

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1985

By SUSAN M. YOUNGS, JOHN CLARK
and TERRY BARRY

Since the first volume appeared in 1957 *Medieval Archaeology* has included annual reports from the Medieval Village Research Group (previously the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group). This year the practice has been extended, other specialist groups with interests in the medieval period being invited to submit reports for inclusion. As a result we are able in addition to publish reports from the C.B.A. Historic Buildings Committee, the newly-formed Finds Research Group A.D. 700–1700, the Medieval Pottery Research Group, and the Vernacular Architecture Group, and trust that, with the co-operation of all concerned, we shall be able to continue, and perhaps extend, this practice in future years.

Thanks are as usual due to all who have provided reports on recent work. In addition to individual contributions, interim published reports, and annual reports of archaeological trusts the following were consulted: Scottish Group C.B.A., *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1984*; *London Archaeologist*; Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, *Archaeological Reports for 1985*. The report on the work of the C.B.A. Historic Buildings Committee is abstracted with permission from that to appear in the C.B.A.'s own Annual Report.

Once again readers are reminded that much of the usefulness of this survey depends upon completeness; each year the compilers become aware of sites for which no report is received, in spite of the circulation of reminders. It is very helpful if summaries are submitted in time and in suitable form for publication. Reports on work during 1986, for inclusion in the next volume, should be submitted by the end of March 1987, and should be addressed as follows:

Pre-Conquest sites

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SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

C.B.A. HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

(Hon. Secretary: D. A. Stocker, Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, Sessions House,
Lindum Road, Lincoln).

The Committee continues to benefit from C.B.A. membership of the Joint Committee of Amenity Societies and several topics have been brought from this source for discussion,

including the membership of National Parks Authorities and the impact of recent changes in V.A.T. affecting listed building alterations, and, through its members on the Joint Committee of Amenity Societies, the Committee has influenced representations made to the Secretary of State on the treatment of historic buildings within the current Housing Bill.

The Committee has been urged to identify areas of concern within the historic buildings sector and to present policy statements and objectives for the wider archaeological community to consider. Parallel with these moves have been the promotion and improvement of the C.B.A.'s 'agent' system for dealing with listed building consultations. A very useful meeting was held in London in December with members of the Committee and agents for many areas, at which there was fruitful discussion regarding the potential of the C.B.A. as a national consultee.

In the same sphere, the Committee has also interested itself in the progress of the listing resurvey; H.B.M.C. representations have been received on a number of occasions and a valuable dialogue has developed.

The Committee's interest in timber historic buildings continues and, in particular, the Working Party (M. W. Barley, P. W. Dixon, and N. Alcock) have been congratulated for producing rapidly the final draft of *Recording Timber Framed Buildings — An Illustrated Glossary*. It is hoped that the volume will soon take its place in the publications list.

The first of the 'regional symposia' for the rescue recording of historic buildings, in which the Committee was instrumental, was held in York in June and concentrated on photographic recording techniques. It is expected that this will be followed by further sessions in other regions during the next year.

Finally, the Committee continues to interest itself in specific cases where the archaeology of historic buildings is in question and where matters of general principle are involved. Owing to the expanding status of archaeology in the field of historic buildings, these cases constitute an important part of the Committee's work.

FINDS RESEARCH GROUP A.D. 700–1700

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

The Group was founded at an inaugural meeting at the Castle Museum, Norwich, in July 1983. Its aim is to promote the study of finds from excavations by holding meetings to view and identify finds and by encouraging research. Meetings focus on a variety of themes related to the interpretation of finds, including their use to illustrate technological and social history.

Membership is open to all interested in finds of the period, and it is hoped to bring together researchers in different fields from museums, archaeological units and universities, and to cover the conservation and illustration of finds when appropriate. So that members can make contact with each other, a list of members' addresses and specialist interests is circulated.

Bibliographies and Datasheets on particular categories of objects are produced from time to time. Datasheets are intended as interim statements on current research, and it is hoped they will stimulate debate and that authors will receive feedback in due course. They are also seen as being helpful in the museum context for the identification of enquiries, and as a bibliographic guide for further research. Titles already in print are

1. *English Latten Domestic Candlesticks 1400–1700* by Roger Brownsword
2. *Some Ecclesiastical and Monastic Finds* by John Cherry
3. *Leaden Cloth Seals* by Geoff Egan

Meetings held so far have concentrated on finds from monastic sites (at Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester, November 1983), crafts in Viking and medieval York (at York Archaeological Trust, May 1984), antiquarians and their collections (at Peterborough Museum, September 1984), lead and pewter objects (at the Museum of London, December 1984), finds from *Hamwic* (at the Archaeology Section of Southampton Museums, May 1985), and horse equipment (at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, October 1985).

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

(Hon. Secretary: Stephen Moorhouse, 27 Moorside Terrace, Drighlington, Bradford BD11 1HX).

The Group was set up following a meeting at Knuston Hall in 1975 to promote the study of medieval pottery and disseminate knowledge of the subject through its annual bulletin *Medieval Ceramics*. For the first three years two conferences were held annually, and from then on one, usually at Easter. Venues have covered many parts of the British Isles, with an excursion to the Continent, to Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1984. Future conferences are planned for Ireland (1987), Southampton (1988) and Stoke-on-Trent (1989).

In 1983 the Group arranged for the publication, by D.o.E., of *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Medieval Pottery from Excavations*, edited by Hugo Blake and Peter Davey, the result of the discussions of working parties set up by the D.o.E. in the mid 1970s. As a sequel a glossary of terms covering all aspects of medieval pottery study has been in active preparation for ten years and is now nearing completion.

The establishment of regional groups has been encouraged, to foster the study of pottery at local and regional level, and to tackle special regional problems. By the late 1970s all regions of the British Isles were covered. The regional groups are autonomous. Most are informal; some like the North-West Group have formal constitutions. The addresses of their organizers or secretaries can be obtained from the secretary of the national Group.

There is now less emphasis on dating as the prime reason for studying medieval pottery, and new avenues are being explored, which will prove of much more benefit to the excavator when trying to interpret and phase a site. At the moment the Group is addressing itself to the problems of training newcomers to the subject, a task made more difficult by the way in which most pottery workers are funded.

MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

(c/o National Monuments Record, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2HE).

The receipt of about half a dozen letters a week, requesting or supplying information, indicates how interest in medieval villages has been sustained. Mrs Ewins was joined by Mrs Lawton in maintaining the Group's general administrative and research records on a regular basis. Additional help was obtained for a variety of clerical and cataloguing tasks.

M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst continued their examination of sites photographed from the air by J. K. S. St Joseph (in the Cambridge University Collection). Of the 212 sites investigated, 32 were found to be deserted medieval villages, and a further 99 proved to be shrunken village sites.

During June 1985 M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst, aided by M. D. Pharaoh, made a reconnaissance of 31 medieval sites revealed by air photographs in the Cambridge University Collection, lying between the Ure and the Tees. Four of these proved to be D.M.Vs. and 21 were shrunken sites. Overall the density of these sites, added to those already known, gives some indication of the contraction of settlement from its medieval peak. The reduction was as great as anywhere in the Midlands or the Yorkshire Wolds.

On the basis of visits made to those archaeological units concerned with rural settlement, D. Austin put forward a series of recommendations as to how the Group might play a larger role in conjunction with the units in formulating more detailed guidelines that would lead to a national policy for the excavation of medieval rural settlements.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE GROUP

(Hon. Secretary: Dr N. W. Alcock, 18 Portland Place, Leamington Spa CV32 5EU).

At its spring meeting, in Somerset, the Group was much concerned with medieval buildings. Nearly every house visited seemed to have begun as a late medieval three-room and cross-passage house, apart from one probable long-house; in most the third room was for service, or even a kitchen with smoke-hood, as in their modernized 17th-century forms. The number of these houses must indicate considerable medieval prosperity, though its economic source is unclear.

The Group's winter meeting had a firmly post-medieval theme, hearing an outstanding series of papers on 'Vernacular Architecture in the U.S.A.'. *Vernacular Architecture* 16 includes papers on 'Medieval Shop Plans', 'Vernacular Architecture in France', evidence for early hip roofs in Somerset, and a variety of dendro-chronological dates.

SITE REPORTS

Site reports are arranged in topographical sequence, each site being given a number by which it is cited in the indexes which precede the summaries. There are separate indexes for pre-Conquest and post-Conquest material; in the case of Ireland, Scotland, and other areas not directly affected by the events of 1066, an equivalent division in the late 11th century has been adopted.

INDEXES

Numbers allocated to sites refer to this issue only

I. PRE-CONQUEST

- area surveys: 143, 221
- boundaries and enclosures: 6, 17, 20, 24, 25, 28, 34, 38, 57, 73, 88, 93, 95, 98, 104, 114, 117, 128, 133, 140, 149, 150, 170, 175, 184, 196, 199, 201, 202, 248
- buildings, domestic: 9, 48, 50, 62, 89, 122, 125, 127, 128, 139, 140, 149, 171, 182
 - other: 18, 27, 28, 55, 101, 183, 187
- burials: 20, 27, 28, 42, 48, 54, 72, 89, 106, 139, 140, 142, 144, 148, 155, 159, 181, 184-87, 196, 199
- churches: 14, 24, 25, 27, 28, 50, 90, 92, 96, 136, 139, 181, 202
- crannog: 197
- fortifications: 57, 183, 194, 248
- industrial sites, cloth-working: 55, 139
 - glass-working: 187
 - horn-working: 89
 - metal-working: 18, 89, 122, 175, 187, 197
 - unspecified: 89
- kilns and ovens: 91, 121, 191
- monastic sites: 18, 28, 55, 92, 96, 187, 196, 199, 201
- Offa's and Wat's Dyke Project: 114
- palace: 53
- roads and streets: 20, 98-100, 104, 106, 127, 175
- sculpture and inscriptions: 18, 96, 125, 196, 212
- seal matrix: 125
- settlement and domestic occupation: 9, 15, 17, 29, 42, 44, 48, 53, 54, 62, 82, 89, 90, 92, 95, 97-101, 104, 117, 121, 122, 125, 126, 128, 133, 138-40, 143, 149, 155, 169, 170, 175, 176, 183, 184, 201, 211
- ships: 144
- souterrains: 183, 229
- waterfronts: 52, 93, 128, 133, 139
- unclassified: 173, 247

II. POST-CONQUEST

- bakehouses: 7, 122
- boundaries and enclosures: 38, 72, 74, 76, 117, 169, 186, 190, 199, 211 (*see also* field-systems; urban tenements)
- buildings, domestic: 4-7, 10, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 35, 36, 39, 44, 51, 80, 83, 93, 104, 106, 125, 127, 134, 135, 138, 140, 145, 146, 156, 160, 166, 167, 172, 178, 181, 182, 203, 214, 242
 public: 8, 63, 179
- burials: 27, 41, 45, 59, 64, 88, 97, 115, 126, 131, 148, 175, 185, 193, 199, 202, 223, 227
- castles: 33, 46, 47, 52, 108, 152, 159, 162, 164, 182, 204, 209, 218-20, 224, 232-34, 238, 246-50
- cathedrals: 27, 31, 41, 105, 110
- churches and chapels: 14, 16, 17, 27, 31, 34, 40, 49, 50, 52, 64, 65, 67, 71, 96, 97, 106, 113, 115-17, 126, 130, 131, 140, 151, 158, 161, 163, 175, 186, 193, 201, 202, 205, 223, 228, 231, 244
- dovecote: 40
- farms: 21, 22, 28, 119, 134, 179, 245
- field-systems: 6, 10, 13, 17, 21, 75, 92, 119
- hospitals: 14, 45, 88
- industrial sites, ceramics: 123, 147
 cloth-working: 2
 leather-working: 3, 167, 181, 216
 metal-working: 21-23, 30, 115, 122, 127, 181, 191, 211, 214, 215, 220, 244
 unspecified: 18, 103, 216, 235 (*see also* kilns and ovens; mills)
- kilns and ovens: 7, 18, 97, 123, 127, 147, 213, 214, 216, 230, 239
- kitchens: 204, 218
- manors and moated sites: 74, 84, 91, 119, 146, 157, 179, 225
- mills, water: 22, 30, 115, 124
- monastic sites: 12, 17, 26, 29, 37, 39, 41, 50, 51, 55, 59, 65-67, 82, 88, 96, 97, 102, 103, 107, 115, 121, 129, 130, 140, 141, 153, 158, 161, 163, 165, 175, 177, 180, 184, 192, 193, 195, 199, 200, 205, 215, 217, 222, 228, 236, 237, 243, 244
- palaces, ecclesiastical: 1, 56, 81, 109, 120
 royal: 84, 90
- park: 74
- roads and streets: 30, 32, 36, 38, 61, 145, 175, 180, 189
- town defences: 57, 60, 67, 68, 118, 132, 147, 174, 176, 188, 203, 208, 239
- towns: 1-5, 8, 15, 18, 19, 30-33, 39, 40, 44, 52, 57-71, 78-80, 88, 97, 101, 104, 106, 109-12, 117, 118, 120, 122, 125-27, 129, 132-33, 135, 140, 145, 147, 153, 158-61, 172-78, 181, 188, 189, 192, 203, 207, 208, 210, 213, 214, 216, 217, 220, 222, 227, 230, 231, 236, 239-41, 243
- urban tenements: 4, 18, 40, 80, 93, 189, 213, 216
- villages: 7, 10, 11, 21, 119, 168-71, 204
- waterfronts: 4, 30, 69, 86, 112, 160, 167, 175
- waterworks (conduits, dams, drains, ponds): 30, 32, 55, 73, 74, 77, 102, 103, 115, 124, 146, 164, 180, 192, 205, 243

wells: 156, 177, 195, 207, 213, 214, 226, 240

unclassified: 43, 85, 87, 94, 95, 137, 150, 154, 198

ENGLAND

AVON

BATH

1. In *Swallow Street* (ST 7509 6464) part of the supposed site of the late 13th-/14th-century palace of the Bishops of Bath was excavated by Bath Archaeological Trust in advance of development. Financial support was provided by a grant from the contingency fund of H.B.M.C. and the workforce was provided by an M.S.C. Community Programme Scheme. Atypically for Bath the area was only partly cellared, and substantial remains of an early 12th- or possibly late 11th-century rectangular building were recovered. The area immediately E. was excavated in 1964 and 1971, and combining the results of those excavations with the 1985 ones it was possible to restore the building as a rectangular, shallow-butressed hall *c.* 9 × 15 m externally, with a flagged stone floor. The building, and its later 12th-century extension to the W. at least doubling it in size, were associated with a series of high quality stone-built culverts and drains. Extensive remodelling in the 13th century led to the destruction of the original hall and the creation of a suite of small rooms around the later 12th-century extension. Later work on the site was represented by early perpendicular window tracery fragments, unfinished and probably apprentice pieces, incorporated in 14th-century floors.

Inconclusive hints were found that the 12th-century enclosure may have been lightly fortified. Documentary and topographic evidence suggests that this is the site of part of the Bishop's Palace, prior to the transfer to Wells (substantially completed by the early 14th century); these buildings are believed to be the Norman bishop's hall and later alterations.

2. Under 9-13 *Bath Street* (ST 7946 6471) a series of truncated vertical-sided, apparently timber-lined and -based pits averaging 1 m in diameter were discovered during trial excavations in advance of future work. These appear to have been dug from a now destroyed ground surface at least 2 m above their base. Consistent finds of 12th-century cooking-pots suggest an early post-Conquest date, and purplish staining on some fragments may suggest dye works.

BRISTOL. Excavations for City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, funded by M.S.C.

3. At 90-91 *Redcliff Street* (ST 5905 7251) R. H. Jones completed a small-scale excavation alongside an arcade of three arches uncovered in 1984 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 161). The arcade was confirmed as being medieval, probably 14th century. Earlier than the arcade were two circular features, 1.3 m and 1.5 m across, each defined by a shallow gully or slot. In both cases a flat layer of clay formed the inside of the feature. In one slot were several stake holes, and the slots probably housed the foundations for timber superstructures. The features may represent the bases of timber vats, possibly used in the tanning process.

4. At 95-97 *Redcliff Street* (ST 5906 7253) R. H. Jones completed excavations on the site, thought to be that of Canynges House (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 206-07; xxix (1985) 161-62). Dates are so far provisional. The earliest settlement on the site was 12th century. The crest of the pre-structural river bank was revetted with a wicker fence. This lay *c.* 1.5 m from the present line of Redcliff Street. At the same time a building was erected on the street frontage. Most of the site was unoccupied at this stage, although the medieval street frontage could not be examined. Property boundaries had been laid out at an early date, and in one of the properties three rectangular shallow (? tanning) pits were found. Within the same property, traces of iron working of a somewhat later date were found.

