tower revealed four main constructional phases. To the N. the SE. end of the state apartments is medieval (Phase 1). Below ground level there is the early/mid 16th century undercroft (Phase 2) built either under Henry VIII or by Ambrose Dudley, in which a blocked doorway was revealed. Most of the existing structure was probably built by Fulke Greville in the early 17th century (Phase 3), but an almost complete reenestration in 1766-68 (Phase 4) completely altered its appearance. Repairs to the roof of the Spy Tower revealed the date 1749 carved into the timberwork.

217. At the **Town Wall adj. Lord Leycester’s Hospital (SP 2800 6475)** the rebuilding of a 14 m stretch of the wall following a collapse and the strengthening of the surviving 83 m of wall by the insertion of ground anchors was accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording carried out by N. Palmer on behalf of Warwick District Council. In the collapsed section the original wall was c. 1.1 m wide, constructed on a shelf of bedrock over the rock-cut ditch, with an outer face of masonry c. 0.6 m thick with a rubble and mortar fill behind. The upper parts of the wall had been rebuilt and the parapet was a modern replacement. The wall had been built on a steep natural slope, and the area of the ditch to the W. had been terraced down, so the ground level within the wall had only been built up by c. 1.1 m above the natural. Adjacent to the hospital buildings most of the wall seemed to have been rebuilt in the 19th or 20th centuries, but to the N. more earlier masonry survived, although
with evidence for post-medieval collapses and repair. To the N. of the Master’s House the wall lay against a previously unrecorded, infilled stone vaulted cellar.

218. At 18–28 Jury Street (SP 2835 6490) an evaluation by G. C. Jones on behalf of Chevroncircle Ltd, involving two trial trenches on a site to the rear of properties in the centre of the medieval town found evidence of medieval activity dating back to the 12th century in the form of pits and postholes, overlaid by a post-medieval garden and outbuildings.

219. At the Baptist Church, Castle Hill (SP 2845 6497) observation of construction of a new church on a site just outside the medieval East Gate by G. C. Jones and C. Coutts on behalf of Pettifer Construction revealed evidence for medieval activity in the form of a 12th-/13th-century pit. There were also two undated but early ditches, possibly with a defensive function.

220. WOLVEY, CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST (SP 4305 8797). An archaeological evaluation in the SE. corner of the churchyard involving three trial trenches by G. C. Jones on behalf of Wolvey PCC Millennium Committee revealed a mass of intercutting graves at a depth of 0.8–0.95 m. About 165 sherds of residual 12th-/13th-century pottery testified to earlier activity on the site.

221. WOOTTON WAWEN, CHURCH OF ST PETER (SP 153 633). Observation of trenches for floodlighting was carried out by C. Coutts on behalf of the Revd. L. Mortimer. The work exposed part of the E. face of the Anglo-Saxon N. porticus which survived to a height of up to 0.7 above its contemporary ground level, although it was cut by a 19th-/20th-century drain. Trenches across the churchyard also produced fragments of medieval painted window glass, a 14th-century bronze pin, medieval glazed floor tile, roof tiles and fragments of gravestones.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Work by Worcester City Council (Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section).

222. ST PETER THE GREAT, DUCK BROOK (SO 8626 5292). The site lies in the St Peter’s development area to the S. of Worcester. A bank, over 160 m long, and standing to a height of up to 2 m, was identified running across the minor valley of the Duck Brook. Aerial photographs dating from the late 1930s show that three similar features existed at that time, of which this is the sole survivor. The bank has been surveyed by members of the South Worcestershire Archaeological Group, who have suggested that it may have been part of a mill complex. They have also recorded ridge and furrow in the vicinity. The dating of the banks is uncertain; they may be associated with the nearby Battenhall Manor, property of the Prior of Worcester during the late medieval period. The bank was threatened by housing development but arrangements have now been made for its preservation and management by Worcester City Council. A watching brief on the adjacent housing development, by J. Dinn, produced no archaeological material.

WORCESTER

223. At Foregate (SO 8495 5511) a watching brief, undertaken by J. Dinn, during the relining of 19th century sewers, recorded a curving mortared sandstone foundation, 1.8 m long, at a depth of over 1 m below modern road level. This is thought to be part of the E. gate tower of the medieval Foregate, which was demolished in 1702. The foundation has been preserved in situ.

224. At 30 Hamilton Road (SO 8533 5452) excavation for underpinning works on a house just outside the medieval Sidbury suburb revealed human remains, which were reported
to the Coroner. Forensic examination suggested that the bones were not recent, and the site therefore became the subject of an archaeological watching brief, which was undertaken by J. Dinn. Within the limited area disturbed by the works, four inhumations were encountered. These were aligned E.-W., and appear to have been part of an extramural cemetery, probably of either medieval or early post-medieval date.

225. At 48–50 High Street (SO 8501 5491) a watching brief was undertaken by J. Dinn during refurbishment of this 1960s department store building. The only below ground work was the excavation of a trench for water supply to the sprinkler system, close to the present High Street at the NW. corner of the site. A complex stratigraphic sequence was revealed, immediately below slab level and cut by the ground beams. The deposits are probably of late medieval or early post-medieval date, though no stratified dating evidence was recovered. Unstratified finds included a decorated medieval floor tile. The building has no basements, and it is likely that preservation of remains is as good or better elsewhere on the site, especially as the ground level falls away to the E.

226. At Severn View Hotel, North Quay (SO 8457 5491) excavation in order to lower floor levels in the bar of this riverside hotel produced a quantity of late medieval and post-medieval pottery, including early Worcester porcelain wasters and an imported 16th-/17th-century chafing dish of Saintonge type. A watching brief was conducted by J. Dinn.

227. At Sidney Gate, 73–75 Sidbury (SO 8524 5440) the base of one of the gate towers of the medieval Sidbury Gate, along with a short stretch of city wall, were rediscovered during renovation work at 73–75 Sidbury (now Sidbury Gate Interiors), next to the Commandery. The medieval walls were found in 1907 when the present building was erected, and ‘preserved in situ’ by being built into the cellar. Their existence was subsequently completely forgotten. The tower base can now be seen through glass panels let into the shop floor.

YORKSHIRE

EAST YORKSHIRE

228. Beverley, Annies Reed Road (TA 054 396). The site, situated to the W. of Barmston Drain, and first investigated by Carr in 1947, was evaluated by Archaeological Services WYAS in 1996 on behalf of Piercy Design Partnership, following geophysical survey by GeoQuest Associates. A series of ditched channels, pits and clay-working pits were recorded to the N. end of the site and over 2000 sherds of pottery, including a high proportion of wasters, were recovered. Functional analysis showed that the majority of this material comprises jugs and cooking pots of Beverley type i.e. of late 12th-century date. A significant quantity of kiln fabric and tile waster material was also recovered, and although no kilns were observed, it is clear that the site formed part of the late medieval industrial area (widely associated with Grovehill) in which pottery and tile making flourished.

A large sub-rectangular moated feature adjacent to Barmston Drain, identified by oblique aerial photograph, was also trenched, revealing a broad U-shaped ditch, 8.2 m wide and c. 1.6 m deep. Environmental analysis of the resulting profiles showed several episodes of peat formation and standing water at the base, but gave little indication of human activity and no structural features within the interior.