(AVON)

In the early 13th century the building near the street frontage was demolished and another building erected on the same site. Some reclamation had taken place by this stage. By about the mid 13th century the river frontage had been advanced a further 14 m W. and a paved slipway, of two phases, was built. This work did not involve the infilling of an earlier dock as previously supposed. The clay and organic refuse which were dumped behind the 13th-century river wall were revetted, initially by a simple plank and post structure and by a wicker revetment, and then by a more substantial wall aligned E.-W. probably built to hold back the dumped soils during construction of the slipway.

In the 14th century the river frontage was advanced a further 16 m. A substantial river wall was built with clay dumped behind. On top of the clay were slight traces of timber structures. On the S. side of the river wall was a clay-lined gully, probably a simple dock. It was soon backfilled and a second dock, of similar construction, was built further into the river channel. It was at least 6 m wide and had a flat bottom.

In the 15th century the second dock was infilled and a courtyard laid over it. At the W. end of the site further building took place, possibly 'Canynge's Tower', said by William Worcester in 1480 to have been built by the younger William Canynge in the 15th century. The N. wall of this building survives over 4 m high.

5. At 110-112 *Redcliff Street* (Buchanan's Wharf) (ST 5906 7263) a rescue excavation directed by A. Nicholson revealed a sequence of buildings dating from the late 12th century with associated yard surfaces. Originally timbered, the buildings were fully stone-founded by the mid 13th century. No river-front structures were found, though tipping deposits indicated a location immediately W. of the excavated area. Initial examination shows pottery to be mainly 'Ham Green' ware, with some local and foreign imports.

6. CLEEVE (ST 451 650). Excavation by M. Ponsford for Bristol and Avon Archaeological Research Group and City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery continued on previous areas (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 163) and a new one to the S. to elucidate the proposed timber-framed building. Three phases were defined, the first two represented by post-hole structures, the third by sill-beam and post construction. Wattle-and-daub partitions or side walls were also apparent. No complete plans have been recorded so far. The N. terrace or field wall is almost certainly pre-Conquest but in use until the site was abandoned c. 1200. Work will be continued this year on the structural details in an attempt to obtain complete plans.

7. STOKE GIFFORD, PARSONAGE FIELD (ST 625 800). Salvage excavation of medieval and later house-sites was carried out by members of Bristol and Avon Archaeological Research Group under the supervision of J. M. Hunt and J. R. Russell. Parsonage Field, on the W. edge of present-day Stoke Gifford, formerly occupied the W. side of a large triangular green, now wholly enclosed, which probably represents an early medieval (?11th- to 12th-century) expansion of a pre-Conquest settlement centred around the parish church to the SW.

Two main areas of early medieval occupation were identified within the field. In Area A (ST 6258 8017) a stone-packed post-base and a series of shallow gullies, producing much 12th- to 13th-century pottery as well as substantial deposits of animal bone and a bone die, were briefly examined. In Area B (ST 6256 8003) a sample area of c. 100 sq m was excavated near the S. end of an extensive spread of 12th- to 14th-century occupation debris. Within the excavated area a small timber kitchen or bakehouse of 13th- or early 14th-century date, containing an oven, later replaced by an open semicircular hearth, was found. The floor levels associated with the later hearth produced numerous sherds of glazed wine jugs, mostly of Bristol (Redcliffe) manufacture but including fragments of polychrome Saintonge ware. Large portions of an elaborate green-glazed louver in Bristol (Redcliffe) ware were also recovered. The high quality of this pottery suggests that the kitchen may have formed part of

a manorial complex. In the mid 14th century this building was demolished and replaced by a larger, stone-based structure, probably a store room, situated immediately to the S.

Along the E. edge of the field, adjoining the former green, the remains of four substantial late 14th- to 15th-century houses, constructed of clay-bonded white lias limestone, were examined. The largest of these, in Area F (ST 6255 7997), was a three-unit farmhouse measuring 23 × 7.5 m externally, with a rectangular garderobe block projecting from its NW. corner. The central room or 'hall' was originally provided with an open central hearth, later replaced by a chimney-stack of mortared pennant sandstone containing two semi-circular ovens. Another house in Area G (ST 6250 7991) was found to have had a complex history of structural alterations, culminating in demolition during the mid 18th century. This can be identified with some confidence as Stoke Gifford Parsonage, known from episcopal records to have gone out of use between 1735 and 1766. All the other buildings in the field seem also to have been abandoned by then.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

8. FENNY STRATFORD, WATLING STREET (SP 8830 3406). At the Guildhouse of St Margaret and St Katherine conservation and restoration revealed details of the plan of the largely 15th-century structure. A limited excavation and watching brief was carried out by R. A. Croft and R. J. Williams for Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit. A detailed architectural survey was carried out by Brian L. Giggins.

9. MILTON KEYNES, BANCROFT (SP 825 405). The third and final season of excavation of the Bancroft Mausoleum multi-period site by R. J. Williams for Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit revealed a single poorly preserved sunken featured building, 3.8 × 3.2 m, located 40 m SE. of the late Roman mausoleum (cf. *Britannia*, xvi (1985), 290). The building, cut into the side of a Belgic claypit and aligned approximately N.-S., contained four shallow post depressions forming no perceivable arrangement. Fifth-century pottery suggests that the building may be the successor to post-Roman occupation of the nearby Bancroft villa.

10. —, SHENLEY BROOK END (SP 8297 3566). Excavation at *Westbury D.M.V.* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 164) was continued by M. R. Petchey and P. Sawyer for Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit. The 11th- and 12th-century occupation was focused on a crossroads. The toft to the SW., currently under excavation, contained a large building of 10 × 5 m with earth-fast posts and walls defined by sill-beam trenches. It was succeeded in the 13th century by buildings marked only by burnt clay hearths and clay floors, and then by agricultural use. The decline in occupation around the crossroads is matched by an expansion W. on either side of the road along the E.-W. ridge, associated with the creation of new fields. A toft S. of the road, on which excavation was completed in the early part of the year, had only one phase, of the 13th to 14th centuries.

Fieldwalking of ploughed-out tofts N. of the road identified at least five buildings along it. Pottery suggests movement from E. to W. on that side of the road also.

11. WUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN (SP 875 375). A watching brief was carried out by R. A. Croft and R. J. Williams for Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit at the W. end of the shrunken medieval village. A number of medieval and post-medieval buildings and yard surfaces were recorded. This end of the village was not completely deserted until c. 1900.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

12. DENNY ABBEY (TL 495 684). Excavations were carried out by J. Poster for H.B.M.C. to remove the post-Dissolution debris from the interior of the 14th-century Franciscan refectory. Large areas of the original tiled floor proved to be substantially intact, sufficient detail remaining to relate the tiles to the Bawsey manufactory in Norfolk.

(CAMBRIDGESHIRE)

Masonry features revealed by excavations indicated the original presence of a dais at the E. end of the refectory, two runs of benching against the wall and, parallel with these, two structures which would have supported the associated tabling arrangements.

A limited excavation subsequently carried out outside the W. end of the building confirmed that the present (rebuilt) W. wall was founded on the original footings, and also revealed the existence, though not the full extent, of a further building annexed to this end of the refectory.

13. ELY, THE PADDOCKS (TL 543 802). Trial trenches were excavated by A. F. Taylor for Cambridgeshire County Council E. of the cathedral to determine whether there were overriding archaeological objections to proposed developments here. It was shown that the field was cultivated as a vineyard or as arable fields throughout the Middle Ages and that the agricultural soil was at least 0.7 m deep. Beneath this, shallow bases of three ditches (field boundaries?) survived and produced a few sherds of late 11th- or 12th-century St Neots and Thetford ware. The development of this site will be watched but large scale excavations are not planned. The finds and excavation archive are kept by the County Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council. A note will be published in *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*

14. RAMSEY, ST THOMAS'S CHURCH (TL 291 851). In advance of replacement of the floor a trench was excavated beneath one pew by N. James for Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee. It was shown that the building, which dates to c. 1180 when it was probably built as a hospital rather than a parish church, stood on a platform at least 1 m thick. This platform was of sandy clay and included fragments of rubble from a tiled stone building which must have stood nearby, as well as human and animal bones, preserved wood and seeds, and other microfossils consistent with deposition in shallow, possibly polluted, water with marginal muddy areas fringed by weed and scrub and grassland vegetation. The source of these materials was probably the unfinished church of King Cnut, and the need for such high make-up in the 12th century is significant. Other architectural details were noted during repair works. The excavation report will be published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

CHESHIRE

15. CHESTER, 10-12 WATERGATE STREET (SJ 404 663). Recording and excavation were carried out by S. Ward of Grosvenor Museum Excavations Section for Chester City Council. The site consisted of a medieval 'row' property, with a sandstone undercroft at street level and parts of the timber-framed row-level storey above. Redevelopment caused the total destruction of this building and the yard area behind. The building was recorded before and during demolition and a small rescue excavation was mounted in the yard area. No structural evidence for pre-Conquest occupation was found though a large sherd of Chester ware may indicate some in the vicinity. The structure revealed evidence for several phases of rebuilding of the timber-framed superstructure including streetward encroachment, heightening of row-level floors and the build-up of ground level in the rear yard. The sandstone undercrofts or 'crypts' of Chester are generally considered to have been built in the late 13th to early 14th century. There is some slight and indirect evidence, however (including dendrochronology), that this building may date from rather earlier in the 13th century. Finds and archive are deposited in the Grosvenor Museum; publication will be in a Grosvenor Museum monograph.

16. WILMSLOW, ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (SJ 848 814). During underpinning of the nave, chancel, and Hawthorn Chapel a watching brief by D. Kenyon, Department of Extra-Mural

Studies, University of Manchester recovered/recorded nine dressed stones and the top part of what appears to be a small two-light window. These stones had formerly been incorporated into the foundations. They are relatively undiagnostic but would be consistent with a date in the 14th century which is also indicated by the window arch. Historically therefore they belong to the pre-1490 church and have been reused to form part of the foundations of the building work dated to between the 1490s and the 1520s. (*Cheshire Archaeol. Bull.*, forthcoming)

CLEVELAND

17. GIBBOROUGH PRIORY (NZ 616 161). D. Heslop undertook trial excavation on the site of the Augustinian Priory church, for Cleveland County Archaeology Section on behalf of H.B.M.C. The N. half of the W. end was exposed, in advance of subfloor consolidation. A full building sequence was recovered, 19 burials were removed, and pre-priory (foundation date 1119) activity was established.

The extant 14th-century paved floor, originally uncovered by Gilyard-Beer in the 1950s, was found to directly overlie a 13th-century phase (burnt down May 1289). This had a flagged N. arcade with a continuous foundation plinth and tile-covered aisles. The bays along the N. aisle were at one time partitioned into a series of chantry chapels. A bell-founding pit containing abundant cope and metallurgical debris was located beneath the NW. tower, confirming a late 16th-century description of this structure as a 'steple'. A 6 m deep stone-lined well was constructed within the church either during rebuilding or in a hiatus between building phases.

Foundations of the hitherto undiscovered Norman priory were found beneath the central aisle, but a full understanding of the phase awaits next season's campaign. The priory was found to have been built on agricultural land; this horizon was removed in the N. aisle to expose a row of four post-holes, one of which contained a late Saxon-type cooking jar, and three gullies. These features had been truncated by the post-Conquest ploughing.

18. HARTLEPOOL, CHURCH CLOSE (NZ 5258 3375). Excavations for Cleveland County Archaeology Section were directed by R. Daniels assisted by K. Smith and D. Jelley. Excavation recovered three complete burgage plots with associated stone buildings. The presence of numerous ovens suggests a semi-industrial complex. Sealed beneath this was at least one timber building of probable 12th-century date with associated agricultural activity. Further excavation revealed the plans of 18 timber buildings of mid 7th- to late 8th-century date. The latter are seen as part of the Anglo-Saxon monastic complex. Finds include a limited amount of bronze work, a name-stone, and moulds from jewellery manufacture.

19. —, 3 BARKER PLACE (NZ 5258 3368). The removal of rendering during renovation revealed the remains of the first storey of a medieval domestic building. This comprises a dressed stone face with a rubble and clay core. The remains of two windows survive, both narrow, tall openings with an exterior splay. The tops of both are missing. The windows are still blocked and it has not yet been possible to ascertain whether or not they were glazed. Excavation, directed by K. Smith, confirmed a late medieval date for the building.

20. NORTON (NZ 4488 2256). The second season of excavations on a 6th-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery was undertaken by S. Sherlock for Cleveland County Council (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1985), 173-76). It revealed the full extent of the cemetery. Two further burials were recovered, an urned cremation and an inhumation which had a bronze-bound wooden bucket, and an iron spear and knife. The total number of burials in the cemetery was 120.

The cemetery was bounded to the S. and W. by part of an earlier field system, whilst to the north there was a hollow way. The eastern edge had been disturbed by ploughing, but

(CLEVELAND)

was in any case bounded by a steep slope to a marshy stream valley. The excavation was extended to the S. and W., where a series of prehistoric features was uncovered.

CORNWALL

BODMIN MOOR. Survey work funded by D.o.E/H.B.M.C. and R.C.H.M.(E.) has extended over several years. A photogrammetric survey of the whole moor by A. Carter of the N.M.R. was followed by field work by Cornwall Archaeological Unit and R.C.H.M.(E.). Place-name evidence suggests that medieval colonization occurred from perhaps the 11th century. Some 37 of the medieval settlements known are deserted, though half survived into the post-medieval period. In 24 cases the medieval pattern is clear; most are hamlets of two to six long-houses with ancillary buildings and garden enclosures. Field-systems survive in many cases, with cultivation ridges, under 3 m wide, running across the contours. In stonier ground clearance cairns are heaped on boulders and much of the ridging may be spade dug. A summary of the survey results will be published in 1987 by R.C.H.M.(E.) and Cornwall Archaeological Unit (*Bodmin Moor, a Survey 1, Prehistoric and Later Settlement*).

21. At *Brown Gelly* (SX 200 728) survey work by H. Buxton revealed prehistoric and medieval settlements, field systems, and industrial earthworks, including two long-houses and associated outbuildings, strip-fields, areas of ridge and furrow, shielings, and eluvial tinworks.

22. Five sites were excavated by S. Gerrard, in advance of the flooding of *Colliford Reservoir*, in 1983 (not previously reported here). At SX 179 717 excavation on the site of a tin mill revealed the platform on which the machinery sat, wheel-pit, leat and tail-race. There were no associated finds, but the site is perhaps earlier than the 16th century. At SX 178 717 a drystone building among earlier tinwork waste dumps was probably a storage building for tools and tin. A small turf building at SX 168 722, with a few sherds of pottery suggesting a 16th-century date, may have been a tinner's shelter. At SX 184 719 excavation revealed a substantial long-house of four rooms. A fire-cracked hearth stone was associated with a stone-lined pit, perhaps an oven. The byre had two phases of manger, a substantial stone one replacing an earlier one of timber. There were two outbuildings. Excavation of surrounding fields showed evidence of soil loss in the medieval period. Pottery was of 12th- to 14th-century date. The structures were removed for later reconstruction. Nearby at SX 183 720 a trial trench revealed well-preserved walling of another, probably contemporary, long-house.

23. S. Gerrard carried out a detailed survey of earthworks related to the tin industry in the parish of St Neot, including sites at *Colliford* (SX 17 71), *Penkestle* (SX 17 70), *Goonzion* (SX 17 67) and *Harrowbridge* (SX 19 73). Earthworks identified included alluvial and eluvial streamworks, lode-back pits, shode works, openworks, shafts and processing areas.

24. **PELYNT, ST NONNA OF ST MARY'S CHURCH** (SX 203 550). A watching brief and limited excavation were carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit in advance of road widening at Pelynt churchyard (Fig. 1, left). Many burials were encountered, dug through typical mixed loose graveyard soil, but in contrast to *St Buryan* (below) no traces of previous enclosures were found.

25. **ST BURYAN, ST BERIAN'S CHURCH** (SW 409 257). Cornwall Archaeological Unit carried out a watching brief and limited excavation when the SE. part of the churchyard wall was being demolished for road widening (Fig. 1 right).