229. Beverley, Waterside Road (TA 045 394). Trial trenching by Archaeological Services WYAS, on behalf of Risby Homes, has revealed evidence of three possible
buildings, dating from the later 12th to 14th centuries. The first was exposed as a stone wall beneath a thick 18th-century silt deposit, 0.6 m deep. The wall comprised a chalk footing, 5.8 m long (incomplete) and 0.55 m wide, parallel to the Beck with a possible returning wall to the N. at its E. end. The second building was revealed as a series of floor levels, probably internal, 0.5 m deep, beneath the floor of a (demolished) 18th- to 19th-century brick building to the E. side of the site. The chalk corner wall of a third building, 0.6 m wide, was recorded to the SW. part of the site, also beneath heavy silt deposits. A number of semi-industrial pits and a brick/stone-lined drain, of c. 14th-century date, were also recorded.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

230. Eggborough-Chapel Haddlesey (SE 584 264–SE 570 239). In order to assess the implications of proposed pipeline construction near Eggborough Power Station, a programme of research was undertaken by G. Taylor of Archaeological Project Services (Heritage Lincolnshire). This study indicated that, close to the pipeline route, there had been a major medieval moated site, Hall Garth near Chapel Haddlesey, and a probable deserted medieval settlement at Roall. Additionally, two post-medieval halls were located close by and a nearby cluster of fields called ‘Potterleys’, recorded on the 1802 Enclosure map, suggested the possibility of pottery production, perhaps of medieval date. However, the research also indicated that the proposed pipeline route would avoid all these sites.

231. Richmond, Richmond Friary (NZ 170 010). A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Primary Medical Properties by P. Sheehan of On-Site Archaeology during ground reduction associated with the construction of a new medical facility. This revealed stratified deposits and structural elements of the friary layout, standing to a height of up to 2 m. In many instances the walls were plastered, and included architectural details such as moulded jambs and thresholds. To the SE. of the present front elevation of the Friary the majority of the surviving structures clearly represent a group of buildings arranged around the N. and E. of an open court, perhaps best interpreted as clausural ranges. In many areas demolition debris/collapse was evident, including extensive areas of ash and plaster. Figure 2 shows the layout of walls encountered during the watching brief in relation to the roof architecture of the extant building.

232. Ripon, Market Place (SE 313 5130). An evaluation was undertaken by K. Howell for Archaeological Services WYAS, on behalf of Redring Investments Ltd and Westcourt Group Ltd, in advance of a proposed retail development. The site lies within burgage plots fronting on to the E. side of the Market Place, which was probably laid out in the 12th century. Whilst previous archaeological investigations have concentrated on ecclesiastical sites in the city, this represents the first major evaluation of the medieval secular settlement. Numerous archaeological features were identified during this work, and ceramic evidence indicates activity between the 11th and 15th centuries. Several large pits were excavated, along with postholes and two small gullies. One circular pit was partially clay-lined, and contained many fragments of burnt daub and two charcoal-rich deposits. Environmental analysis of these deposits identified concentrations of charred cereal grain, the majority of which were rye, possibly indicating that the cereal was intended for brewing, rather than bread-making purposes. A large assemblage of animal bone was also recovered, many fragments of which showed evidence for butchery, bone working and skinning.

233. Scarborough, Scarborough Castle (TA 0480 8927). During July 1997 a watching brief was carried out in the barbican of Scarborough Castle by D. Hunter, MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on behalf of English Heritage, Historic Properties, North. The NW. corner of a large gate tower was uncovered, located outside the only access to
FIG. 2
Richmond Friary, Richmond: medieval walls observed in the watching brief in relation to the new development and the Greyfriars Tower
the castle. This structure had been discovered by A. L. Pacitto and C. Hayfield in 1980 and was dated to the 14th century. It measured up to 8.5 m by 6.5 m with finely faced stone and mortar footings 2.20 m wide. The remains of a stair passage on its W. facade, included a series of masons' marks. Documentary evidence shows that this gate tower had been replaced by the early 16th century. The layout of the present, post civil war, barbican shows it to be strongly influenced by its 14th-century foundations.

234. YORK, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, GOODRAMGATE, (SE 6042 5208). An archaeological excavation was carried out on behalf of the Churches Conservation Trust by N. Pearson of On-Site Archaeology in Holy Trinity Church. This work was undertaken as part of a programme of remedial work to four small areas of the floor. During this process the original floor of the SE. chapel was revealed, as was the footing of a possible chapel in the N. aisle. It was clear that the floor levels within the church had been raised in the early modern period, giving its current internal profile a rather more squat appearance than it would have had in the medieval period. A number of burials were uncovered during this remedial work. In all cases they were sufficiently deep to be left undisturbed.

WEST YORKSHIRE

235. HUDERSFIELD (SE 147 166). An evaluation was undertaken by K. Howell for Archaeological Services WYAS, on behalf of W. D. Huddersfield Ltd, in advance of a proposed retail development in the town. This identified a sub-rectangular pit, at least 10 m long and 5.5 m wide, which was partially lined with stone flags and contained several deposits of waterlogged clay. The pit was 0.6 m deep and considerable amounts of organic material had been preserved by the anaerobic conditions within this feature, including two worked wooden stakes positioned upright, adjacent to the stone lining. Pottery recovered from this pit has been dated to between the 12th and 13th centuries. The interpretation of this feature is problematic, due to the limited area of excavation, but it does bear similarities to previously excavated 'puddling pits', used for the preparation of clay prior to pottery production. Further deposits containing medieval pottery beneath this pit suggest that there had been several phases of activity on the site.

236. HUDERSFIELD, TOMLINSON'S YARD (SE 146 168). A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Sadeh Lok Housing Association by L. Hunwicks of On-Site Archaeology during the excavation of foundation trenches. This revealed no features of archaeological interest, although a deposit immediately overlying the natural clay was found to contain 12th-century pot sherds. The only conclusion that could be drawn from the available evidence was that occupation in the Southgate part of Huddersfield occurred from perhaps as early as the 12th century.

237. MIRFIELD, KIRKLEES, SITE OF THE FORMER CHADWICK HALL (SE 1987 1946). An excavation was undertaken by K. Howell for Archaeological Services WYAS, on behalf of Orion Developments Ltd, on the site of this late medieval hall, which had been demolished in 1980. The work was carried out prior to the construction of a residential development, which necessitated the excavation of a service trench across the NW. corner of the foundations of the hall. The N. part of the solar wing and the footings of a possible staircase tower were identified in the trench, along with internal dividing walls and a probable fireplace. An extensive layer of cobbles was revealed immediately to the E. of the building, and a number of later brick-built structures associated with the hall were also investigated. No artefactual evidence was recovered with which to date the construction of this hall, although a survey conducted by RCHME suggests that it was built around 1550 (C. Giles, 1986, Rural Houses of West Yorkshire 1400–1830). The foundations of the remainder of the building were exposed recorded and carefully reburied beneath layers of sand, terram geotextile and granular stone, prior to the redevelopment of the site.
NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM

238. Antrim, Market Square (J 146 867). Excavations were carried out by P. Logue at Antrim Bastion in advance of conservation work. The bastion is a 17th-century fortification but a linear ditch dating to the 13th or 14th century was uncovered. This may represent part of a large enclosure around the motte at Antrim, or in some way mark the limits of the medieval settlement.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

CORK CITY

239. At Adelaide Street/Kyle Street/Liberty Street/North Main Street/South Main Street (W 670 720) excavations were carried out by C. Power for Cork Corporation. The medieval city walls were observed in three streets. Two portions were evident at the W. end of Adelaide Street, one at the E. end of Kyle Street, and one at North Main Street. At North Main Street, near the site of the North Gate, a second wall, 4 m thick and battered, was built against the S. face of the city wall. These walls were associated with horizontal timber beams and braces, also of medieval date. Street metalling extended S. from the city wall. On Kyle Street a 3.9 m stretch of flat, green sandstone and limestone paving indicated the presence of a medieval house. Six fragments of moulded Dundry stone, dating to the 13th/14th century and forming part of an arch, were found on Kyle Street. Two structural walls on Liberty Street were probably medieval; one was 12 m in length and 1 m in width, while the other had a footing. A 3.26 m length of medieval street surface, laid on a foundation of small stones, was exposed on South Main Street. It ran in a N.–S. direction and was composed of flat red sandstones and limestones. Also on South Main Street, two medieval timber structures were exposed. One, consisting of a row of wattling and a parallel row of upright timber planks associated with organic packing, was probably part of a fence or house; the second structure, composed of horizontal timbers associated with a row of posts, was perhaps the base of a boardwalk contiguous with a known alleyway.

CO. DUBLIN

240. Cabinteely, Mount Offaly (O 233 242). In advance of construction work, a six-month excavation was carried out by M. Conway on this early medieval enclosed cemetery. Two rescue excavations had been conducted on an adjoining site in 1957 and 1991 respectively, and an assessment was carried out at the present site in 1995, revealing 14 in situ burials of early medieval date. The 1998 excavations revealed a complex sequence of burials beginning as early as the 5th or 6th century and ending around the 12th century. At least 1,550 burials were uncovered, along with many deposits of disarticulated remains. Some of the primary burials were in wood-lined graves. These were followed by further burials, a number of which were in stone-lined cists, accompanied by a stone-lined socket, possibly the location for a cemetery marker or grave-alignment stone. Numerous burials had head stones (ear-muff stones) and, in a few cases, pillow stones were used. Burial posture and finds suggest that many interments were shrouded. Most burials were extended supine with the head to the W., however, a number were aligned to either N. or E. One burial was crouched and three were prone. The artefactual assemblage included shroud pins, stick and ring pins, knives, buckles, shears, gougcs, bone and glass beads, bone handles and combs. Several objects were recovered in direct association with burials (bone beads, pins and iron knives). Pottery recovered included sherds of African red slipware, Bi amphora, D ware, E ware and two perforated 'lids' of unknown origin. Locally made Leinster cooking-ware of late 11th- or early 12th-century date, was recovered from later site contexts. The cemetery was enclosed by a series of three ditches, probably reflecting
the sequential growth of the site. Other features uncovered included cobbled surfaces, charnel pits (including one stone-lined with a mill-stone at the base), a bowl-furnace and tentative evidence for a stone-walled structure.

DUBLIN CITY
241. At 8–10 Exchange Street Upper and 1 Essex Gate (O 147 344) excavations continued under the directorship of G. Scally (Medieval Archaeol., 42 (1998), 159). A 3 m long N.–S. stretch of earthen bank, thought to be of 10th-century date, was uncovered. It was constructed on natural gravel deposits and was supported on its internal face by a post and wattle fence. Several large postholes and a spread of stake-holes were the only surviving evidence for contemporary (or possibly earlier) structural activity. Part of a substantial stone pathway crossed the site and sealed the earlier activity. The pathway had been relaid at least twice and appeared to have been in use for a considerable period. On either side of the path, the deposits indicated that this was an area of open ground used predominantly for localized industrial purposes; hearths, ash spreads, shell middens and a complex accumulation of clay and stone working surfaces were exposed. The artefactual assemblage (bone/antler, copper-alloy, iron, stone, amber and wooden objects) suggests a range in date from the 10th to 12th century. Sherds of 12th-/13th-century pottery were uncovered from the uppermost level. Outside the main area of excavation an 8 m long N.–S. stretch of town wall, dating to c. 1120 A.D., was identified. The wall is located beneath the existing party wall between 1 Essex Gate and 27 Parliament Street. Abutting the E. (outer) face of the wall, a limited portion of the later 13th-century town wall was identified.

242. At Essex Street West/Lower Exchange Street/Fishamble St (O 154 341) excavations by L. Simpson continued (Medieval Archaeol., 42 (1998), 159–60). The fourth and final phase of excavation took place at the W. (Fishamble Street) side of the site. This produced further evidence of ploughing followed by early habitation in the form of three small, well-preserved, sunken structures which were clustered together. These were filled and the slope was levelled prior to the creation of three large properties, orientated N.–S. and delineated by post-and-wattle fences. These properties contained wattle pens and at least one dwelling and are thought to be mid- to late 9th-century in date. The early 10th century saw reorganization of the area and the division of the three early properties into six property plots, each of which contained a house, wattle path and sub-buildings. At the upper levels the paths were of stone. Seven levels were identified with a total of over 100 buildings. These include a small 11th-century sunken house with a well-preserved wattle floor.

243. At Trinity College (O 161 341) monitoring was carried out by L. Simpson on the site of the Priory of All Hallows. Pipe-laying in Library Square had exposed six articulated skeletons in the remains of a graveyard deposit which was approximately 60 cm in depth. All of the skeletons were orientated E.–W. and, at the lowest level, lay in shallow pits cut into the boulder clay. The priory was founded by Diarmait Mac Murchada in or before 1166 and was located in the SE. corner of Front Square, placing the cemetery to the W. of the original quadrangle.

244. SCHOLARSTOWN (O 115 260). Excavations were carried out by C. Gracie prior to the construction of the Southern Cross Motorway. The site is 10 m NW. of an early medieval ringfort which was excavated some years ago (Medieval Archaeol., 30 (1986), 185). The 1998 excavations revealed a circular deposit, 1.2 m in diameter, containing charcoal fragments and granite stones, around the edges of a bowl-shaped cut. It was probably a furnace or kiln associated with the ringfort.
245. **HIGH ISLAND MONASTERY (L. 501 572).** A fourth season of excavations was carried out by G. Scally (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 42 (1998), 162). The partly-collapsed central section of the E. wall of the church and the stone altar within were dismantled. Excavation revealed the remains of an earlier altar. This altar, its replacement, and the church were constructed above an extensive burnt deposit, which has yielded Iron-age dates. The church is late 9th- or 10th-century in date. Paved areas were identified outside the N. and S. enclosure walls together with remains of an earlier enclosure wall on the N. side. Beyond this wall, Cell A (the smaller of the two partially intact bee-hive cells) was entered directly from the paved area. Excavation of the cell interior revealed a stone-paved floor. In Cell B, the larger cell to the E. of the church, excavation revealed a substantial stone-floor ed hearth with associated hearth debris, suggesting the cell may have functioned as the monastic kitchen. It appears that this cell (and not Cell A as suggested by Petrie) was linked to the enclosure by means of a covered passage.