St Buryan is an important ecclesiastical site; Domesday Book records a community of canons here in 1086, while local tradition and a charter of dubious authenticity attribute its

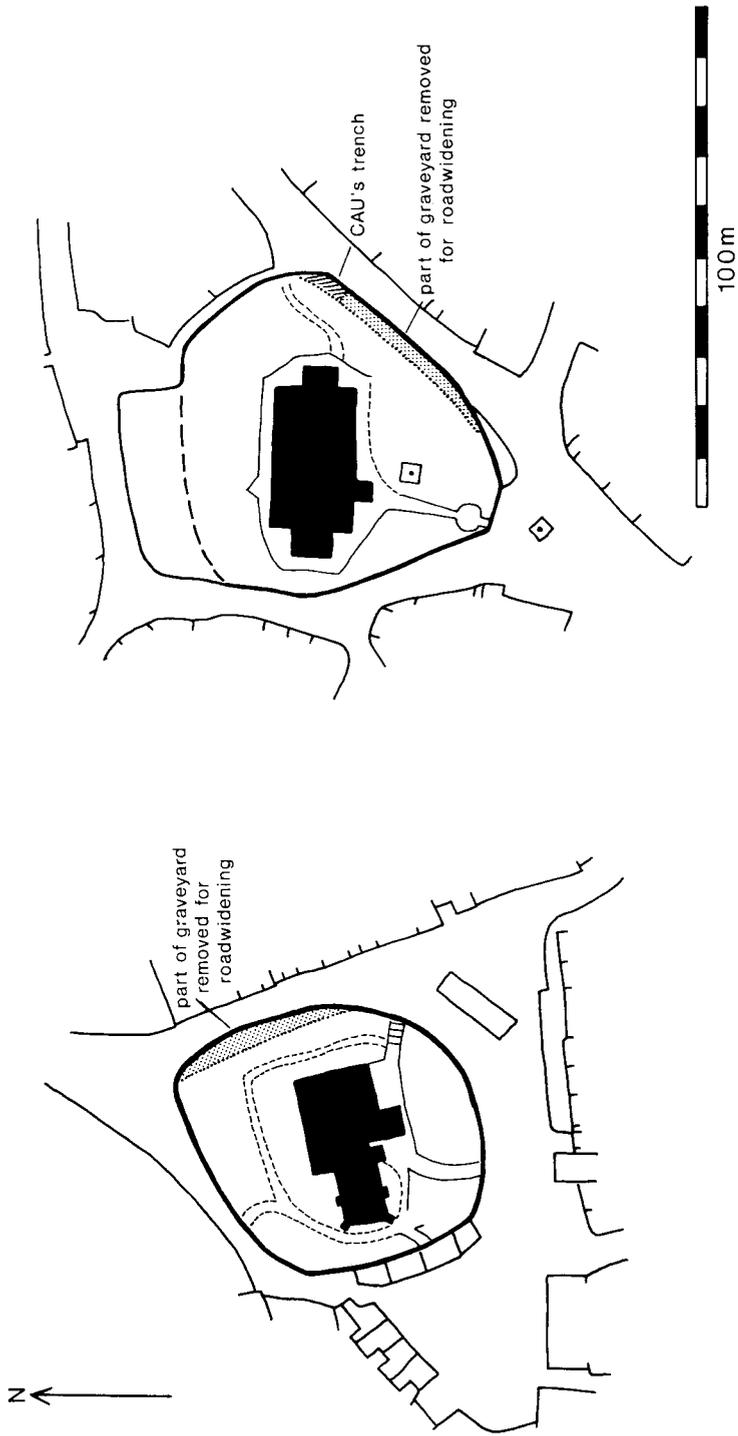


FIG. 1
PELYNT (left) and ST BURYAN (right), CORNWALL
Circular churchyards

(CORNWALL)

foundation to Athelstan. The saint's name, *Berion*, is first mentioned in a list of the early 10th century. The churchyard is a nearly circular enclosure; it was hoped that the watching brief might recover evidence indicating that the boundary of the present churchyard follows that of the early ecclesiastical enclosure. The location also suggests that a redundant Iron Age/Romano-British settlement enclosure or round may have been used for the Christian settlement.

In a 6.5 m long trial trench S. of the E. gateway remains of two, or possibly three, early stone-faced banks were discovered within the line of the latest wall of c. 1750. The earliest wall was associated with a ditch 3 m wide by 2 m deep. Immediately in front of this, and built over the lip of the ditch, was a facing of substantial granite slabs. One of these had slipped into the presumably recut ditch. A piece of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery was found in the ditch silt beside it. This megalithic wall lay on top of one or two courses of stones laid flat and on a different alignment. These may have been part of the megalithic wall, but could alternatively have been the remains of an earlier phase of walling. The one sherd of early pottery came from a context in which it could not definitely be associated with any of the two or three phases of walling. Its main value is in permitting the tentative suggestion that the earliest use of this site was indeed as an Iron Age/Romano-British round; the first wall with its substantial ditch may be the remains of the stone-faced defences of this phase. The other walls may represent Christian re-occupation of this putative round, but no dating evidence was found. At any rate, it is likely that this line was the boundary of the churchyard until it was rebuilt and slightly extended in relatively recent times.

CUMBRIA

26. BARROW-IN-FURNESS, FURNESS ABBEY (SD 2185 7175). A small-scale excavation, directed by R. Newman for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and supported by H.B.M.C., took place to the E. of the Furness Abbey museum in advance of construction work. It revealed a sequence of four stone features dating from the medieval monastic occupation to the present. The earliest feature was a massive drain, well-constructed in red sandstone. An 8 m length was excavated, aligned N.-S.; at its S. end it turned to the E. abruptly. The capping stones were rough-hewn but the sides were of ashlar and were lined with clay. This lining had collapsed on to a fill of clean silt. A short stretch of medieval wall was seen S. of the drain, constructed of unworked red sandstone. It was aligned E.-W., and had been disturbed by a post-medieval wall to the N. Although there was no firm dating evidence associated with these features, the layers above and around them contained only medieval pottery. It is therefore likely that they both belonged to the monastic period of occupation.

To be published in *Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc.*, with finds deposited at the Abbey museum.

27. CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (NY 399 559). Work was undertaken by Carlisle Archaeological Unit on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, H.B.M.C., and Carlisle City Council. Six small trenches were excavated as part of a programme of structural evaluation and restoration; the trenches were located on the S. side and at the W. end of the cathedral.

Roman deposits were identified but not investigated though it is certain that about 2 m of Roman levels survive. The earliest post-Roman feature recognized was a burial oriented E.-W. and cut by the foundations of what is currently believed to be the primary phase of the nave. The burial thus pre-dates the early to mid 12th century, and is the first archaeological hint of an earlier ecclesiastical presence within the cathedral precinct apart from Anglian cross fragments discovered in the last century. The foundations of the N. and S. walls of the Norman nave were seen to consist of counterpitched stones. Some were reused, and large fragments of *opus signinum* presumably derived from a Roman or Saxon building nearby. The

foundation of the N. nave arcade consisted of a massive sleeper wall 2.5 m wide and of unknown depth. Floor levels within the nave and the cloister were overlain by deposits probably associated with 17th-century destruction and 19th-century restoration. Apart from burials, finds included architectural fragments from the medieval church, pottery and coins, one of which may be a 'styca'. Further work is anticipated.

28. DAGRE, ST ANDREW'S CHURCHYARD (NY 4600 2666). A fourth and final season of excavations, directed by R. Newman for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and supported by H.B.M.C. and Lake District Special Planning Board, took place N. of the church in advance of grave digging (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 167). A further limited excavation, supported by Society of Antiquaries of London and Lake District Special Planning Board, was carried out around the stone-lined drain in the S. churchyard extension, first examined in 1929.

The northern churchyard: clusters of stake-holes in the NE. and the SW. areas of the excavation were identified as possible traces of prehistoric activity. Further excavation within the pre-Conquest cemetery recorded a total of 200+ graves, all with minimal bone preservation. Iron coffin fittings, similar to those from Monkwearmouth, were found *in situ* in some graves. The spacing suggests that there were three pairs of fittings to each coffin. Otherwise, the graves were without artefacts of any kind. At least two phases of graves were excavated on the same general alignment as the present church but a third, probably earlier, phase was seen to be more accurately oriented. Slight traces of a shallow enclosure ditch were seen E. and W. of the graves, the eastern side possibly having been recut further to the E. The graves did not extend beyond a short stretch of stone wall to the SW. This wall seemed to be at right-angles to the earliest graves. On the S. side, the density of graves increased, implying that the cemetery related to structures in this direction, presumably ecclesiastical in function. These graves were clearly sealed by 11th- to 13th-century boundary features.

A clear period of disuse occurred between the last burials and the construction of the later boundary features, which relate to the medieval and modern churchyard. This gap is seen negatively in the archaeological record as a period of erosion. It seems that the exact position of the early cemetery had been forgotten by the time that the churchyard was laid out.

A substantial medieval croft was found to overlie the E. part of the early cemetery, immediately to the N. of the medieval churchyard boundary. This could be seen in the field to the E. as earthworks. It proved to date from the 13th to 15th centuries, with a timber phase, partially rebuilt in stone. One structure was identified on a N.-S. alignment and two more at right angles to it. The gable of the N.-S. structure had been rebuilt in stone, presumably to accommodate a hearth immediately to the N. It was not clear whether the rest of the building had been rebuilt at the same time, as the surviving wall was fragmentary and no other traces remained. The northern E.-W. building had a flag floor and seemed to have been timber-framed, as a post-hole was found at each corner. The walls could have been of turf. The southern building was of post-hole construction and was associated with another hearth towards the E. end. Further post-holes were identified within the central, densely-packed, cemetery area, though these contained no finds to date them. They could belong either to the croft or an earlier structure.

The relationship of the croft to the churchyard wall is complicated by the presence of a wall, lying at an angle and apparently linking the boundary with the N.-S. structure. An earlier ditch lay to the S. of this wall and the foundations had slipped into the silting of this ditch.

The southern churchyard: the re-excavation of the drain proved important. A short length of a deep V-shaped ditch, which seemed to have been recut, was found aligned E.-W., below an apparent occupational layer associated with wattle fences. Both features are undated at present and their precise function cannot be known. The bedding trench of the drain stones slightly cut into the occupation layer. The stones themselves were clearly reused, and were probably originally Roman. The nearest known Roman site is at Brougham, 9 miles

(CUMBRIA)

to the E. The drain issued from two sources beneath the medieval churchyard, converging within the limits of the excavation. Its course could be followed, curving to the E. in the field beyond the churchyard. The fill of the drain had been largely removed in 1929. A stylus, a gold ring and a possible textile mount were found within the 1929 spoil, which came from the fill of the drain and immediately above the stones. These match in date the metalwork and the 'stycas' from the northern churchyard excavations.

The excavations strongly suggest that Dacre was a substantial pre-Conquest religious site, the cumulative evidence pointing towards it being the monastery referred to by Bede (A.D. 731). The finds suggest that the drain, cemetery and possibly the western structures excavated 1983–84, were extant in the 8th to 9th centuries. A period of erosion followed, during which time the exact position of the cemetery was forgotten, before the medieval churchyard was laid out and a croft established immediately outside the consecrated ground. The excavations suggest that any major buildings associated with the 8th to 10th century activity lie beneath the medieval cemetery and the church.

To be published in a monograph of the *Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc.* series, with finds deposited in The Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

DEVON

29. CREDITON, VICARAGE GARDEN (SS 8369 0038). Limited excavation and a watching brief on the site of the new vicarage undertaken by P. J. Weddell for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit on behalf of Devon County Council were funded by H.B.M.C. and the Church Commissioners. The site lies about 125 m N. of the parish church, the successor to the Saxon cathedral (909–1050) rebuilt to accommodate a college of canons dissolved in 1545. Features including a pit, a post-hole and a post-trench attest to occupation in the Saxo-Norman period. Observation of a sewer trench demonstrated the presence of early medieval waterlogged deposits beneath the 14th-century vicars choral buildings N. of the churchyard.

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

30. At *Alphington Street, St Thomas* (SX 9167 9194) excavation and a watching brief undertaken by C. G. Henderson, R. C. Thomas and P. J. Weddell in 1984–85 were funded by Devon County Council in advance of road construction at Shooting Marsh Stile. The site is on the W. bank of the Exe 200 m downstream from the medieval Exe Bridge and c. 30 m from the modern river bank. Coarse river gravels containing a few rounded fragments of Roman tile were overlain by sandy-silt overbank deposits 1.1 m thick. A broad scarp near the NE. limit of excavation marked the edge of marsh fringing the river. A leat c. 1 m deep and at least 4.7 m wide running NW.–SE. c. 7 m from the marsh edge became choked with fluvial sand in the early 13th century and was recut c. 4 m to the SW. The leat was c. 6 m wide when filled in towards the end of the 15th century. It probably originated at the stake weir on the downstream side of the Exe Bridge and is tentatively identified with the brook from which the Domesday manor of *Sotrebroc* (Southbrook) is presumed to have taken its name. This holding, subsequently known as Floyershayes, lay SE. of the excavated site in the path of the leat. A mill was built on the NE. side of the leat in the 13th century. No floor levels survived and only two particularly deep lengths of wall were preserved: a drystone revetment to the leat 9.6 m in length, and underpinning at the N. corner of the building where this was rounded by a hollow roadway. The external dimensions of the mill appear to have been 9.6 × 8.4 m. The hollow way probably developed in the 13th century; in the late 14th century it was filled in with gravel metalling; 15th-century road levels contained much iron slag, suggesting that the mill building may have been used as a smithy at this period.

31. At the *Cathedral* (SX 912 926) further recording of the *W. Front* and *S. Tower* was undertaken by S. R. Blaylock and J. P. Allan for the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 213). On the *S. Tower* recording preceded the programme of masonry replacement on the N. face of the belfry tier. The 12th-century masonry is entirely of Salcombe stone. Some of the saw-tooth chevrons on this face preserve keel mouldings. Three of the corbels of the corbel-table are *Sheila-na-gigs*.

The central section (10–26) and the SW. return (33–35) of the *W. Front* image screen were recorded during conservation (Fig. 2). Various irregularities in the construction of the spandrels of the central doorway were noted, but their sculptures appear to be *in situ*. Although the lower portions of the screen are attributable to Grandisson's episcopate (1327–69), some of the figures of the B register (B 8–9, 23–26, 33–35) are of later date. There is a clear horizontal structural break preceding the construction of the upper tier of the screen (C register) c. 1460–80. The spandrels above the canopies of the C register display dowels indicating the former presence of light metal fixtures. Most areas of medieval masonry retain small fragments of polychrome painting which is being sampled and studied by E. Sinclair.

The central portion of the *W. front* displays three major periods of restoration. The plinth, the canopies of the C register, one figure and three heads are early 19th-century replacements in Beer stone. The parapet and two figures are mid 19th-century work in Bath stone; extensive repairs in Ketton stone were undertaken in the early years of the present century. The SW. return (33–35) contains extensive repairs of the early 19th century, comprising new canopies and bases, repairs to figures and some recutting of features.

32. At 9–13 *Cowick Street, St Thomas* (SX 9150 9202) an excavation and watching brief were undertaken in 1984–85 by C. G. Henderson, S. W. Brown and P. J. Weddell for Exeter City Council, H.B.M.C., Rush and Tompkins Ltd., and J. Sainsbury plc. on the SE. side of Cowick Street c. 80 m from the SW. end of the medieval Exe Bridge. Occupation in the area commenced in the 13th century. The late medieval street took the form of a hollow way over 1 m deep leading to the ford below the stake weir on the lower side of the bridge. A leat 3 m wide running close to the SE. side of the street was filled in c. 1400, and a house had been built over its line by the late 15th century.

33. At *Rougemont Castle* (SX 9212 9292) a survey of the fabric of the early Norman gatehouse, preceding repointing and consolidation, was supervised by S. R. Blaylock and funded by H.B.M.C. and Exeter City Council. The gatehouse probably dates to the 1070s and contains details of both Anglo-Saxon and Norman workmanship: long and short quoins, triangular-headed windows and cushion capitals to the main entrance archway. It was set within the rampart of the inner defences of the castle. Evidence was recovered for the position of the bank abutting the lower stage within the S. buttresses and against the E. wall of the tower. The curtain wall of the inner circuit abuts the gatehouse and is perhaps a 12th-century replacement of an original timber breastwork. The entrance passage occupied the ground floor; there was no access to the upper floors, this presumably being from the wall-walk. Within the building there was evidence for three floor levels (Fig. 3). The second floor was lighted by two triangular-headed windows in the S. wall with external hood moulds and flanking attached shafts. The cornice within the embrasures bears billet ornament. The third floor had doorways in the N. and S. walls to give access to platforms set over the buttresses. The N. doorway also had a triangular head.