246. **MAINISTIR CHIARÁIN, INIS MÓR (L. 810 120).** A third season of excavation was carried out by S. Ni Ghabhláin (*Medieval Archaeol.*, 42 (1998), 162). A cobbled surface was identified, within which was a narrow, well-constructed drain of small dolomite slabs, running E.–W. The cobbled area was delimited to the S. and W. by a wide L-shaped drain, which was constructed of limestone slabs and covered at its NW. end by a large, broken capstone. The upper fill of this feature contained burned organic material and produced finds including several bone points, a bone pin with a bronze ring, fragments of worked jet, and a bronze pin with a silvered shaft and terminal loop. The context directly overlying the fill of the drain also produced a decorated bronze pin with double scroll terminals and fragment of a jet bracelet. Three radiocarbon dates of 1190 ± 60 BP, 1250 ± 60 BP and 1280 ± 50 BP were recorded for the fill of this feature, the surface overlying it and on either side of it. The function of the feature remains unclear as excavation is still in progress. Cultivation of the area exposed in Cutting 2 caused extensive disturbance of archaeological strata but the construction level of the church was identified lying directly on the clay subsoil. Evidence for activities related to construction included a large pit, possibly dug to extract clay and back-filled with stone-working debris, a lime-pit, and a spread of partly worked and unworked limestone blocks.

247. **KILKENNY CITY**

247. **At Bridge House (S 503 558)** excavations were carried out by E. O’Donovan in advance of construction work. The site lies on the E. bank of the River Nore adjacent to St John’s Bridge. A section of medieval town wall enclosing the suburban precinct of St John’s was identified. The wall was located 24 m S. of and parallel to John Street. It was 0.43 m wide and varied in height from 0.19 m to 1.7 m and displayed a basal batter. The ditch outside the wall was 2.5 m wide, 0.8 m deep and cut into natural boulder clay. The basal 0.3 m of the ditch was filled with poorly humified organic material, containing occasional fragments of red brick. This was sealed by a deposit of grey clay 0.5 m thick. All of the features were sealed by a thick mantle of demolition rubble made up of mortar, red brick and stone.

248. **At the rear of 85–89 John Street (S 503 559)** excavations were carried out by E. O’Donovan on the presumed line of the town wall. No trace of the town defences was found, however, and it appears that the wall was located further to the NW. With few exceptions, the soils recorded in all the archaeological trenches displayed modern and insignificant profiles. This area can be considered as river flood plain which acted as a
fallow area outside the town wall in the medieval period, and could be readily defended from the town wall.

CO. LIMERICK

LIMERICK CITY

249. At Broad Street and George’s Quay (R 575 575) archaeological monitoring of pre-development engineering was carried out by E. O’Donovan and J. O’Neill. At Baal’s Bridge portions of the gates on either side of the bridge were exposed while trial trenching at the foot of Creagh Lane revealed the location of the town wall as running parallel to the river along the centre of the present road.

CO. LOUTH

DROGHEDA

250. At Bachelors Lane (O 091 754) excavation was carried out by Donald Murphy ahead of construction work. The earliest documentary references to the lane occur in the early 14th century and previous excavations have uncovered evidence for medieval activity (Medieval Archaeol., 42 (1998), 166). The site was within the town walls, near the Blind Gate and just outside the precinct of the Franciscan monastery, founded c. 1245. The earliest features were two compacted gravel surfaces dating from the 13th/14th century but no structural remains were found. Evidence for industrial activity was associated with one of the deposits. Garden soil had been dumped in three separate episodes between the 13th and the 16th century; these deposits contained large quantities of local and imported medieval pottery and animal bone. A small amount of kiln waste material was also recovered.

251. At Haymarket and John Street (O 009 075) excavations were carried out by E. O’Donovan. Trenches were opened on both sides of the River Boyne, at Haymarket on the N. side and at John Street on the S. The purpose of the excavation was to create a surface contour model of the archaeological deposits on the site. At Haymarket the medieval quay wall was located roughly 15 m inside the present wall. At John Street the line of the town defences bisects the proposed development site and parts of a substantial wall and a circular masonry structure, presumably a tower, were uncovered.

252. At Sienna Convent, Cord Road (O 102 759) archaeological assessment was carried out by Deirdre Murphy in advance of development. The site is located outside Saint Laurence’s Gate and the medieval town walls. The area may have been a medieval suburb of the town and the name Cord Road may apply to a particular trade practised in the area. The road led to the medieval leper hospital of Saint Laurence. Excavations in the W. garden revealed a yellow/orange boulder clay at 0.65 m in depth. One medieval pit was uncovered and boulder clay was located between 0.7 and 1.2 m in depth. A single course of a stone wall running N.–S. was also located and, while dating is inconclusive, it may be late medieval.

253. At 12–13 Shop Street/Dyer Street (O 088 753) archaeological assessment was carried out by Donald Murphy in advance of development. The site is directly to the N. of the Dyer Street site on which a substantial 13th-century house was constructed (Medieval Archaeol., 41 (1997), 308). The NW. corner of the property, facing Dyer Street, incorporates a stone returning wall with sandstone jambs which appears to have formed part of this house. Part of a garderobe chute was also found.

254. At 78–9 West Street (O 082 751) excavations were carried out by Deirdre Murphy in advance of redevelopment. These revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval quarrying.
255. FARRANDREG, CASTLETOWN (J 030 080). Deirdre Murphy conducted excavations after construction work revealed the drystone air-vent of a souterrain on top of a prominent flat-topped rise E. of Farrandreg House. The walls of the souterrain were built from large, irregular dry-stone blocks of limestone which were corbelled towards the top. The walls stood to 1.04 m in height. The souterrain was entered through a narrow creep which ran E.-W. The E. section led to a large rectangular chamber, up to 2.8 m in width, 4.4 m in length and 1 m in height, while the W. passage led to a substantial oblong chamber. The latter provided access, by means of a semi-circular drop-hole to two further chambers. Four rectangular slots were positioned over the drop-hole and contained charcoal suggesting the former presence of a trap-door. The upper chambers were filled with occupation debris evidently derived from an associated settlement. Finds included stick pins, souterrain ware, a fragmentary rotary quern, bone needles, a bone comb, worked flint and animal bone, all of which are earlier than the 12th century.

256. TERMONFEECKIN, STRAND ROAD (O 141 804). Archaeological assessment was carried out by Donald Murphy in advance of development. The site is located immediately S. of the early medieval monastery. Parts of several medieval plough furrows were exposed as well as medieval loam layers.

CO. MAYO

257. STRADE ABBEY (M 126 297). Excavations by Donald Murphy continued in advance of the restoration of the Penal Church to house the Michael Davitt Museum (Medieval Archaeol., 42 (1998), 168). The Penal Church is attached to the SW. corner of the medieval Dominican Friary and, in addition to the complete excavation of the interior of the church, several trenches were opened outside. Excavation in the interior of the Penal Church revealed that it had been built on the line of the demolished W. range of the medieval friary. Two substantial medieval walls measuring over 1 m in thickness and at right angles to each other were exposed directly below the mortared roof of the Penal Church. The first of these walls was most likely the W. wall of the W. range. Due to the disturbance associated with the construction of the Penal Church only the lowermost archaeological deposits survived. These consisted of a clay floor within the W. range of buildings. A stone kiln was uncovered in the N. end of the area excavated; a stone-lined and lintelled culvert was exposed in the W. end of the church and came through what must have been an enclosing ditch running E.-W. through the cutting. Finds from the site included Saintonge pottery and a large fragment of a decorated rotary quern.

CO. OFFALY

258. CLONMACNOISE MONASTERY, NEW GRAVEYARD (N 011 308). Excavations by H. A. King on this early ecclesiastical site continued (Medieval Archaeol., 42 (1998), 169). Work was renewed on the revetment revealed in 1997. This feature, consisting of a bank of marl faced on the settlement side by large boulders, ran for an exposed distance of 8 m E.-W. and was at least 4 m wide. It appears to represent an introduced impervious layer laid on the early (8th- to 10th-century) deposits on the low-lying ground adjacent to the River Shannon. Part of an early post-and-wattle structure was also exposed close to the Shannon; it consisted of a 3 m by 2 burnt floor, or collapsed roof, revetted on the east by a wall constructed of posts, wattles and stones. A stone-lined well, containing 13th-century potsherds, was exposed nearby. Evidence for settlement dating from the 8th to 12th centuries, in the form of pits, hearths and stake-holes, was also uncovered. Stratified artefacts included medieval potsherds, some decorated scrap bronze, a stone ingot mould, a cross-slab fragment, bone points including a possible stylus, a range of iron objects,
crucible fragments, mortar, slag and furnace bottoms. Sieving of the topsoil yielded a Hiberno-Norse coin, bronze dress pins, bronze toilet implements, worked bronze pieces, decorated bone comb fragments, iron objects including a fish hook, a buckle and key, and a re-used quernstone.

CO. SLIGO

259. SLIGO, ABBEY STREET (G 604 358). Excavations directly opposite the 13th-century Dominican Friary were directed by R. O Baoill in advance of development. The earliest phase of medieval activity was a large ditch, aligned N.–S., possibly connected with the boundary of the friary. The second phase consisted of another ditch to the E. of, and parallel to, the first. The second ditch contained the remains of a well-faced wall. The third phase took the form of E.–W. oriented drainage ditches which cut both of the earlier ditch features. The final phase of medieval activity involved the construction of a building, probably a tower-house, over the in-filled drainage ditch. Large quantities of disarticulated skeletal remains were retrieved, but no evidence for a cemetery or grave-cuts was uncovered.

CO. TIPPERARY

260. BALLINTOLLY (R 910 784). Excavations were carried out by P. Logue on this 13th-/14th-century hall-house, in advance of road construction. The site is located within a U-shaped river promontory which was defended by a ditch and bank on the landward side. The promontory measured 65 m x 50 m and was split into two wards by the erection of a second bank, 8 m wide and 2 m high. The entrance, an undug causeway, was located in the SW. of the site; it was approximately 3 m wide and was defended by a gate tower which may have been stone-fronted. A metalled and roughly paved roadway led from the outer enclosure to a gateway in the second bank leading to the inner part of the enclosure. The hall-house was located in the outer enclosure; it measured 13.5 m x 10 m externally and 10 m x 6.5 m internally. Only the ground floor survived, standing to a maximum height of 1.8 m from foundation level, with a cross wall creating two rooms. The remains of a staircase were found within a projection of the N. wall. Adjacent to this and adjoining the W. wall was the base of a small latrine tower. The entrance was on the ground floor but was only accessible along a narrow path between the hall-house and the bank. The inner part of the enclosure revealed possible evidence for two smaller buildings constructed on timber sill-beams. The enclosure and all of the buildings were contemporary and were dated on the grounds of direct association with glazed 13th- to 14th-century pottery (including sherds of English and French wares) and coins of Henry III.

261. CASHEL, FRIAR STREET (S 076 402). E. O'Donovan directed excavations on the E. side of Friar Street close to the site of a Franciscan friary, founded in 1265. The excavation identified evidence for the layout of Friar Street, house-construction, domestic occupation and property plot realignment. Finds included pottery, a bone gaming piece and a lead spindle whorl.

CO. WATERFORD

WATERFORD CITY

262. At 9 Arundel Square (S 604 122) excavations were carried out by J. Wren. The site was located on the W. side of Arundel Square, close to Arundel Gate, between the line of the 11th-/12th-century defences and the later Anglo-Norman town wall. The remains of a sill-beam house, measuring 7.3 m E.–W., were uncovered fronting on to Arundel Square. The pottery suggests a late 12th-century date for this structure but it was found in such small quantities across the site that this dating can only be tentative. To the rear of the building a
backyard extended W. for at least 10 m and there was evidence for some small structures within the yard. At some stage in the late 12th or early 13th century a defensive clay bank was erected above the backyard. This extended roughly N.-S. across the W. end of the site close to the line of the later city wall. It had a maximum excavated width of 7.64 m and survived to a minimum estimated height of 1.4 m. The bank went out of use and was partly covered by backyard occupation debris containing small amounts of late 12th- or early 13th-century pottery. Around this time a defensive stone wall was built into the bank clays 17.5 m W. of the modern street frontage on Arundel Square. The wall extended NE.-SW. and measured 0.8 m in width being cut to the E. by a post-medieval cellar. A stone-lined cesspit was also set into the remains of the bank. This pit went out of use and was backfilled some time in the mid-13th to early 14th century.

263. At The Deanery Garden (Lower Undercroft) (S 610 123) excavations were carried out by O. Scully on behalf of Waterford Corporation. Investigation of this 13th-century undercroft has established the original floor surface and exposed the base of the walls on the inner faces. The W. wall of the undercroft has been exposed to the level of the footing below the window ope for a length of 14.2 m. The rear of the building has also been exposed, the construction trench identified and voided, and the earlier medieval layers cut by the construction trench removed to the old ground surface.

SCOTLAND
See p. 226.

WALES

CAERPHILLY

264. CAERPHILLY, TRAVELLER'S REST (ST 1585 8435). A watching brief was undertaken by M. Lockett of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) for Bass Taverns on the construction of an additional car park to the E. of the Traveller's Rest public house, Thornhill Road. The site lies on the ridge immediately W. of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Castell Morgraig, a Welsh castle, and it was thought that outworks of the castle, related settlement, or an earlier roadway, might lie in the area affected. Topsoil stripping of the car park area revealed only natural clay; pottery from the topsoil was exclusively post-1800 in date.

265. CILONYDD, MYNYDD MAEN (ST 228 972). A programme of documentary research and fieldwork was undertaken at the site of the former 12th century Cistercian grange of Cilonydd, an upland site on the Mynydd Maen ridge. The project was undertaken by students from the University of Wales College, Newport. J. Parker initiated the project and a landscape study was carried out by R. Weeks with G. and H. Sivertsen surveying the standing buildings. The landscape study paid particular attention to a network of roads and tracks on and around the grange land. The buildings at Cilonydd have only recently been abandoned but a site was established here in the 12th century and seems to have been subject to almost continuous use. In essence a grange was not unlike a manor in that it was a unit of exploitation, albeit one that was much more self-contained. Working on the basis that lands worked by the Cistercians themselves were not subject to tithes, it was possible to define an area that was described as being 'tithe free' at the time of the tithe survey which surrounds the main group of buildings. It encompasses a varied parcel of land of 210 acres in total, with a nearby stream acting as the N. boundary. Sixty acres are made up of forestry, and 150 of farmland. The woodland is divided into two principal areas;
'Coppice wood' and 'Coed Cillonydd', the latter being the largest area. It is likely that these areas of woodland provided the grange with fuel for domestic and small-scale industrial needs. The current field pattern at Cillonydd seems likely to have formed as a result of enclosure during the 17th century, there is documentary evidence to support this and the fields themselves seem to be laid out in deference to earlier features. One of the main current standing structures dates from the early 17th century which ties in well with the creation of the field pattern. Sheep farming was likely to have been the main activity of the medieval grange and so there would have been less need for internal borders. Built embankments border some of the fields and may reflect an earlier form of land division, or could simply have been constructed at the time of enclosure.