The S. archway was later blocked and a new entry to the inner enclosure made through the curtain wall immediately adjacent to the E. (in the position of the present 18th-century gateway). The blocking contained a wide window embrasure. Simultaneously the E. wall was breached to create a small postern giving on to the top of the bank which was provided with a squint sighting on to the new gate. Stone and mortar types employed suggest a date before the mid 14th century. Subsequent alterations recorded include additional blocking of the S. archway and structures built against the rear face of the building from the 17th

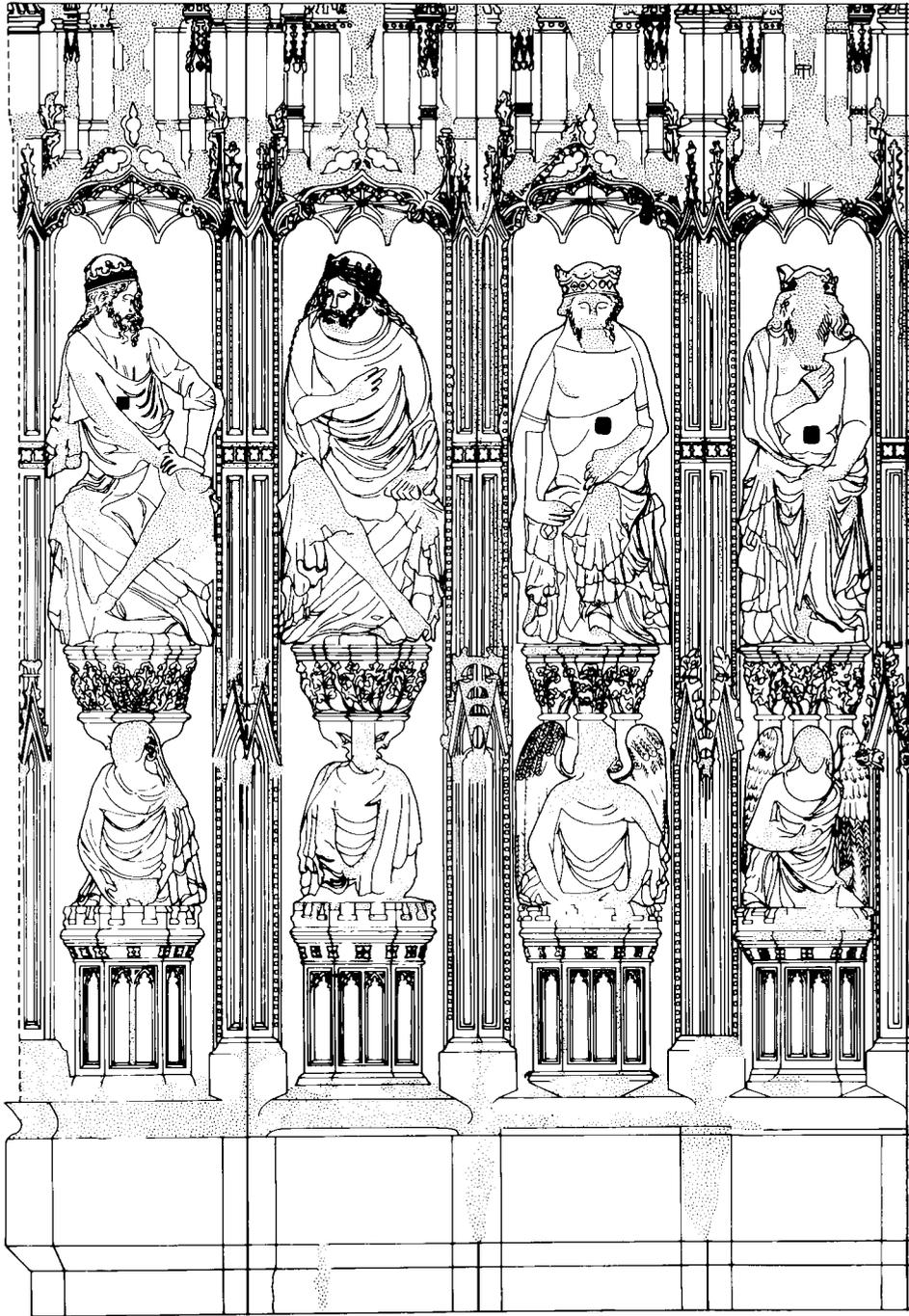


FIG. 2

EXETER CATHEDRAL, DEVON

West front image screen, lower tiers (A and B registers) numbers 11-14

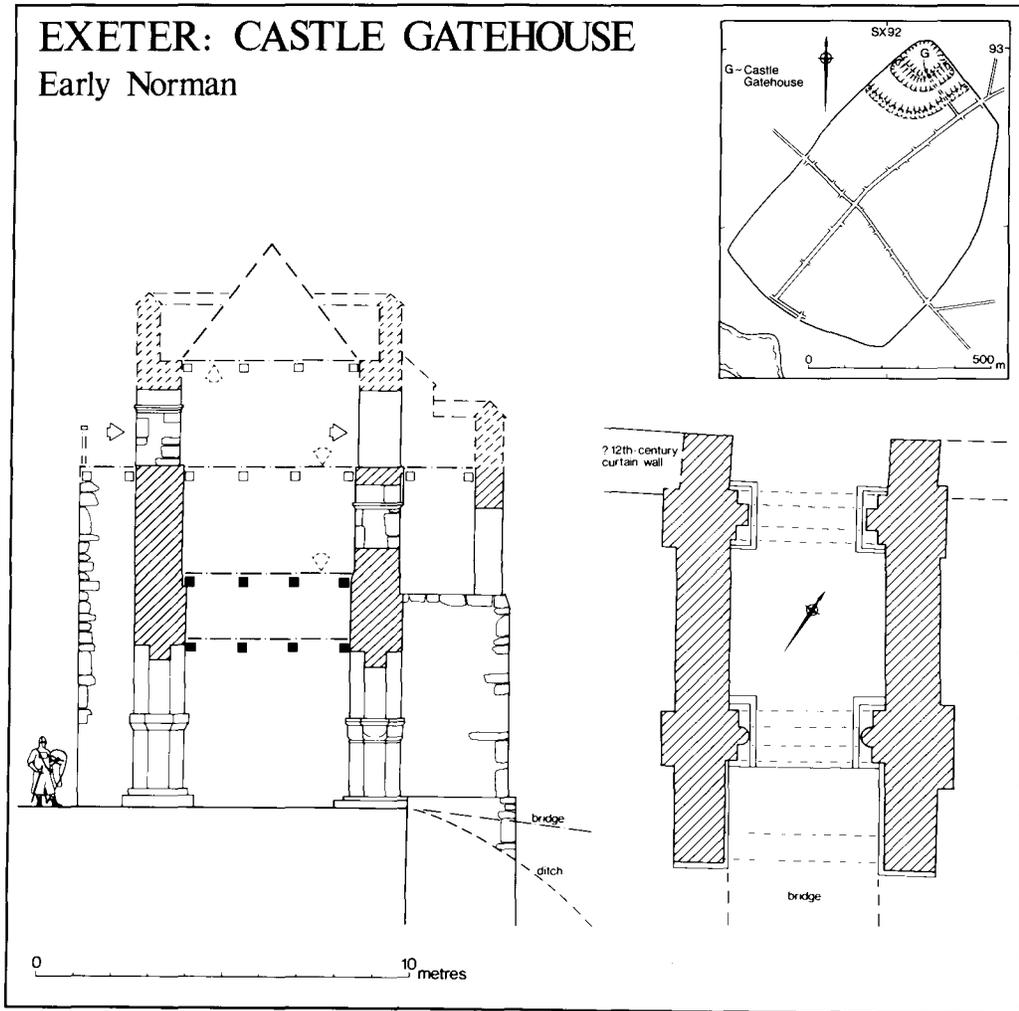


FIG. 3
 ROUGEMONT CASTLE, EXETER, DEVON
 Plan and reconstructed section, looking SE

century. The building was repaired with much refacing, especially of the upper walls and buttresses, in the 1890s.

EXMOUTH. Excavations and watching briefs undertaken in 1982–85 by P. J. Weddell for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit were funded by the Exmouth Joint Redevelopment Committee of Devon County Council and East Devon District Council.

34. At 26 Chapel Street (SY 0021 8097), a corner site on the N. side of Margaret Street, the earliest feature was a 1.9 m deep ditch running E.–W. parallel with Margaret Street c. 4 m within its frontage. The ditch was not closely dated, producing only a fragment of Roman tile;

(DEVON)

it may mark a late Saxon estate boundary, since Margaret Street divides Withycombe parish (on the N.) from Littleham parish, and the bounds of the latter appear to correspond with those of an estate granted by Edward the Confessor to Ordgar in 1042 (Sawyer No. 998). A second ditch, 0.7 m deep, cut across the earlier one at right angles to it about 6 m from the Chapel Street frontage and was also noted in a watching brief at 28 *Chapel Street* to the N. A watching brief at 24 *Chapel Street* proved that this ditch did not continue to the S. of Margaret Street; instead, a second N.–S. ditch was observed 2.5 m from the Chapel Street frontage. Neither N.–S. ditch yielded finds.

In 1329 a licence was granted for a chapel of ease at Exmouth dependent on St John's, Withycombe. This probably dates the foundation of St Margaret's Chapel, which stood on the corner of Chapel Street and Margaret Street, although the first documentary reference to a chapel on this site occurs only in 1375. The chapel possessed clay-bonded Triassic sandstone cobble foundations 0.7 m wide. The plan was a simple rectangle with external dimensions of c. 8.15 × 5.6 m, a length:breadth ratio of 3:2. The building was converted to secular use in 1724 and demolished in 1961, when A. W. Everett recorded 14th-century window tracery in the rubble.

35. At the *London Hotel site, Chapel Street* (SY 0024 8102), on the E. side of the street c. 60 m N. of Margaret Street and 70 m S. of the medieval *Pratteshide* ferry quay, 12th-century red-painted Rhenish pottery was found. A 15th-century house lying parallel to the street within a slight terrace measured 6.5 × 5 m internally and had walls 0.6 m thick built of cob set in shallow foundation trenches without stone footings. There was a central clay hearth, and six successive clay floor levels accumulated before the house was demolished in the late 16th century. By the late 15th century there were 40 houses in the Withycombe (N.) half of Exmouth. The medieval settlement, sited just within the mouth of the Exe estuary, did not enjoy urban status and was described by Leland c. 1540 as a 'fisscher tounlet'.

36. At 3–5 *Lower Fore Street* (SY 0022 8094), on the N. side of the street c. 20 m E. of its junction with Chapel Street, 12th- and 13th-century pottery was found and a late medieval house discovered in 1977 was investigated (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1978), 173). The house lay parallel to the street; a room containing a central stone hearth measured c. 6.8 × 3.5 m internally and had cob walls c. 0.4 m wide without stone footings on all but its W. side; here a doorway with a wooden threshold next to the S. wall connected with a second room, or more probably a cross-passage, entered from the street by a doorway on the S. A half-groat of Edward III came from the packing around the hearth, and ash overlying the hearth contained a silver penny of Edward I. Lower Fore Street had developed as a hollow way 0.3 m deep by the late 14th or early 15th century when gravel metalling was put down. Subsequently two small rooms (?shops), measuring respectively 2.7 × 1.6 m and 2.7 × 2.5 m internally, were added to the S. side of the house E. of the entrance. These had cobble footings and encroached on to the street by up to 3.4 m. Further E., a stonelined pit at the SE. corner of the house may have been in a third added room. In the 15th or 16th century the main house was rebuilt to roughly the same plan as before with cobble footings which presumably supported cob walls.

37. **KERSWELL PRIORY** (ST 074 064). J. P. Allan and D. M. Griffiths recorded the *S. claustral range* for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit and Devon County Council prior to demolition and removal of the roof to Buckfast Abbey in 1984. The structure was of five bays, open to the roof, defined by jointed-cruck trusses with double windbraces throughout. The three central bays were occupied by the refectory, separated from the end bays by closed partitions. Evidence for smoke-blackening was preserved in all but the W. end bay.

38. KINGSTEIGNTON, BERRY MEADOW (SX 8718 7296). An area of about 1200 sq. m was excavated by P. J. Weddell for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit in advance of the construction by Teignbridge District Council of a bowling green on the E. side of Berry Lane, c. 65 m N. of St Michael's Church. The project was financed by Devon County Council, H.B.M.C. and M.S.C. Up to 1.25 m of colluvium (?plough-wash) accumulated in the drycombe N. of the church in the medieval period. Four phases of late Saxon and medieval boundary ditches predated Berry Lane, which is thought to have originated as a field path next to the Fairwater mill leat, probably cut in the late 13th or early 14th century; successive ditches flanking the lane produced pottery of late 13th- to 15th-century date. A watching brief on a pipe trench cutting across the E. perimeter of the roughly circular enclosure defined by the streets to the S. of Fore Street demonstrated the absence of a defensive ditch beneath Greenhill Road.

39. PLYMOUTH, GIN DISTILLERY (SX 4807 5416). Recording of a late medieval hall in Southside Street, sometimes known as Blackfriars and now part of the Plymouth Gin Distillery, was undertaken by S. R. Blaylock and K. A. Westcott of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for Plymouth Museum and H.B.M.C. There is no evidence of the original function of the building, and certainly no connection existed with the Dominicans or any other religious order. Only the first-floor hall was accessible for recording; the ground floor had no features visible within. The hall has an arch-braced roof originally of eight bays with triple windbraces and moulded arch-braces, main and collar purlins. Parts of the roof were replaced following bomb damage in 1942. The hall is probably of early 16th-century date. (Publication in *Proc. Devon Archeol. Soc.*, 43 (1985)).

40. TOTNES, 61-65 FORE STREET (SX 8032 6044). A. P. Davison excavated the gardens of two extra-mural tenements for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit on behalf of Devon County Council with funds from International Stores Ltd. and M.S.C. The tenements are on the N. side of Fore Street about 25 m below the East Gate. Exeter Bedford Garage ware pottery indicates occupation from the 11th century. No. 65, the western tenement, c. 70 m long, was possibly defined on the E. by a pre-existing field boundary. By the 15th century the plot now occupied by Nos. 61-63 contained the town vicarage, set back from the street, and St Nicholas's Chapel which stood on the W. part of the frontage with a courtyard to its E. The chapel had been demolished by 1511 when its site was described in a deed as a vacant plot 16 × 33 ft. In the 11th and 12th centuries this tenement was c. 40 m long, and was bounded on the N. by successive ditches perhaps associated with a hedge. In the 13th century the plot was extended to c. 75 m in length, taking in land probably belonging to Totnes Priory, and a circular dovecot was erected at the N. end of the property. This had an internal diameter of c. 2.5 m and a cob wall, of clay mixed with chaff, seated in a foundation trench c. 1.4 m wide without a stone footing. The clay was obtained from a quarry pit 0.4 m deep and c. 3.5 m wide which embraced the building except on the W., where its arms abutted the tenement boundary. The dovecot was demolished in the 14th century. The office of vicar was instituted jointly by the town council and the prior in the early 13th century. The location of the late 13th-century vicarage tenement is unknown; however, the acquisition of the Fore Street tenement at that period for the vicar would provide a context for the enlargement of the property.

DURHAM

41. DURHAM CATHEDRAL, DEANERY GARDEN (NZ 2738 4208). Excavations by C. E. Lowe, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, took place on the site of the monastic cemetery. An occupation layer containing Roman material was cut by the foundations of a substantial medieval wall, aligned N.-S. On the E. of the wall were at least three closely packed and intercutting graves, also of medieval date. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Repts. for 1985* (Durham, 1986), 57-60).

ESSEX

42. BROOMFIELD (TL 714 095). M. Gee for Essex County Council kept a careful watch throughout the removal of topsoil from an area of *c.* 8 ha immediately adjacent to the rich 7th-century Saxon burial found in 1888. Some 25–30 per cent of the area was found to have been disturbed by earlier quarrying. In the remaining area finds from the topsoil comprised mostly poor quality flintwork broadly assignable to the early Neolithic/Bronze Age. The most significant find comprised three oval pits containing small quantities of early Saxon domestic pottery including a perforated sherd tentatively identified as a 'brazier'. No further burials were discovered. However, the presence of the pits suggests the existence of nearby settlement which on the basis of the pottery may have been contemporary with the recorded burial.

43. CASTLE HEDINGHAM, POTTERY LANE (TL 788 355). A small site was investigated by D. Andrews for Essex County Council prior to development. A possible boundary ditch contained two sherds of medieval pottery.

44. COLCHESTER, CULVER STREET (TL 995 251). Excavation for Colchester Archeological Trust took place in advance of redevelopment on a four-acre site within the town walls.

The W. limit of the development coincides with the medieval frontage on Head Street where, over the years, the construction of an extensive series of cellars has destroyed almost all archaeological remains of the medieval buildings. The existing buildings were recorded prior to and during demolition. The earliest extant remains consisted of a part of a 16th-century timber-framed house and a 13th- to 14th-century cellar. The latter had roughly coursed walls of reused Roman stone and tile and measured 11.5 × 4.5 m. In one wall were three niches capped with peg-tile arches. Although reburied, the cellar still survives.