Four principal trackways pass through Cillonydd which are today linked by a modern road running beyond Cillonydd land to the east. Track 'A' is the most substantial and can be traced the furthest, a local farmer refers to it as the 'Roman road' which may be because it can be linked to Caerleon. To the W. the track cannot be traced beyond Newbridge, whilst to the E. it was possible to trace a route to Llantarnam Abbey which would have been approximately a day's walk away. After negotiating Mynydd Maen ridge the track descends towards Cwmbran passing almost alongside Llanderfel farm which was a parochial chapel, pilgrimage cell and tavern at the time of the grange at Cillonydd. The track is partially lost in modern Cwmbran but can be picked up as heading towards Llantarnam passing through Abbey farm and S. of the ruins along Dowlais brook towards Caerleon. It seems likely that this was an established route in the Middle Ages due to the places that it links date of origin cannot be proven although if it is a Roman route it could be speculated that it was a more direct upland route linking Caerleon with the fort at Gelligaer. A second track, identified as track 'B', is less obvious on the ground as in its first section a modern landrover track runs alongside it. As it reaches the buildings it passes behind them and across the fields to link up with track 'A'. Track 'B' splits into two and the section that runs in front of the buildings has been labelled 'C'. This track seems to have been formed by the use of landrover vehicles and there is no evidence of its existence on maps prior to 1960 despite it seemingly being an obvious place for a trackway. The presence of 'B' being the principal track going behind the buildings adds weight to the theory that the area of land in 'front' of the buildings, where track 'C' can now be found, has been built up and levelled out in recent times and that originally a steeper incline would have existed. Effectively it seems that a detour would have been made from track 'A' along 'B' towards the grange buildings before cutting across the fields to link up with 'A' once again. The remains of a suspected medieval well are featured close to the main building and it is likely that to approach the well a traveller would first have been required to pass through a building. A fourth track, track 'D', appears to be a modern construct and features stonework in its bank, it is featured on the earliest maps and led to a nearby farmstead at Hafod Fach before quarrying interrupted its path.

A stream that runs through part of Cillonydd land travels in a series of channels that appear to have been created to carry a lot more water than they do at the moment. The basin that it leads into is also capable of holding much more water than it does at present. The field pattern seems to work around these channels with no section being incorporated within a field, suggesting that at the time of enclosure the stream had priority. The basin may have been used as a fishpond or for small-scale industrial use, although at present it is unclear whether the gradient would have been sufficient enough to support a mill. The site is potentially under threat from nearby mineral extraction and the buildings are in a hazardous state of disrepair.

CARDIFF

266. MILL FARM, LISVANE (ST 200 800). An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by M. Locock of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) on a large area NE. of Cardiff, immediately S. of the M4 motorway, between Lisvane and
Llanederyn, where housing development is under consideration by Redrow Homes (SW). Although the only known site is a mound alongside the Nant Glandulais, identified in 1975 by the University College Cardiff M4 survey, placename evidence suggests that two of the large farmsteads (Maerdy Farm and Mill Farm) may occupy sites forming part of the medieval manorial landscape. It is noted that in SE Wales ‘Maerdy’ placenames (maer + ty ‘steward’s house’) are often found on areas of pasture some distance from the main manorial centre, and perhaps these farms have their origins in the overseeing of the administration of pasture rights, which became farmsteads when the commons were enclosed. Such enclosure appears to be early (late medieval?), and may reflect the shift away from demesne farming following the crises of the 14th century.

CARMARTHENSIRE

267. LLANDEILO DINEFWR CASTLE (SN 6120 2175). As part of the conservation work being carried out at Dinefwr Castle, R. Roberts for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (Contracts Division) undertook the recording of the exterior elevation of W. curtain wall of Dinefwr Castle. This work comprised a detailed survey the entire elevation and the production of a stone-by-stone drawing at a scale of 1:20.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Work by Monmouth Archaeology unless stated otherwise.

268. ABERGAVENNY CASTLE (SO 299 139). As part of the programme of restoration work currently being undertaken on the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Abergavenny Castle, archaeological recording was carried out by S. H. Sell of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) below the NE. Tower following the removal of a 19th century retaining wall. Indications are that this wall had been built into the remains of an early bank which had subsequently been used as the foundation for the Tower, and that the bank probably turned towards the W. at this point, on a line followed by the later curtain wall, which is now lost in this part of the Castle.

269. BASSELEG CHURCH (ST 278 871). A watching brief by F. Taylor of Monmouth Archaeological Society, for DAC, was carried out on a trench for an electric cable and holes dug for lamp posts along the churchyard path. Quantities of blast furnace slag were found in the ground around the S. porch. Of the three holes dug for the lamps the first encountered a burial at 0.92 m, the next a head-stone that had sunk vertically below ground level and the third revealed the entrance to a vault.

270. CAERLEON, PENRHOS FARM, USK ROAD (ST 341 917). A fragment of a late medieval ridge tile was recovered during a watching brief by S. Clarke for Mr R. Obern during groundworks and renovations around the farmhouse.

271. CAERLEON, CADOC HOUSE, OLD VICARAGE GARDEN (ST 338 906). Sherds of 13th- to 14th-century cooking pottery were found during a watching brief by S. Clarke for The Welsh School of Architecture during the construction of an extension to Cadoc House Surgery.

272. CAERWENT (ST 469 906). A watching brief by F. Taylor was carried out when the electricity supply to the war memorial was renewed. This exercise involved several key-hole excavations in the road to locate, remove and replace the electricity cable that served a lamp on top of the war memorial. The memorial is situated on a square foundation of stones that appears to be the base step of a medieval cross and is close to Cross Cottage.
When the cable was replaced it was found that the stone base extended to at least 0.23 m below present ground level.

273. **Crick, Brook Cottage (ST 489 902).** The full excavation by F. Taylor of the site of a demolished building took place prior to the construction of a new extension to the existing cottage. A quantity of 12th- and 13th-century pottery was recovered from the base of the external walls of a late 15th-century structure. The 12th-century pottery has affinities with material from the known kiln site at Penhow. There was no evidence of medieval occupation within the building.

274. **Llandewi Fach Church (ST 332 958).** 13th-century pottery was recovered by F. Taylor from spoil heaps where a septic tank had been installed on the N. side of the church. The building is to be altered for domestic use.

275. **Llansoy Church (SO 443 025).** A watching brief was kept by F. Taylor for DAC on drains dug around the church and on the excavation for two soakaways. Foundations were recorded and medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the vicinity of the S. porch. The soakaway on the S. exposed burials at 0.96 m and at 1.0 m and the soakaway on the N. revealed the remains of a rubble wall along the line of the path.

276. **Mitchel Troy, The Old Schoolhouse (SO 491 103).** A light scatter of 13th- to 15th-century pottery was recovered during a watching brief by S. Clarke and F. Taylor on groundworks for house construction on a site close to St Michael's Church for Mr G. Jones.

277. **Mitchel Troy, St Michael’s Church (SO 493 104).** A watching brief was carried out by F. Taylor for Cadw on restoration work to the churchyard cross. Three stones at the base of the step on the E. side had drifted away from the structure. These were removed and re-aligned. Immediately below the second step, and at ground level, was the edge of a cut stone 1.15 m long. A small keyhole excavation revealed that this stone extended to more than 0.65 m below ground level. Post-medieval roof tile fragments were found at a depth of 0.37 m.

**Monmouth**

278. At *The Green Dragon Inn, Drybridge Street* (SO 503 6142) a small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered by S. Clarke and J. Wilson during an archaeological evaluation for Mr P. Burkhardt. The evaluation area is surrounded by sites that have produced considerable evidence of Roman and medieval occupation associated with iron working. Post-medieval excavations to recover the iron rich slag for re-smelting had disturbed most of the earlier levels on the site.

279. At *Hamilton House, 4 Glendower Street* (SO 508 126) medieval structural remains and an associated pottery assemblage were discovered by S. Clarke during an archaeological evaluation for Mr and Mrs D. Williams.

280. At *Monnow Street* (SO 506 127) observations of various service excavations during the year by S. Clarke, A. Leaver, M. Tuck and S. Wilson, Monmouth Archaeological Society included the discovery that the earliest road surface on the S. side of Monnow Street was Norman and not Roman as has been previously assumed. The compacted surface of what appears to be plough soil directly below the lowest metalled road surface produced sherds of Cotswold Ware from the Vale of Gloucester dateable to the late 11th or early 12th century.

Outside Nos. 26–28 around 0.2 m of compact clean alluvial silts with slag, stone and lime trodden into its surface was recorded at an average 0.4 m below the modern road
surface. This deposit resembles other silts on sites in the street including those directly over
the road, probably corresponding to flooding in the 14th century. It also seems most
unlikely that silt would have been used as road material.

Outside Nos. 29–31 and 32 further examples of organic deposits were recorded and
sampled at around 1 m below road surface. The layer contains plant and animal remains
and pottery attributed to the later 13th century.

281. At 61–63 Monnow Street (SO 504 125) an archaeological evaluation by S. Clarke was
carried out for Paleolog-Swainson Ltd using a desk-top survey and unpublished rescue
excavations on the street frontage and other recording on nearby development sites. The
report shows that there was a late 11th- to early 12th-century domestic occupation of the
burgage at No. 61 Monnow Street but that No. 63 was an alleyway between the burgages
and was not occupied by buildings until the middle of the 13th century. A large high status
stone house with an integral cesspit occupied No. 61 but was affected by the general 14th-
century decline. The cesspit was abandoned in the first half of the 14th century and
contained parts of an Italian medieval glass bowl, pottery and two complete bone and
antler combs.

282. At Nailer’s Lane (SO 505 128) a watching brief by S. Clarke was carried out during
excavations for a new electricity sub station. This produced sherds of 13th- and 14th-
century pottery and the usual iron-working debris.

283. At Nailers Lane (SO 516 128) a number of evaluation trenches were cut prior to a
proposed housing development within the area to the S. of Nailer’s Lane and W. of
Monnow Street, within the former flood plain of the River Monnow. The investigation
was conducted by S. H. Sell of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts
Division). While a few trenches were archaeologically sterile and most produced no
evidence for primary occupation of medieval date, a number of cut features belonging to
this period were noted to the rear of the Monnow Street properties, with evidence of
industrial waste disposal closer to the river.

284. At the Over Monnow Garage, Cinderhill Street (SO 506 121) a small assemblage of 14th-
century pottery was found associated with iron working during a watching brief on garage
extensions for Messrs K. & R. Bishop.

The investigation was carried out by S. Clarke.

285. At 12–14 St Mary Street (SO 508 128) continued excavations under standing
buildings to the rear of the site, S. Clarke, F. Taylor and J. Wilson for Mr and Mrs
B. Watkins, revealed medieval features. The upper fill of a wide pit contained large lumps
of clay with burned surfaces and 13th- to 14th-century pottery. In-situ burned surfaces in
the lower parts of the feature had been covered with rubbish that included part of the
articulated skeleton of a small horse and pottery of mid-13th-century date. The pit had
been dug into an old ground surface which produced several sherds of Cotswold Ware of
Norman date that was probably associated with the occupation of the nearby Monmouth
Priory.

MONMOUTHSHIRE HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

The following locations were included as part of the CADW Monmouthshire Historic
Settlements survey examining the evidence for medieval origins. The survey was conducted
by M. Locock of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division).
286. GOVILON (SO 266 138). There is documentary evidence for a medieval fulling mill and a corn mill on Cwm Shenkin Brook (then part of Blourenge manor), but the remainder of the settlement represents industrial growth in the late 18th–19th centuries.

287. GROSMONT (SO 40 24). The small medieval town seems to have been concentrated in the area of the market place, between the church and the castle. Certainly, there is excavation evidence from the N. part of the present town which suggests that medieval occupation did not extend N. of the castle bailey. Earthworks on the E. side of the road running S. from the church have been identified as possible medieval houses. In the early post-medieval period, the settlement grew to the W., along Poorscript Lane.

288. LLANARTH (SO 375 109). There was probably an early monastery S. of the church (Lanngarth in Llandaff Charter no. 121; Davies 1979, 134); the church lies on the edge of the park of Llanarth Court, at a road junction. Although the map evidence suggests that the settlement remained small (three houses in 1830), it is possible that medieval occupation occurred near the road junction.

289. LLANDDEWI RHYDDFAWR (SO 350 129). The church seems to have been isolated in the medieval period; the known medieval buildings lie to the E., forming a dispersed landscape. The early post-medieval period saw some settlement N. of the church, on the W. side of the road, but the presented nucleated linear settlement is of late post-medieval date.

290. LLANFAIR KILGEDDIN (SO 348 01). Despite the presence of a motte on the bank of the Usk, nucleated settlement is restricted to the late 18th-century road-junction hamlet of St Mary’s Yard. In 1325, the lordship held no demesne lands, implying that there was no caput in the parish (Bradney 1907, 406). The parish church stands in farmland 1.7 km to the N.

291. LLANFATTOCK LINGOED (SO 361 201). The parish has a wealth of 17th-century and earlier buildings, forming a dispersed farmstead landscape; the church appears to have largely isolated until the 18th century. The most likely site for any medieval settlement close to the church is on the S. side of the road as it crosses the Full Brook.

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294. PENPERLENI (SO 325 050). The main settlement in the parish was at Goetre, and the only possible medieval building near Penperleini is a mill, mentioned in 1257.

295. SKENFRITH (SO 455 203). There is now good evidence that the medieval settlement extended W. from church for some distance, making the site a rare example where the modern settlement is smaller than its medieval predecessor. Soulsby (1983, 241) suggests a
compact medieval settlement, based on a 'tithe map of Henry VIII's reign', probably NRL
pXM 447.7 912, dated by Newport Library to c. 1625 and by Courtney (1983) as
'Elizabethan or Jacobean', but since the map shows the Norton Brook, it can be confidently
located in the present landscape, and a more diffuse linear settlement emerges. Skenfrith's
reduction in extent presumably occurs in the late medieval period.