Most of the site was open ground until the 19th century. Here the only evidence for a medieval building was a rectangular structure defined by post-holes. Its date is uncertain because floors were absent and the post-holes produced little dating evidence. Otherwise there were many pits and robber trenches (for Roman building materials) mostly of the 11th to 13th centuries. Where relationships exist between the two, the robber trenches were almost invariably earlier than the pits.

The only evidence recovered in 1985 for Anglo-Saxon activity was a scatter of pottery across the site with a concentration in the stoke pit of a late Roman corn-drying oven. An Anglo-Saxon hut discovered in 1981 was the sole example recorded on the site.

45. NEWPORT, CARNATION NURSERIES (TL 529 349). An investigation by D. Andrews for Essex County Council prior to and during the erection of houses on the N. side of the town confirmed that this was within the graveyard of the medieval hospital of St Leonard. The position of the hospital remains a mystery since no trace of it was evident, but it is presumed to be located further to the S. Only two sherds of medieval pottery were found, and the building debris recovered seemed to be entirely from the post-medieval farmhouse known as Hospital Farm.

46. PLESHEY, BACK LANE (TL 665 146). A watching brief by P. Clarke for Essex County Council on foundation trenches revealed a naturally infilled ditch of wide U-shaped profile, probably 4 m wide × 0.7 m deep, running E.–W. parallel to Back Lane. A sherd of 13th-century pottery was recovered from a layer which partially sealed the ditch fills. This ditch is clearly not that of the N. (original) bailey of the castle, which is now thought possibly to follow the S. side of Back Lane.

47. RAYLEIGH, BELLINGHAM LANE (TQ 8065 9082). B. Milton for Essex County Council excavated a trench across the line of a large ditch discovered in 1983. The ditch was *c.* 12 m

wide and 4.5 m deep, running SW. to NE. It is located about 100 m SE. of Rayleigh Castle. Although its position and dimensions would suggest a town defence or outer bailey ditch contemporary with the castle, its fills contained pottery of 15th- to early 16th-century date throughout.

48. **SPRINGFIELD LYONS** (TL 736 082). D. G. Buckley for Essex County Council assisted by H.B.M.C. and British Museum continued excavation on the site of a late Bronze Age circular enclosure (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 171). Topsoil was removed from a large area to the S., W. and E. of the existing excavations in an attempt to delimit the extent of both the early Saxon cemetery and the later Saxon settlement. Further burials were located bringing the total to 113 definite and 19 possible inhumations and 100 cremations, including two ring-ditch burials. Additional post-hole buildings and a number of large rectangular pits extended the plan of the settlement.

49. **STEBBING, ST MARY THE VIRGIN CHURCH** (TL 640 240). Features revealed beneath the floor on the S. side of the chancel were recorded by D. Andrews and D. Priddy for Essex County Council. No evidence for an earlier building on the site was noted. The foundation trenches of the S. wall, and the chancel arch which was rebuilt in the 19th century, were clearly visible. Three features, one probably a post-hole, may have been associated with the construction of the chancel.

50. **WALTHAM ABBEY, ABBEY CHURCH** (TL 3811 0065). Before reflooring small excavations were directed by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society in the aisles of the standing church. Foundations probably of a building earlier than the Norman church were discovered.

51. —, **ABBAY MEAD** (TL 3816 0079). Trial trenches were dug under the direction of P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society in the grounds of Abbey Farmhouse on the site of a planned Lee Valley Regional Park Authority Information Centre. A well-built plinth of mortared stone, the base for the sill-beam of a timber-framed building was revealed. A floor of roof tiles remained *in situ* and remains of a hearth or oven were seen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

52. **GLOUCESTER, GLOUCESTER PRISON** (SO 8264 1855). During redevelopment of a large area of the medieval castle site, now part of H.M. Prison, A. P. Garrod recorded information from pile and foundation trenches for Gloucester City Museums and Art Gallery City Excavations Unit.

Saxo-Norman river front: A dark gritty silt level c. 2.5 m thick covered the Roman waterfront, but it is likely that the Roman waterfront wall was retained, perhaps as the boundary of St Peter's Abbey garden.

The Castle (built c. 1110–20): A primary bailey metalling of bunter pebbles and stones embedded in a make-up of estuarine clay was recorded at 2 m. It was overlain by four successive and silted metallated surfaces in total 0.8 m thick.

The outer (curtain) wall (12th-century) was recorded. 75 m of the W. or riverside wall were planned on the site, showing four different alignments within the development area. The wall was 2.6 m thick (although an offset course implied a narrower wall above) and constructed of oolitic ashlar blocks facing a lias rubble core bonded with red sand. The foundations, packed in estuarine clay, were machined out to a depth of 5 m. Evidence was found for two external towers, one of which may have been part of the King's Bridge to Castle Meads and was secondary to the curtain wall.

The bailey wall (late 13th to 14th century), 2.2 m thick and built largely of middle lias stone bonded in brown sand, was recorded between the curtain wall and the castle tower or keep. A contemporary rectangular tower was located in the angle between the bailey and

(GLOUCESTERSHIRE)

curtain walls. Dating was suggested by a truncated pit containing 13th-century pottery which was found beneath the foundation of the bailey wall.

Three groups of buildings assigned to the 13th century or later were recorded in the middle bailey. Various lengths of wall footings with associated floors were discovered in the NW. of the bailey, identified as the King's chambers, tower and garderobe. A similar series of features in the SW. of the bailey is ascribed to the Queen's chambers. Destruction levels above the King's and Queen's chambers contained 13th- to 14th-century products of the Nash Hill tile kilns and 16th-century pottery.

Remains of a masonry building were recorded adjacent to the castle tower and are ascribed on the basis of documentary sources to the King's chapel. A masonry building was noted adjacent to the site of the presumed chapel.

53. —, KINGSHOLM (SO 8341 1971). An excavation carried out at 27 *Sandhurst Road* by M. Atkin for Gloucester Excavation Unit revealed a sequence of cobbled surfaces, possibly associated with a stabling area of the Saxon palace complex. The continuity of Roman activity in the area and absence of disturbance from Roman burials suggests that the palace may have been located within a still-surviving Roman estate or other land unit.

54. LECHLADE, BUTLER'S FIELD (SP 21 00). D. Miles and S. Palmer for Oxford Archaeological Unit, funded by Cotswold District Council and M.S.C., excavated part of the scheduled ancient monument site in advance of building development. In addition to prehistoric material indicated by aerial photographs, a major Anglo-Saxon cemetery was excavated from which almost 250 burials were recovered, some richly furnished. There were 217 bodies in 202 graves and 32 cremations. These are calculated as comprising 50 to 75 per cent of the whole cemetery. Burials date from about A.D. 500 to the 670s. Many 6th-century burials were laid out in rows, the graves lying N.-S. Female burials were grouped together in the NW. The 6th-century graves did not disturb each other and were probably marked; similarities suggest family groupings. Cremations, two with timber superstructures, were concentrated further E. Grave 57 contained an 18-year-old woman buried in a coffin, with a hair ornament, a pair of saucer brooches, a great square-headed brooch, three strings of glass and amber beads, finger-rings, a purse with beads and a chatelaine, as well as a metal-mounted wooden bowl, a bone comb, and a spindle whorl. 7th-century burials lay E.-W. and often cut into earlier graves. Female 7th-century burials were furnished with gold pendants, silver and garnet pins and necklaces, and also weaving equipment. Male graves contained seaxes. Aerial photographs indicate a possible settlement site 250 m E. of the cemetery. Interim publication: *Invested in Mother Earth*, by D. Miles and S. Palmer (Oxford Archaeological Unit, 1986).

GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London Boroughs.

Note: the grant from the Greater London Council for archaeological work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, Passmore Edwards Museum and Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in London Boroughs outside the City of London is not acknowledged separately in each case below.

55. BARKING, BARKING ABBEY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (TQ 438 840). Excavations by M. J. Stone for Passmore Edwards Museum between the W. end of the medieval abbey and Barking Creek revealed evidence of Saxon activity from the period of the abbey foundation (A.D. 660), consisting of two timber buildings. One, with a fine plaster finish, was apparently destroyed by fire, the final floor layer containing mid to late Saxon pottery and imported glass. In the Saxo-Norman period pits containing fuller's earth and a plank-lined gully feeding water from a stream give evidence of a sizable fullery. Medieval layers were destroyed by later industrial

activity but the main culvert was excavated and a brick rebuild of 15th- to 16th-century date running to the town quay area was investigated.

56. CAMDEN, ELY PLACE, ST ETHELDREDA'S CHURCH (TQ 3141 8165). Staff of Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology recorded the N. portion of the W. cloister alley of the Bishop of Ely's palace, where contractors had removed rubble overlying the floor prior to the construction of a new tea room. About 9 m in length of floor tiles were exposed, and the full 3 m width traced at one point. Tiles were c. 0.2 m square, glazed green or slipped yellow, and were laid in a diagonal chequerboard pattern in a thin skim of mortar over a bed of sand, with a levelling layer of crushed greensand and chalk beneath. A 14th- to 15th-century date and a Flemish origin are suggested.

To the W. was a wall c. 0.9 m wide, with a mixed ragstone and chalk core and ragstone facing. Patches of white plaster survived on the E. face. An offset exposed on the E. side was sealed by the bedding for the tiles. The wall lay askew to the palace chapel. A brick wall on the E., possibly 18th century, repeated the floor tiles, and might be a rebuild on the line of the original cloister wall.

CITY OF LONDON. Excavations by Museum of London Department of Urban Archaeology.

57. At 7-12 *Aldersgate Street* (TQ 3216 8151) a watching brief by G. Egan on the remainder of the site partially excavated in 1984 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 173) provided further information about this extra-mural area. As last year, all work was funded by Rush & Tompkins plc. The largest ditch along the E. side of the site was found to be of Saxo-Norman date. The fill of this presumably defensive feature produced a pattern-welded knife and Saxo-Norman pottery. This is apparently the first time a substantial ditch of this date has been recorded immediately outside the city wall. Two 14th-century jugs, one of which was complete, were recovered from the fills of one of two medieval wells.

58. At 10 *Arthur Street* (TQ 3280 8078) excavations funded by London and Edinburgh plc were conducted by P. Bethell who recorded medieval pits.

59. At 4, 6 and 8 *Creechurch Lane* (TQ 3340 8116) a watching brief by S. Rivière consisting of four test pits revealed Roman stratigraphy cut into by three groups of medieval pits and a disturbed burial, presumably within the precinct of Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate.

60. At 6-7 *Crescent* (TQ 3361 8082) excavations by A. Westman took place in April-July 1985 immediately E. of, and outside, the city wall N. of the Tower, funded by the site developer, Arundell House Securities Ltd. The berm in front of the Roman and medieval city wall was reduced to the level to which most of the second Roman-period ditch had been backfilled by the cutting of a third, more extensive, flat-bottomed ditch which ran up to the face of the wall and initially exposed the upper courses of the foundations. The first deposits in this ditch were dated to the late 12th or 13th century and suggested that the wall was then being reconstructed. Later dumps of relatively clean gravel may have been upcast from cutting a fourth, much deeper, ditch further E., the earliest fill of which was dated to 13th to mid 14th century. The city wall, including its upper medieval construction, survived to an overall height of nearly 11 m. Its disuse as a defence was implied by the cutting of two successive pits, dated provisionally to the late 17th century, in the backfill of the latest ditch.

61. At *Fenchurch Street Station* (TQ 3345 8092) S. P. O'Connor Thompson carried out a watching brief (funded by Norwich Union). It could be shown that the pre-station alignment of streets and properties, as exemplified by *French Ordinary Court* which crosses the site, was in existence by at least the 15th century. Activity in the area was fairly minimal up until the 18th century. It would seem that at least the S. fringes of the site were over the recently identified ancient valley in this part of the City. Certainly the quality of water encountered in four adjacent caissons indicates that there is still a stream flowing, albeit underground.

(GREATER LONDON)

62. At 37–40 *Fish Street Hill*/16–20 *Monument Street* (TQ 3292 8074) an excavation was carried out by N. Bateman in advance of redevelopment of the site by Speyhawk, who sponsored all archaeological investigation. Evidence of two late Saxon/early medieval cellared buildings was found, cut through the underlying Roman deposits. One used earth-fast posts regularly spaced around the edge of a rectangular cut; the other had N. and E. walls of mortared rubble and an E. wall represented by a probable robbed timber sill. Inside both buildings was a series of brickearth and beaten-earth floors. A group of c. 30 pits, ranging in date from mid 10th to early 13th century, was found along the E. side of the site. The particular concentration is presumed to reflect the close packing of properties along the early medieval predecessor of Fish Street Hill.

63. At 91–100 *Gracechurch Street*/1–6 *Leadenhall Street*/2–12 *Whittington Avenue* (*Leadenhall Court*) (TQ 3340 8110) S. P. O'Connor Thompson carried out investigations in advance of major archaeological excavations and subsequent redevelopment. All work was funded by Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd. The 14 m high W. wall of the mid 15th-century *Leadenhall* was recorded. The foundations comprised a series of relieving arches, which themselves are partially founded on the Roman foundations of the basilica.

64. At 6 *Laurence Pountney Hill* (TQ 3274 8082) excavations by M. O'D. Shea funded by Miller Buckley Ltd took place within a standing building, measuring 30 m E.–W. by 6–10 m N.–S. The site lies immediately S. of Cannon Street on a relatively steep gravel slope down to the Thames, on or near the sites of the church of St Laurence Pountney and the early 14th-century collegiate chapel of Corpus Christi, attached to the church in 1333/34. The site yielded evidence of chalk foundations, an area of burials, and square pits of medieval date.

65. At *Leadenhall Street*/32–40 *Mitre Street* (TQ 3348 8114) recording by R. Lea of the above ground remains of Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 174), continued during 1985 following the excavation of the site in 1984. The fabric which is protected as a listed building is to be incorporated within the new development. The medieval work is to be stabilized and where possible stripped of later brickwork. The D.U.A. has advised on the interpretation of the remains and liaised with the developers, Speyhawk, and the G.L.C. Historic Buildings Division who have the responsibility for protecting the structure.

The surviving arch, originally part of the S. choir aisle wall, gave access to a rectangular chapel to the S., traces of which were found during the excavation. As a pointed arch of two orders moulded in greensand with plain hollow chamfers which die into the jambs without capitals, it would appear to date from the 14th or 15th century. It was inserted into an earlier, probably 12th-century arch of which traces still survive in the core observed in the N. face of the E. side. Also observed in the mortar of the core were the impressions of diagonal vault ribs and the point from which they sprang. Ashlar work below this springing point and contemporary with the earlier arch forms a return in which the broken-off stems of a nook shaft are set in alternating courses. These broken-off stems also appear in the N. face of the W. jamb of the arch and again in the bay to the E. The associated floor level at 14.52 m O.D., N. of the arch, is indicated by tiles set immediately below the lowest course of ashlar in the N. face of the E. jamb of the arch. Although damaged this stone probably represents a plinth. The courses of ashlar associated with the nook shafts vary between 120 and 220 mm in height but the pattern of variation is consistent across the two bays. This strongly suggests that the two bays are of one build. Traces of a window in the wall E. of the arch and a spiral staircase in the S. face of the wall to the E. have also been observed. Recent work on antiquarian drawings from c. 1800 has also provided the form of the vaults in the adjoining bays together with the capitals of the nook shafts. It is hoped that consolidation work on the arch will involve reconstruction incorporating these discoveries.

66. At *Liverpool Street, Broad Street Station* (Broadgate development) (TQ 3304 8167) a series of excavations, cutting and drawing of sections and inspections of test-pits were directed by D. Malt during 1985; work was funded by Rosehaugh Stanhope plc. Marsh and peat deposits up to 1.3 m thick within the Walbrook valley indicate part of the large marsh which accumulated in the area (later Moorfields) from the late Roman to the medieval period. A large 13th- to 14th-century N.-S. linear feature, probably a ditch, corresponds with a ditch shown on a map of c. 1558 and one previously recorded nearer the city wall to the S. Wooden revetments running E.-W. were recorded near the assumed line of the precinct of St Mary Bethlehem hospital.

67. At *7 Ludgate Broadway* (TQ 3174 8108) excavation by J. Hill was sponsored by Guardian Exchange. The site lies between 28 m and 43 m outside the Roman city wall. This wall line was followed until the later 13th century when it was demolished to make way for the Dominican Blackfriars. Reconstructions of the friary made from observed walls and documentary evidence suggested that the NW. corner of the nave should lie within the area of the site. The site had been terraced by the insertion of modern cellars to a level at least 1.5 m below that of pre-Roman natural. The W. edge of a substantial cut feature running N.-S. was recorded in three sections. A paucity of material within the backfill hindered dating, but an absolute absence of medieval finds, the size of the cut and the distance of the W. edge from the line of the city wall (c. 37 m), all suggested that it represented the late Roman city ditch, recorded at other London sites. The backfilled ditch was overlain by the substantial masonry foundations of the NW. corner of the nave of the Dominican friary. No Lady Chapel, as suggested by Alfred Clapham in 1912, was evident. Measurements from foundations observed during a watching brief in 1983 indicate that dimensions quoted in a survey of 1551, hitherto regarded as external specifications, are in fact internal. The church is consequently larger than reconstructions to date have shown.