296. PORTSKEWETT, RECTORY NURSERIES (ST 496 883). A small assemblage of medieval
and post-medieval pottery was recovered during an archaeological evaluation by S. Clarke
for Mr M. John.

297. SUDBROOK CAMP (ST 507 873). Excavations were carried out by S. H. Sell, of
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) within and to the NW. of
the ruined church at Sudbrook, and inside the area enclosed by the defences of Sudbrook
Camp (SAM Mm 048), on behalf of CADW as part of their reassessment of the
management of the monument. Remains of a sandstone floor were noted within the
church, which was also cleared of much of the vegetation and detritus which had
accumulated within and around it. To the NW. of the ruin a number of burials were noted,
cut into the levellled outer and middle ramparts. The medieval occupation horizon noted
by Nash-Williams (1939, 53-54) in the 1930s lies farther to the NW. and was not examined.
Within the Camp the stone building discovered by Nash-Williams was re-opened to
examine the evidence for the claimed medieval origin of this structure and also its
relationship with the supposed prehistoric occupation levels to the N.W. It was not possible
to establish any stratigraphic sequence, but it seems likely that the stone building may be
Roman, rather than medieval.

298. TINTERN ABBEY (SO 533 000). Observations by S. Clarke and B. Milford during
excavations for services outside the main entrance of Tintern Abbey resulted in the
recovery of a small assemblage of medieval tile and pottery. Natural was not reached at
1.2 m.

299. TRELECH, COURT FARM BUNGALOW (SO 500 053). An archaeological evaluation
by S. Clarke for Mr & Mrs H. Evans was carried out to the W. of the castle mound. A
paved building associated with iron working was occupied in the 14th century.

300. TRELECH, COURT FARM (SO 499 052). A watching brief by S. Clarke on the
excavation of five barn extension foundation holes close to the medieval motte revealed
0.2 m of light brown loam above natural but no remains save for a few pieces of iron slag.

301. TRELECH, TRELECH FARM (SO 501 053). The monitoring by S. Clarke of nine
machine excavated engineer's trial holes encountered a cobbled floor in one but otherwise
the only evidence of the medieval town was a very light scatter of medieval pottery
averaging two sherdspers excavation.

NEATH PORT TALBOT (FORMERLY GLAMORGAN)

302. NEATH ABBEY (SS 738 974). June 1998 saw the commencement of a programme of
structural survey directed by O. H. Creighton of Trinity College, Carmarthen. Funded by
Cadw and initiated as an undergraduate training programme, the on-going survey has
involved the analysis and augmentation of a series of photogrammetric plots relating to
surviving masonry remains. The project has as its key aim the interpretation and phasing
of the S. area of the claustral complex, and focuses in particular on the conversion of the
13th-century dormitory, refectory and refectory into a late 15th-century abbot’s residence, and the remodelling of the buildings as a post-dissolution country residence and subsequently an industrial complex.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA (FORMERLY GLAMORGAN)

303. CEFN DRUM, PONTARDULAI (SN 608 040). A further house platform was excavated by students from the University of Wales College, Newport under the direction of Dr J. A. Kissock. With the excavation of a nearby platform in 1996 (Medieval Archaeol. 41, 1997, pp. 327-28) two of the platforms that appear to have comprised one farm complex have now been examined. A third platform has been severely damaged and excavation on this site is not planned.

The house platform and an adjacent flat area, thought to have been a yard were excavated. The house platform was 19 m long and 9 m wide, and had been constructed in the usual pattern of cutting into the hillslope and throwing material forward to construct a level area on which to build. In places the cut was deep enough to have revealed the bedrock. The yard, measuring 9 m long and 5 m wide, lay on the downslope side of the platform. Prior to excavation the yard appeared to have a bank around it, this was not prominent once the turf had been cleared away. It was thought that this might conceal a wall, but excavation revealed no structure here although some stone had been revealed where a path crossed the site.

The platform supported a large building: 19 m long and 8 m wide externally, the walls were up to 2 m thick and stood on the edge of the platform. The stonework was rough and crude and sectioning of the wall revealed no foundations. A door in the W. wall led out of the building on to the N. edge of the yard. This was situated at the point where the platform crosses the natural profile of the hillslope. The corners of the building do not meet a right angles, instead the walls curve into one another to give the building a rounded shape. The building was divided into two compartments. A rudimentary wall divided the lower 5 m of the building from the remainder. This wall was supplemented by a bank formed by cutting away some of the platform on the downslope side. A small posthole lay at the end of the wall, with a second one 1.5 m further N. These may have supported a small screen or wattle which divided this part of the building along its long axis. These postholes were far too small to have supported a roof. A complex series of features in the upper part of the building were interpreted as having been a drain. This ran for 7 m down the centre of the building. It is presumed that this acted as a soakaway as the drain does not exit from the building nor does it end in a pit or other feature.

A variety of biological and environmental analyses were incorporated into both the 1996 and 1998 excavations. The aim of this work, which is directed by Dr R. A. S. Johnston, is both to aid the interpretation of excavated structures and to further understanding of the site’s economy. With reference to the latter aim it is hoped that evidence of past cultivation, obtained from studies of the local soils and the relict seed-bank, may help establish whether or not these dwellings were following a mainly pastoral or a mainly arable farming regime. Initial studies of these soils have suggested that they are capable of supporting a richer and more demanding flora than that which currently exists. It is therefore intended to undertake particle size studies and growth experiments to investigate this further. During the course of the excavations analysis for residual phosphate concentrations was undertaken using soil samples taken from selected areas within and close to the dwelling. These results showed a notable difference in the $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ concentrations found either side of the building’s internal divide. The higher concentrations found to exist in the lower division, when compared with those in the upper division and the background levels, suggest that domestic animals may have been kept in this area of the dwelling. It is thought that both house platforms are contemporary and both have a presumed medieval date.
Radiocarbon dating of charcoal collected from under the platform excavated in 1996 was carried out with the aim of dating its construction. The result was a date of \(3750 \pm 50\) BP (OxA-6806 \(\delta^{13}C = -27.7\%o\)). This indicates a late Neolithic antiquity for the charcoal. It is probable therefore that the sample was residual — derived from a previous land surface which the construction of the platform uncovered with the subsequent mixing of earlier age materials. A fuller discussion of this date can be found in ‘Radiocarbon dates from the Oxford AMS system: Archaeometry datelist 27,’ in *Archaeometry*, 41, 1999, 198. Elsewhere in south-eastern Wales buildings such as this — that is dry built of crude rubble with rounded corners as an integral element, with a single entrance in the long wall and with no evidence for an internal hearth — have been found on a variety of 12th- and early 13th-century sites. In upland areas, such as Cefn Drum, they may date into the 14th century. Hence a date between c. 1100 and c. 1300 seems appropriate for Cefn Drum.

Further excavation and survey are planned. A survey of the two large cairn fields on Cefn Drum commenced in the spring of 1999, as did geophysical prospection of the areas between and around the three platforms. It is hoped to begin the excavation of a long house complex in the summer of 1999.