68. At *Newgate Street* (TQ 3182 8139) a watching brief by S. Rivière in an L.E.B. trench uncovered three fragments of the S. half of Newgate. A 2 m length with a finished E. face was constructed of chalk and ragstone and very heavily disturbed by later brick walls. The masonry can be fitted on to a plan of the known fragments of Roman and medieval Newgate, but the date of this fragment could not be established.

69. At *167-77 Queen Victoria Street* (TQ 3168 8091) excavations by K. Steedman showed that at the confluence of the Fleet and Thames in the late 13th or early 14th century a substantial E.-W. wall was erected on the foreshore. Either during or shortly after its construction large amounts of mixed deposits were dumped behind it to reclaim the land. Stairs were probably constructed to the top of the wall from the new ground level. At the front of the wall beaches of compacted gravel were deliberately laid, presumably to facilitate the beaching or mooring of boats, and several mooring timbers were found. Their deposition began soon after or during the construction of the wall, and continued up until the first half of the 17th century.

70. At *1-3 St Paul's Churchyard/1-9 Ludgate Hill/15 Creed Lane/40 Carter Lane* (TQ 3188 8110) during a watching brief by B. Pye during demolition and ground works, funded by U.K. Provident, large pits of medieval date were recorded.

71. At *St Stephen's Walbrook* (TQ 3265 8103) A. Westman monitored groundworks during partial underpinning and refurbishment of the church by arrangement with the architects, Brandt Potter and Partners. Inside the church, beneath the floor, only brick burial vaults and brick rubble were observed. Outside, the chalk foundations of the medieval church were recorded up to 1.5 m E. of the E. face of the foundations and superstructure built by Wren.

(GREATER LONDON)

72. CROYDON, 94 PARK LANE (TQ 3250 6500). A 6 × 5 m trench by J. Davison for Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society looking for signs of the Saxon cemetery recorded in 1894 located only a medieval field boundary ditch.

HARROW. Survey work by C. K. Currie and others for Harrow Archaeological Surveys, an M.S.C.-funded project for London Borough of Harrow.

73. At *Grim's Dyke* survey was undertaken by C. K. Currie, H. Borrill and S. Brooks on surviving sections of this linear bank and ditch to assess the state of erosion and human interference. The survey identified many post-construction alterations, including a medieval stream diversion at *Pinner Green* which would have enabled arable lands S. of the dyke to be better drained (SU 114 903).

Other drainage works were identified in association with enclosed fields N. of the earthwork in the grounds of *Grim's Dyke Hotel* (SU 139 929). Here an enclosure period drainage ditch was clearly cut into the N. side of the bank. This had previously been put forward as one of the arguments to suggest that Grim's Dyke was not a defensive structure (C. E. Vulliamy, *Archaeology of Middlesex and London* (London, 1930), 272), as it had ditches on both the N. and S. sides. Whatever the purpose of the dyke, it can now be firmly established that this particular argument is unsound.

74. At *Pinner Park Farm* (TQ 127 903) a medieval deer park and associated earthworks were recorded. Almost the entire circuit of the former park survived, with some sections showing a well-preserved, broad, low bank between two ditches. Depredations had been made by local householders with gardens backing on to the boundary earthwork and representation was made to the local Council to prevent this continuing.

Within the park a number of medieval features were noted, including a fine fishpond complete with dam, flood banks, and diversion channels. The dam, up to 2 m high in places, still exhibited the original sluice exits although modern cuts through the dam had damaged other features.

Also identified within the park was the site of a moated lodge, now built over by modern farm buildings. However, linear hollows of a slight nature were observed N. of the moat site and these were attributed to stew ponds associated with the lodge.

Ridge-and-furrow type earthworks in the N. part of the park were identified from documentary evidence as 19th-century underdrainage furrows.

75. At *Pinner Village Gardens* (TQ 125 888) rescue excavation and survey were undertaken by C. K. Currie and H. Borrill on ridge-and-furrow-type earthworks threatened with levelling. Trenches revealed no evidence that they were the result of underdrainage work. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was found. The ridges, averaging 4.5 m wide, were straight and ended at what appeared to be a headland. It is suggested that they represent part of medieval Pinner's 'Middle Field'.

76. At *Sudbury Hill* (TQ 1550 8632) survey of a substantial undated linear bank revealed two stages of development. A low bank c. 1 m high with a shallow ditch on the S. side was post-dated by a larger earthwork up to 4 m high with a similar ditch. The core, revealed in 19th-century cuts through the earthwork, contained a sherd of 13th-century pottery.

77. At *The Grove, Harrow Hill* (TQ 154 876) survey and documentary research led to the identification of previously undated earthworks as fishponds of the Archbishop of Canterbury serving the rectory manor of Harrow (Fig. 4). The ponds, three in series, were held against the steep slope of the hill by a substantial linear bank, up to 4 m high in places.

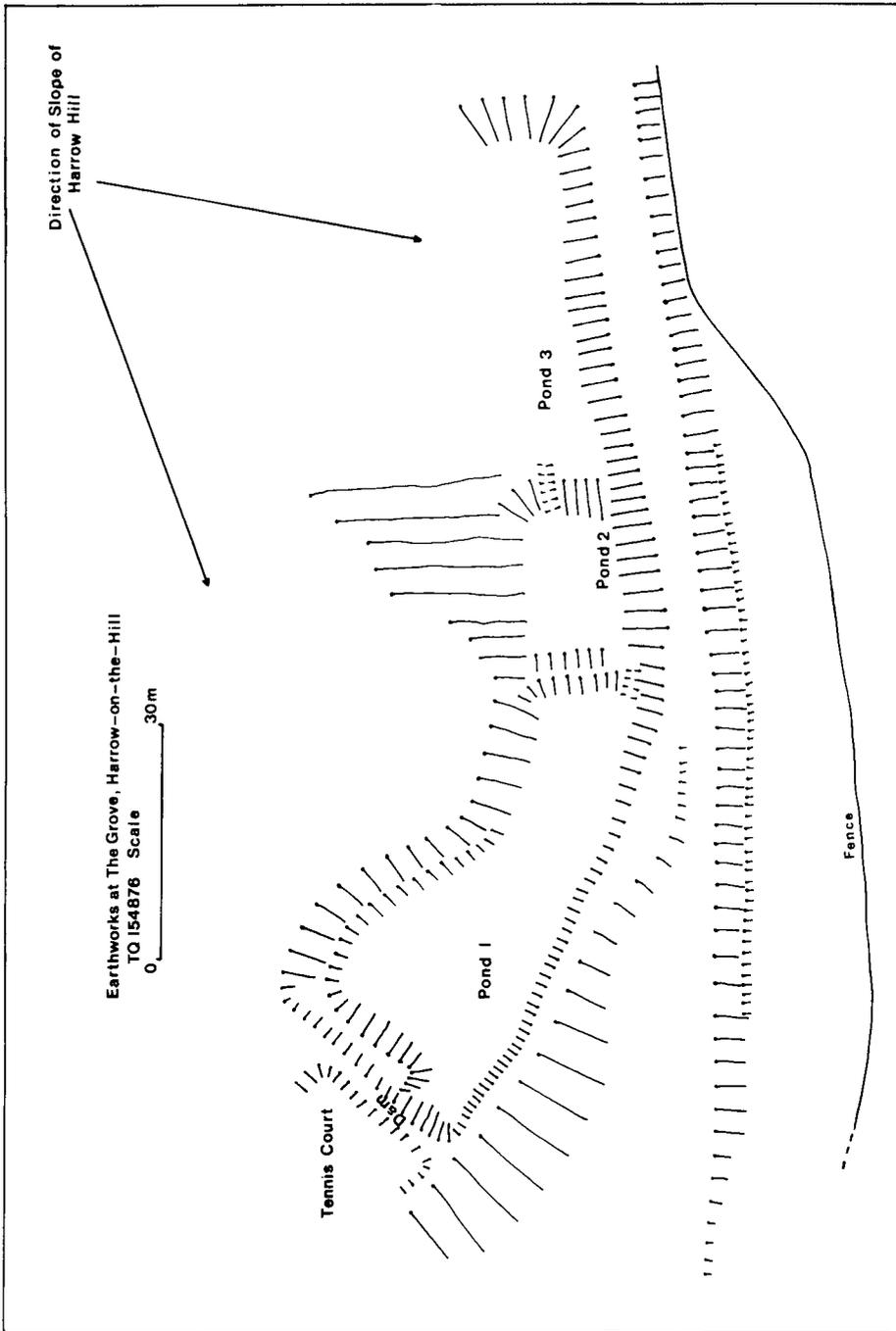


FIG. 4
THE GROVE, HARROW, GREATER LONDON
Earthworks representing fishponds of Rectory Manor of Harrow

(GREATER LONDON)

A second linear bank was constructed below the E. half of the first bank to break the slope of the hill and so relieve the pressure of water on the upper bank. The lowest pond of the series is retained behind a fine dam with traces of an inlet for a sluice. A leet with retaining bank descends the hill and, until recent drainage work was carried out, carried water from the springs on the hill.

HILLINGDON, UXBRIDGE. Excavations by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology and West London Archaeological Field Group.

78. At 20 *High Street* (TQ 055 841), following the demolition of the 19th-century rear wing of a Tudor timber-framed inn, excavation by J. Mills revealed traces of medieval and 17th-century rear extensions and gravelled yard surfaces. A tile-built keyhole oven and chalk-lined well were probably late medieval. Pits and scoops of 13th- to 15th-century date were recorded. The Tudor building was recorded in conjunction with R.C.H.M.(E.) prior to refurbishment. It consists of two bays with an adjacent cross-passage, and may date to c. 1500.

79. At 118 *High Street* (TQ 054 844) trial excavation by J. Cotton behind a 17th-century house recovered pottery of 13th- to 15th-century date, but no medieval features.

80. KINGSTON, HORSEFAIR SITE (TQ 179 694). Excavation by J. S. McCracken for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology revealed a well-preserved 14th-century undercroft at the corner of *Thames Street* and *Old Bridge Street*. The structure is of cut chalk blocks with knapped flints set in a chequer-board pattern. The walls and c. 2 m of the roof (also of chalk) survive. The undercroft is aligned N.-S. (7 × 5 m) and would originally have been situated at the N. end of the approach road to Kingston medieval bridge. The original entrance opened via a flight of Reigate stone steps to the E. (*Thames Street*) and a brick stair was added to the N. end in the 17th century. No finds were recovered from within the structure as it had been entered in 1900 and backfilled c. 1920.

Excavations along the S. side of Old Bridge Street, the approach road to the medieval bridge, revealed two 15th- to 16th-century buildings with stone foundations and clay floors. A number of pitched-tile hearths were found within the buildings as well as a very well made tile- and flint-lined cess pit of c. 1500.

The earliest feature was an E.-W. ditch 1.5 m deep and 34 m long running back from the river parallel to the approach road but sealed by the later medieval buildings. This ditch contained 11th-century pottery and may be an early boundary ditch parallel to a similar ditch to the S. found in earlier excavations.

81. LAMBETH, LAMBETH PALACE (TQ 3074 7906). Excavation in the kitchen garden in the SE. corner of the palace grounds by D. Seeley for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology revealed prehistoric and post-medieval features and one small medieval ditch.

SOUTHWARK. Excavations by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology; additional funding came from the London Borough of Southwark.

82. At *Bermondsey, Abbey Street/Long Walk* (TQ 3340 7935) excavations on the abbey site directed by D. Beard were funded by H.B.M.C. and G.L.C. Isolated finds of chaff-tempered ware, one loom-weight and one 'sceatta' indicate middle Saxon activity, although no features can be definitely assigned to the period. A large ditch bounding the E. and S. sides of the site contained a Thetford-type ware spouted pitcher and sherds of late Saxon shelly ware in its primary fill. This appears to be a pre-monastic boundary ditch which was filled-in in the late 11th century when building of the priory started.

Work in the E. part of the site has established that the priory infirmary had three phases of construction. A rectangular building with an internal latrine of late 11th-century date was extended to the E. and W. in the 12th century. In the late 12th century it was totally rebuilt following a plan similar to the infirmary of St Pancras, Lewes. On the W. area of the site, part of the E. range of the cloisters with original Norman pillar bases has been discovered. 14th-century pillar bases also survive N. of the dorter undercroft. Wall foundations running W. of this range are probably part of the frater, but these have not yet been investigated.

83. At *Borough High Street, White Hart Yard* (TQ 3268 8013) observation of contractors' works by P. Hinton and D. Seeley revealed features including chalk foundations of buildings facing on to White Hart Yard.

84. At *Rotherhithe, Cathay Street* (TQ 3480 7972) machine trial work funded by G.L.C. was directed by G. Dennis to locate a medieval building first discovered in 1907. Stone walls and a possible moat were revealed, probably parts of the residence constructed in the mid 14th century for Edward III.

85. At *Southwark Street/Bedale Street* (TQ 3268 8021) G. Dennis, R. Densem and D. Seeley recorded deep medieval features including a large E.-W. ditch at least 4 m wide, and a rectangular chalk cesspit with fills dating from the late 15th to early 16th century, perhaps related to a medieval tenement fronting on to Borough High Street.

86. At *Tooley Street, Hay's Wharf Dock* (TQ 3315 8031) B. Yule carried out brief recording and excavation in a 50sq. m area in the NE. part of the Hay's Dock redevelopment. Contractors' excavations revealed a watercourse with more than one phase of timber revetment retaining its NW. side. Although the full width of the stream was not discovered, its location is consistent with the medieval millstream which defined the SE. boundary of the town house of the abbots of Battle and served mills on the riverfront. A very large number of early 16th-century tools, keys, buckles, knives and other objects was recovered from a deposit filling the stream. They were probably dumped as scrap metal.

87. At *Tooley Street, St Olaf House* (TQ 3288 8033) during contractors' works G. Dennis, M. Hammerson and D. Seeley recorded medieval foundations cut into dumped Roman deposits.

88. TOWER HAMLETS, NORTON FOLGATE/SPITAL SQUARE. Excavations were conducted by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology on two sites within the precinct of the Hospital of St Mary without Bishopsgate (founded 1197). The first site (TQ 3340 8192) revealed graves which were probably monastic and associated with the original foundation, which were sealed by ragstone and chalk walls of the later hospital (refounded 1235). The second site (TQ 3343 8186) revealed the later hospital cemetery, and 305 complete or partial inhumations were excavated. There had been intensive use of the cemetery with much inter-cutting of graves which meant that grave cuts were in many cases impossible to distinguish. The W. limit of the cemetery survived as a chalk-block wall foundation. W. of the wall the ground had been cultivated.

89. WESTMINSTER, COVENT GARDEN (TQ 3040 8085). R. Whytehead, Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, directed site watching and excavation at *Jubilee Hall*. The S. side of the site was deeply basemented and no archaeological levels survived. The W. half, the first to be cleared, had deep vaulting but the bottoms of isolated pits survived beneath them. The E. half of the site, from its N. boundary, was only semi-basemented and archaeological deposits survived up to 1-2 m in depth, including up to 0.75 m of 'dark earth'. Saxon features showed evidence for buildings: beam-slots with associated post-holes, and an extensive clay floor with a hearth. Industrial use of the site was

(GREATER LONDON)

suggested by various fireplaces, and circular pits of unknown function whose backfill contained slag and horncores. Other features included pits and at least one well. A human burial, probably adult, lying prone with the hands possibly tied together and pushed to the right side of the body, was found sealed by the earliest Saxon occupation levels and is tentatively dated to the same period.

The most conspicuous finds were animal bones, and shells, mostly oyster and mussel. Pottery was relatively sparse; it includes Ipswich ware, probable German and N. French imports as well as local wares. Circular 'doughnut' shaped loom-weight fragments were quite common. Quernstone fragments, probably German, were also found. Small finds included a 'sceatta' of c. 720, associated with Ipswich-ware pottery, a late Roman coin, a possible bronze strap end, a bronze pin, a bone pin, fragments of a bone comb, two pieces of curved iron possibly from frying pans, and fragments of whetstones including an unworked one.

The significance of the site is that it fills a gap in the middle Saxon period (mid 7th to mid 9th centuries) during which few signs of occupation are apparent within the walls of the City of London. Chance finds are however known from the area of the Strand and Covent Garden, and these excavated features seem to support the suggestion that a mid Saxon settlement was established on the bank of the Thames along and above the Strand foreshore.

HAMPSHIRE

90. KING'S SOMBORNE (SU 361 310). F. J. Green for Test Valley Archaeological Trust reports that work funded by Hampshire County Council, Test Valley Borough Council and M.S.C. in advance of building work (supervised by R. Cameron) and as part of an evaluation exercise to establish the extent of the non-scheduled part of the site of John of Gaunt's Palace (directed by P. Blackman) has revealed that occupation extends S. of the scheduled monument (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 181). Multi-period occupation, including prehistoric, was found, but more importantly a scatter of late Saxon pottery suggests that this area was most likely the edge of the Saxon occupation. An extensive scatter of domestic refuse dating from the 16th century onwards and associated with the decline of the site and its subdivision into orchards and meadow as part of Palace Farm was recorded. The work to date suggests that occupation of the village centre around the church and the John of Gaunt Palace site took place in the mid Saxon period and expanded as the nucleus of a major royal estate, within which the later borough of Stockbridge was established. Linear features extending beyond the scheduled area have been shown to be post-medieval field and orchard boundaries. Analysis proved the possible glass slag to be ironworking residue.

91. MICHELMERSH, MANOR FARM (SU 352 264). The final excavations for Test Valley Archaeological Trust directed by F. J. Green and associated with the modernization and renovation of the medieval grange of Winchester Cathedral revealed details of the structural sequence between the various surviving buildings. The excavations have been particularly useful in providing archaeological evidence which can be linked to the surviving building accounts and other records and to the detailed drawings of the standing structure.

92. NURSING (SU 358 165). Excavations and survey by S. Cooper for Test Valley Archaeological Trust funded by M.S.C. and Test Valley Borough Council in advance of further gravel quarrying revealed parts of a medieval field system and isolated pits and other features of medieval date. The 'Saxon' coin (cf. *Medieval Archaeology* xxix (1985), 181) is now considered to be late Roman. Work (supervised by R. Cameron) continued on the site adjacent to Nursling church. A large number of post-pits has been located, with virtually no dating evidence. It is possible that these may be associated with the monastery at which St Boniface studied in the 8th century. Recent examination of the adjacent church has revealed elements of pre-Conquest architecture that could not be observed by O. G. S.

Crawford since the walls had previously been rendered. It is reasonable to assume that the bulk of early monastic or ecclesiastical occupation lies within the present churchyard.

ROMSEY. Excavations for Test Valley Archaeological Trust.

93. At *Church Street* (SU 352 210) evaluation, funded by Hampshire County Council and M.S.C., of part of the Church Street car park was directed by P. Blackman in advance of full scale excavations before redevelopment. Previous excavations on part of the site revealed a range of medieval evidence (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973) 200). The current work produced evidence from the late Saxon period onwards, including shallow slots for timber buildings. It was possible to excavate one of the major property boundaries and to establish continuity from at least the 14th century. The site is reasonably well documented, having been acquired by Richard III as part of his endowment of St George's College, Windsor. The fact that all the structures and boundaries located are aligned on the adjacent Holbrook rather than the Church Street frontage has enabled this artificial water channel, the borough and hundred boundary, to be assigned a pre-late 11th-century date. The site produced a useful range of artefactual and environmental data.

94. At *Latimer Street* (SU 354 213) observation work directed by F. J. Green revealed that most of the site had been destroyed by large rectangular pits containing little domestic refuse. Recent work on this and other sites in the street indicates that the 'Lortimere', which is thought to have existed in this area in the 14th century, may simply have been a foul drain in the middle of the street.

95. At *Portersbridge Street* (SU 352 214) an evaluation excavation directed by P. Blackman in advance of the redevelopment of part of the Whitbread Brewery site was undertaken for H.B.M.C. A trench 2 × 20 m, at right angles to the street frontage, revealed a sequence of deposits from the late Saxon period onwards. The site was unusually (for Romsey) bounded on the S. by a boundary ditch running parallel to the street. Work on the site is continuing and a trench adjacent to the Fishlake Stream should provide dating evidence. Observation work has revealed a substantial boundary ditch at right-angles to Church Street, a continuation of the Horsefair. It is possible that full-scale excavation in 1986 will reveal that this is the N. boundary of the mid to late Saxon settlement.

96. At *Romsey Abbey* (SU 351 212) renovation work in part funded by H.B.M.C. and Hampshire County Council necessitated detailed archaeological recording both inside and outside the structure where repairs to walls and stonework were taking place. Recording has included photographing all ornamental stonework, in particular the badly decayed capitals to the clerestory on the N. side. Badly eroded corbels, many of 19th-century date, in the corbel table below the N. parapet walls have also been photographed. The removal of rendering on the W. end of the S. aisle and elsewhere revealed flint rubble walls which have been photographed. All freestone was drawn and identified (by A. D. Russel) before the walls were repointed. A small blocked cupboard was revealed and is now visible. It is similar in construction to the one adjacent to the large Saxon Rood on the W. face of the S. transept. It is obvious that this has been inserted into the wall, and it may be that it originally functioned as a relic cupboard in another part of the abbey. That the cupboard is largely composed of the type of stone used only in the late Saxon and earliest Norman phases of the present building may support this hypothesis.

SOUTHAMPTON. Excavations and investigations by Southampton City Museums Archaeology Section.

97. At *Briton Street* (SU 420 110) excavations were directed by S. Hardy on a site to be developed by British Telecom. The work was funded by British Telecom, Southampton City Council and M.S.C. The development was within the precinct of the Franciscan Friary, the

(HAMPSHIRE)

ruins of which were cleared in the 18th century for industrial and domestic buildings. Limited excavation was undertaken by Alan Aberg in 1960 (C. Platt and R. Coleman-Smith, *Excavations in Medieval Southampton, 1953-1969*, Vol. 1, *The Excavation Reports* (Leicester, 1975), 210-18).

Documentary evidence states that the friary was founded in 1233-34. Stone buildings were commenced almost immediately but were demolished on the orders of the provincial minister in 1236. The stone church was begun in 1280 and completed by 1287. The chapter house and dormitory were finished in 1291.

Although the medieval levels were heavily disturbed by 18th- and 19th-century activity, substantial remains of the foundations of the friary church quire were uncovered, together with parts of other friary structures. The church walls, 1 m wide, nowhere survived more than two courses high. They had poorly dressed, roughly coursed limestone faces with rubble cores, and rested on poorly coursed rubble foundations up to 2 m deep. The interior walls had a white lime-washed plaster. The quire was internally 8 m wide and more than 19 m long. The exterior had integral, square buttresses every 2.2 m. A door in the N. wall at the NW. limit of excavation may have entered a stair turret or a porch. Opposite this door, beyond the foundations of the E. wall of the quire, the E. wall of a building was uncovered. This building had the only surviving friary floor level. It was of mortar-bedded tiles 0.25 m square, laid diagonally and glazed alternately cream and brown. The position of this building suggests that it forms the E. side of a cloister, opening on to the 'walking place' between quire and nave. It was at least 2 m wide and 12 m long but neither its W. nor S. extents were determined. At the S. limit of excavation an E.-W. wall may have formed the N. wall of another range, parallel to the church, possibly the chapter house, separated from the quire by a yard. Nineteen graves were found inside the church and two immediately to the N. Most, if not all, were cofined and several had stone- or plaster-lined graves.

Immediately S. of the quire, robber trenches marked the foundations of an earlier, rectangular building. It was orientated E.-W. at a slight angle to the later structures. The robber trenches were 1 m wide and the internal dimensions of the structure, the W. end of which had been destroyed by later activity, were 2.5 m by more than 5 m. The robber trench contained many fragments of white lime-washed plaster lined in red, and some pottery of not later than 13th-century date. The building presumably represents the initial phase of friary construction.

South-east of the quire a lime-kiln, 5 m in diameter and cut 1.5 m into the natural brickearth, which was heavily burnt, was excavated. Only one flue and flue pit survived. Pottery from the backfill was of 13th-century date.

Pre-friary activity was shown by several early medieval pits and a scatter of late Saxon pottery, largely recovered from residual contexts.

To be published in *Proc. Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc.*

98. At *Kingsland Market* (SU 424 119) trenches excavated during the construction of a cover for the market were observed by M. F. Garner. The site was known to lie on the W. side of the middle Saxon town of *Hamwic*, between St Mary Street, probably of middle Saxon origin, to the E., and a possible boundary ditch to the W. Mid Saxon occupation was recorded across the site. It comprised occupation layers, which included deposits of burnt chalk and daub. Features included stake-holes, post-holes, rubbish pits and gravel surfaces. Two of the gravel surfaces may have been parts of mid Saxon streets. One surface lay under the W. edge of St Mary Street. The other, to the W., was 0.25 m thick and had seven distinct gravel layers. It may belong to a previously unknown street although its orientation is not clear.

99. At *129 St Mary's Road* (SU 423 124) a trench excavated for the construction of a rear extension was observed by M. F. Garner. The site, on the E. side of St Mary's Road, was thought to lie close to the N. edge of the mid Saxon town. Mid Saxon features and

stratigraphy, 0.8 m deep, were observed. The features included pits, post-holes and stake-holes. This is the most northerly evidence for *Hamwic* so far observed by Southampton Museums. The unusual depth of stratigraphy may indicate that the edge of the town lies considerably further N. It may also result from a long period of occupation adjacent to St Mary's Road, which probably lies on the line of a major N.-S. Saxon street.

100. At 142 *St Mary Street* (SU 425 118) trenches excavated for the construction of a rear extension were observed by M. F. Garner. The site was located immediately E. of St Mary Street, which probably overlies a major N.-S. street of the mid Saxon town. Evidence for mid Saxon occupation included post-holes, a gravel surface, shallow pits and several deeper rubbish pits. The gravel surface consisted of three distinct layers and may have been part of an E.-W. street.

101. At *York Buildings* (SU 421 116) excavations directed by H. Kavanagh on a large development site in the NE. corner of the medieval defensive circuit continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.* xxix (1985), 182). A trench, 200 sq. m in area, was opened in the SE. part of the development area. Three successive late Saxon structures predate the digging of a small boundary ditch on a different alignment. Subsequent to the backfilling of this ditch, a post-in-trench building was constructed. A diminution in activity in the post-Conquest period is suggested by a build-up of garden soil and the absence of structures.

102. SOUTHWICK PRIORY (SU 628 086). Survey of cleared woodland N. of the remains of the priory by C. K. Currie for H.M. Royal Navy and P.S.A. revealed a fishpond system. The upper pond, which had survived into the present century, was found to be equipped with a diversion channel to facilitate individual drainage. This channel was cut by the later wall of a timber yard and so its relationship with the lower pond was not discoverable. The lower pond, c. 80 × 20 m in extent, was flanked on the W. by three small stews of varying sizes which all emptied into it. The whole was enclosed within a larger pond-like earthwork, c. 80 × 60 m. It might be that the lower pond had originally been one pond that was subsequently restructured to enable its management to follow contemporary developments in fish culture. So far no dating evidence has been found for the ponds although letters of the King's Commissioners in 1538 confirm the presence of a fishpond system known as a 'shifting house'. The small ponds in the lower enclosure are believed to represent stews for sorting fish into their respective groups before 'shifting' them on to the next stage of production.

103. TITCHFIELD ABBEY (SU 541 066). Excavations by C. K. Currie (University College, London) continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 182-83), in order to determine the method of construction used in the fishpond dam, to investigate a series of drains leading from the pond and to explore the possibility that a pondside building was present on a flattened area of the dam.

The pond was built by ramming successive layers of clay, one on top of the other. No evidence of a timber superstructure was found but the operation of the abbey ponds, equipped with diversion channels to enable individual drainage, may not have required bays in the dam to be broken to facilitate drainage. The back of the dam was reinforced on at least two occasions, the later one being post-Dissolution. This helps to confirm documentary evidence for the reuse of the ponds for commercial fish production after 1538.

The drains were rebuilt on at least three occasions, two of these being clearly post-Dissolution. Medieval drains were found sealed beneath the remains of a substantial pondside building with stone walls and internal wooden posts. Medieval levels were sealed beneath a thick floor of slate rubble up to 0.3 m thick. The building was dated to the 13th century from pottery sealed under the wall and this would, in turn, date the pond and the earliest drains to the period soon after the foundation of the abbey in 1232.

(HAMPSHIRE)

Much redeposited slag and waster tiles from industrial activity in the outer precinct were found in the fill above the drains outside the building and in the post-Dissolution reinforcement of the pond dam.

WINCHESTER. Work by Winchester City Archaeology Office.

104. At *Carfax* (SU 4782 2987) excavation funded by Winchester City Council and Hampshire County Council was undertaken by G. Scobie prior to redevelopment. A major objective was to investigate the 11 m wide defensive ditch of the Oram's Arbour Iron-Age enclosure, which crossed the excavated area E.-W., and to determine its influence on the later development of Winchester's W. suburb.

A turf layer in the partly-filled ditch sealed late Roman graves and contained both chaff-and chalk-tempered pottery. At present, this deposit can only be broadly dated to the 5th to 9th centuries, but it demonstrates that the Iron-Age ditch remained a substantial feature well into the Saxon period.

A metalised surface of flint and gravel ran roughly parallel to the ditch, 6 m to the N. Excavation in this area is continuing, but the surface — probably for a track or road — is stratigraphically late Saxon or earlier. To either side were fence lines of large (c. 0.4 m diameter) posts set in pits with average dimensions of 1.2 × 0.8 × 1.0 m (length × width × depth). The fences went out of use when the first of three phases of pits was cut, possibly in the 10th century. These features were mostly on the E. side of the site and indicate occupation along the Sussex Street frontage (c. 30 m further E.) in the 10th to 12th centuries. No contemporary structures were excavated.

Three structures were subsequently built on the site in the 13th to 14th century; all were partially excavated. Building 1 lay N. of the ditch and consisted of the posts of the SE. corner of a timber building, apparently enclosed within a substantial fenced boundary which paralleled the building walls. Building 2 succeeded Building 1 and was apparently masonry-built; its N. wall overlay the S. boundary of the earlier structure. The rooms excavated lay to the rear of the main part of the property and comprised a c. 5 m square cellar, with ramped access from a c. 3 × 5 m room at ground level — possibly a kitchen. To the E. the main structure was 7.5 m wide with a possible central spinal wall; both sides were undercrofted. Building 3 was located at the S. limit of the site and comprised a timber structure of beam-slot construction with a contemporary well-house at its NW. corner. The building extended beyond excavation limits both to the S. and E. but internal partitions suggest it was a stable.

These three buildings ignore the alignment of the Iron-Age ditch and instead take their orientation from Sussex Street. They may lie within the area identified on documentary evidence as Henry II's 'hawk mews' which included stone buildings and a chapel in 1180 (M. Biddle *ed.*, *Winchester in the early Middle Ages* (1976), 238). Building 2 is probably the croft called 'le Haukhey' in the later Middle Ages (D. Keene, *Survey of Medieval Winchester* ii (1985), 938).

105. Investigation in the S. transept of *Winchester Cathedral* (SU 4823 2923) was undertaken on behalf of the Dean and Chapter prior to construction of foundations to support a mezzanine floor. The existing floor — a mixture of plain and decorated floor tiles, large stone slabs and bricks — was recorded and lifted. The earliest phase exposed provided evidence for a continuous foundation raft of mortared flints at the base of the Norman transept walls. The S. wall had originally had a bench 0.3 m wide and 0.5 m high, faced with small limestone blocks. To the E. a raised platform was inserted in the S. bay of the transept; it was similar in height and construction to the bench, but had more finely-jointed stonework and considerable evidence for open fires on the flagstone pavement it supported. Parallel to the W. edge of the platform was a culvert of two phases: the earlier of irregular chalk and limestone blocks; the later, inserted into the earlier, of well-cut chalk blocks. Possibly contemporary with the

later culvert was the heightening of the floor by 0.2–0.25 m, obscuring the wall bench. A subsequent further heightening of 0.05–0.10 m was succeeded by disuse and infilling of the culvert, and laying of the earliest portions of the floor in existence at the time of recording.

106. Discoveries made in the final weeks of the 1984 excavation at *Staple Gardens* (SU 4786 2959) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 183), led to the extension of the site and continued work in 1985 funded by Winchester City Council and M.S.C.

Overlying the latest Roman occupation was a minimum of 0.3 m of dark soil, cut by the earliest of nine phases of burials. A total of 78 individuals buried in 68 graves was excavated in a 48 sq. m area. None was furnished and all but two were aligned W.–E. (heads to W.). Six graves showed evidence for wooden coffins. The W. and N. limits of the cemetery were discovered, the former reflecting a Roman property boundary.

The latest phase of graves was sealed by the late Anglo-Saxon E.–W. street reported last year. Five major phases of metallurgy were recorded in the extended area. While detailed dating is not yet possible, it is suggested on stratigraphic and comparative grounds that the cemetery dates from the 8th to 9th century; the construction of the first street can only be broadly placed in the 9th to 10th century.

Overlying the N. cemetery limit was the S. wall of a 13th-century masonry building of three main phases. The earliest structure may have been a simple rectangular building measuring 7.6 m (E.–W.) by 5.2 m (N.–S.) with a doorway set centrally in the S. wall. The E. third was rebuilt and the structure extended to the N. and E. in the late 13th or 14th century. An internal well was subsequently added in the angle of the N. and E. walls of the original structure.

Internal features, especially a raised dais 2.4 m wide in the W. part of the building, suggest that this is not the church of St Paul first recorded in 1256, though its site should be nearby.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

107. CRASWALL PRIORY (SO 273 377). The City of Hereford Archaeology Committee in association with the Craswall Grandmontine Society organised a clearance of the ruins of this Grandmontine house on behalf of H.B.M.C. The ruins, partly cleared in the early 20th century, stand up to 3.5 m high but are now rapidly deteriorating. This is the only Grandmontine priory in the country where substantial remains survive. The full extent can be appreciated now that trees and undergrowth have been removed. Consolidation of the ruins is imperative if this unique site is not to be lost.

108. GOODRICH CASTLE (SO 577 199). Survey work in advance of consolidation was continued by the City of Hereford Archaeology Committee (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 184.) Various flights of steps have been planned and a stone-by-stone survey made of the interiors of the ground floor of the chapel/gatehouse tower.

HEREFORD Hereford Archaeology Committee reports the following work:

109. At the *Bishop's Palace* (SO 510 397) a new service trench through the gardens exposed debris, including tufa, associated with the demolition of medieval buildings and provided new information concerning the 18th- and 19th-century landscaping of the area.

110. A watching brief on a new service trench around the W. end of the *Cathedral* (SO 510 398) indicated that rubble and foundations associated with the Norman W. front, which fell in 1786, were present. The N. face of the Central Tower has been drawn and photographed prior to restoration works.

111. At *Maylord Street* (SO 512 402) a watching brief during redevelopment followed the 1984 excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 184–85). Further details of the

(HEREFORD AND WORCESTER)

postulated small market area were established and the lower parts of 12th- and 13th-century pits provided a useful collection of pottery and environmental evidence.

112. At *Wye Street* (SO 509 396) excavations funded by M.S.C. and directed by J. Symonds were carried out on this site on the S. bank of the River Wye within the bridgehead settlement. The position of the river bank in the 12th century was established and it was confirmed that the area was first used for navigational purposes when a wharf was built at the end of the 17th century. Excavations will continue in 1986.

113. LLANROTHAL, CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST (SO 471 186). The ruins of the nave of this 12th-century church were surveyed by the City of Hereford Archaeology Committee on behalf of the Redundant Churches Fund. The nave is to be fully restored in 1986.

114. THE OFFA'S AND WAT'S DYKE PROJECT. The progress of the excavations undertaken by D. Hill of the Offa's Dyke Project for University of Manchester Department of Extra-Mural Studies are summarized in *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxi (1977) and xxv (1981). Work has continued, supported by the Leverhulme Trust, and another 48 sites are reported here. The project is, however, mainly concerned with the recording of the monuments, with survey and ground and air photographs. The following notes on work on Offa's Dyke, Wat's Dyke and the Short Dykes in the Welsh Marches 1981–1985 cover the four counties of Shropshire and Herefordshire in England and Clwyd and Powys in Wales and are grouped by results.

THE LINE OF OFFA'S DYKE: work has continued in the Herefordshire Plain with excavations to extend the known line of the Offa's Dyke at

HEREFORDSHIRE: Titley, North of Berry's Wood (Site 77) (SO 324 588)

HEREFORDSHIRE: Titley, South of Berry's Wood (Site 78) (SO 325 583)

HEREFORDSHIRE: Kington Rural, Sheepwalk (Site 90) (SO 304 596) (see also the Whitford Dyke entry below).

THE LINE OF WAT'S DYKE: excavation in advance of an estate and its services being built at

CLWYD: Mond Rural, Watergate Estate (Site 75) (SJ 263 637)

CLWYD: Mold Rural, Bod Offa Farm (Site 76) (SJ 264 636)

revealed the structure of the bank. This was similar to Site 15, Hope, on the Wat's Dyke and was considered by the excavator to be so close in construction as to confirm that the whole stretch from Hope to Mold is of 'one build'. This would argue against the suggestion that the area from the edge of the Alyn Valley northwards was a later addition.

The line of the Wat's Dyke is still not established, despite excavation at

CLWYD: Ruabon, Black Brook Knoll (Site 106) (SJ 321 456)

and the southern termination is still uncertain despite excavation at

SHROPSHIRE: Oswestry Rural, Crickheath 2 (Site 101) (SJ 303 228)

SHROPSHIRE: Oswestry Rural, Moreton Hall 3 (Site 102) (SJ 304 234)

The work here however does confirm that the Wat's Dyke is to be found some 4 km S. of Sir Cyril Fox's termination (and the end of the scheduling). This has the important implication that Fox's suggestion that the Morda Brook had been canalised for 2 km to form the frontier is correct and makes this work the earliest post-Roman hydraulic engineering known in England.

Minor adjustments to the line were made and gaps infilled by excavations at

CLWYD: Erddig, Big Wood (Site 86) (SJ 325 485)

CLWYD: Wrexham Regis, Court Wood (Site 87) (SJ 328 489)

THE WHITFORD DYKE. The northern, detached, portion of the Offa's Dyke is treated by the Project as a separate earthwork and called 'The Whitford Dyke' for several reasons, the most important being that the structure of this work is of two parallel quarry ditches with the spoil thrown into a central bank, a form of work unknown on the main dyke. This fact, allied to the gap of 14½ miles (23 km) between the last known part of the Offa's Dyke and the beginning of the Whitford Dyke, makes it unlikely that the northern earthwork is a part of Offa's Dyke.

The Dyke does *not* pass through the extensive road cutting at

CLWYD: Whitford, A55 Improvement (Site 121) (SJ 136 759)

There was no discernible feature beyond the visible monument in a trench cut at

CLWYD: Whitford, Pen-y-Gelli (Site 83) (SJ 135 764)

The nature of the earthwork was defined by excavation at

CLWYD: Whitford, Rhydwen Farm (Site 82) (SJ 133 766)

CLWYD: Whitford, Cornel Cae (Site 88) (SJ 125 775)

THE STRUCTURE OF THE OFFA'S DYKE: rescue excavations have recovered bank and/or ditch sections at

SHROPSHIRE: Selattyn, Carreg-y-beg (Site 74) (SJ 253 323)

where a marking-out bank was recovered under the main structure.

SHROPSHIRE: Mainstone, River Unk (Site 98) (SO 263 887)

SHROPSHIRE: Brompton & Rhiston, Blue Bell (Site 111) (SO 251 933)

SHROPSHIRE: Llanfair Waterdine, Kinsley Wood (Site 80) (SO 284 733)

An enclosure abutting the dyke was shown to be early modern at

SHROPSHIRE: Chirbury, Barker's Fort (Site 110) (SO 236 974)

The interrelations of the dyke system with streams and rivers is being carefully investigated and as a result two trenches were excavated close to the banks of the River Camlad showing that, although there is no visible monument, the dyke approached closely to the river, and the ground level appears not to have been greatly altered by either deposition or erosion on this flood plain. The trenches were at

SHROPSHIRE: Chirbury, River Camlad (Site 117) (SO 232 992)

POWYS: Forden, River Camlad (Site 118) (SO 232 993)

THE STRUCTURE OF THE WAT'S DYKE: rescue opportunities where the dyke was threatened by building works etc. led to excavations at

CLWYD: Erddig, The Rookery (Site 84) (SJ 324 478)

CLWYD: Erddig, The Cistern (Site 85) (SJ 325 480)

SHROPSHIRE: Oswestry, Ardmillan (Site 94) (SJ 295 298)

SHROPSHIRE: Oswestry, Maes Clawdd (Site 115) (SJ 300 278)

SHROPSHIRE: Oswestry, Sewage Works (Site 116) (SJ 301 276)

SHROPSHIRE: Oswestry, Shelf Bank (Site 119) (SJ 295 299)

The Clwyd Powys Trust observed and recorded at

CLWYD: Northop, Middle Mill (Site 103 = Site 10) (SJ 233 691)

The Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit excavated at

SHROPSHIRE: Selattyn, Pentre Wern 1 (Site 113 = Site 66) (SJ 302 329)

SHROPSHIRE: Selattyn, Pentre Wern 2 (Site 113) (SJ 301 327)

The question of the use, purpose and operation of the Wat's and Offa's Dykes has led to various theories. One that has been examined is that the dykes were linked along their length

(HEREFORD AND WORCESTER)

by beacons; the attempt to locate these sites failed at Site 110 (above) and at
CLWYD: Ruabon, Pentre Clawdd (Site 105) (SJ 313 456)

SHORT DYKES: work has continued on a series of Short Dykes, as these were considered by Fox to be 'Mercian' and associated with the Offa's and Wat's Dykes.

THE WANTYN DYKE: the definition of this short dyke has led to a small number of exploratory excavations. The so-called 'Upper Wantyn Dyke' is shown to be detached from, and of different construction to, the main dyke at

POWYS: Kerry, Forest Edge (Site 95) (SO 296 888)

POWYS: Kerry, Gateway (Site 96) (SO 203 891)

POWYS: Kerry, Old Hall Farm Pasture (Site 97) (SO 203 890)

Three excavations recorded the section of the bank and the ditch on the main dyke at

POWYS: Wantyn Dyke, Coed-y-brain (Site 104) (SO 187 913)

POWYS: Wantyn Dyke, Coed-y-brain Bank (Site 107) (SO 187 914)

POWYS: Wantyn Dyke, Gwenthrew Knoll (Site 108) (SO 193 901)

The southern end of the Wantyn Dyke is obscured by a hollow excavated at

POWYS: Wantyn Dyke, Pound (Site 109) (SO 194 900)

The northern end is not certain and a possible dyke features in the form of a ditch excavated at

POWYS: Wantyn Dyke, Goitre Pasture (Site 112) (SO 184 921)

HEREFORDSHIRE PLAIN – THE ROWE DITCH. A section was recovered on the ploughed-down monument at

HEREFORDSHIRE: Shobdon, Vallet Covert (Site 79) (SO 380 610)

The butt end of the ditch of the dyke in the N. was excavated and established as the true termination at

HEREFORDSHIRE: Shobdon, Vallet Covert Terminal (Site 99) (SO 380 612)

SHORT DYKE E: a section was excavated at

POWYS: Radnor Forest, Short Dyke E (Site 81) (SO 190 748)

THE UPPER SHORT DITCH:

SHROPSHIRE: Bettws, Upper Short Ditch, South (Site 89) (SO 192 867)

The excavation showed that the main earthwork did not pass this point. However, an excavation found an earthwork at

SHROPSHIRE: Bettws-y-Crwyn, Ivy House Pasture (Site 100) (SO 192 864)

THE LOWER SHORT DITCH:

SHROPSHIRE: Lower Short Ditch, Boundary Gate (Site 93) (SO 222 879)

This excavation of a break in the dyke gave a partial section. Details of the crest were recovered at

SHROPSHIRE: Lower Short Ditch Crest (Site 92) (SO 222 878)

and the true end of the earthwork was checked by a trench at

SHROPSHIRE: Lower Short Ditch, Ditch Dingle (Site 91) (SO 222 877)

A POSSIBLE SHORT DYKE: a short dyke was suggested to exist at Long Plantation but excavation showed that this was a modern feature caused by Forestry Commission exploitation at POWYS: Montgomery District, Long Plantation (Site 120) (SO 207 881)

115. REDDITCH, BORDLESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). Excavation, the seventeenth season, was funded by the British Museum, Redditch Borough Council and Redditch Development Corporation, with support from the Universities of Reading, Rochester (New York), York, and University College, London; further work on the gatehouse chapel of St Stephen was funded by an M.S.C. scheme (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 186).

S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavations on the church site, D. Walsh being in charge of architectural analysis and I. McCraig of recording masonry and surveying. Excavations of the S. side of the W. choir and retrochoir, E. end of the nave and S. aisle were continued. The level of disordered tile exposed in 1984 was excavated to reveal the floor level in use before the early 15th century, consisting of patches of tile still *in situ* and lime-based screed with tile impressions. In the retrochoir and W. choir small square tiles were laid diagonally, with an E.-W. panel adjacent to the contemporary stone footings of the mid 14th-century choir stall. In the W. part of the S. aisle a panel of small tiles marked out to the W. the position of a substantial structure across the aisle. Otherwise the S. aisle floor consisted of large square tiles, plain and with stamped designs, continuing that in the S. aisle laid *c.* 1200.

The end of the life of this floor level was marked by building activity alongside internal and external walls, associated with the rebuilding of the nave arcade and clerestory, which had been postulated from architectural fragments found earlier as of *c.* 1400.

The breaking-up of the floor level that succeeded this rebuilding work is thought to have been the result of waterlogging of the clay subsoil leading to movement. This is clearer in the case of the S. aisle, where the roof may have been off; efforts seem to have been made to contain the damage as far as possible to the S. and W. of the church.

The rebuilding may have been prompted by instability. Extension of the excavation to the W. revealed masonry, collapsed and *in situ*, of the fifth pier of the S. arcade, showing that the orientation of the early 15th-century work did not coincide with that of the 12th century.

G. Astill directed further work on the industrial site. A further series of hearths and ash and charcoal layers was excavated in the S. half of the mill building. A rectangular hearth of pitched roof tiles had undergone patching at least three times, involving the addition of sandstone kerbs. It had replaced an ovoid hearth of similar construction which showed heavy use. A series of stake-holes may have supported a brazier. The N. half of the building does not contain industrial deposits. It now seems that the N. and S. (gable) ends of the building were open.

Earlier phases of tail race were revealed. The S. bank was revetted with a length of wattling in the 13th century. A more solid revetment, of massive oak planks, replaced this, forming the S. side of a boxed tail race, with timbers laid on a pebble bed forming its base. This tail race silted up during the 13th century, and finds from the silts included part of an oak wheel, 1.2 m in diameter, and a claw hammer. The mill was recommissioned in the late 13th or early 14th century. A new tail race destroyed the N. side of the earlier one. Thereafter the mill went out of use and the tail race was dismantled. Its channel silted up before a new trench was dug to take the boarded tail race recorded last year.

The N. bank of the triangular mill pond was sectioned. The primary bank of red clay capped with pebbles is tentatively dated to before *c.* 1200. It was later widened and increased in height with further clay dumps; by analogy with the S. bank this was probably in the 14th century.

116. RICHARD'S CASTLE, OLD CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW (SO 485 703). Survey work by the City of Hereford Archaeology Committee on behalf of H.B.M.C. at this redundant church has indicated the presence of a crypt of 12th-century or earlier date underneath the chancel. The crypt was used for burial after the 16th century and is now loosely filled. It may have to be cleared as part of consolidation works.

HUMBERSIDE

BEVERLEY. Excavations by P. Armstrong and J. Hughes for County Architects Department, Humberside County Council and M.S.C.

117. At *Constitutional Hall, Flemingate* (TA 038 392) a trench 12 m × 3 m excavated N. of the Lurk Lane excavation site (1979–82) found evidence of a buried land surface into which were cut four narrow slots stratified beneath levels containing Saxo-Norman pottery. The slots were aligned E.–W. and parallel with Flemingate. Similar features of 8th-century or earlier date were recorded at Lurk Lane but on N.–S. alignments (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 171).

Two E.–W. wall foundations of chalk, the larger 1.6 m wide and 2.2 m deep, were of late medieval date. They do not appear to be house walls and so may be evidence for an exceptionally substantial property or precinct boundary pertaining to the collegiate church. Finds from the site were limited in quantity but included a bone skate and a glass linen smoother from 12th- to 13th-century deposits.

118. At *Wylies Road* (TA 030 399) three trenches were opened to investigate the nature of the boundary ditch, or Bar Dyke, on the N. side of the town. The flat-bottomed ditch was only partially excavated but was found to be 2.5 m deep and cut through chalk gravel, a totally different subsoil type to the water-holding boulder clay and alluvium of the Minster area in the S. part of the town. There was no evidence of an upcast bank, suggesting the feature may have been a natural line of drainage adopted to define the limits of the town on the N. side.

In an early period of management, perhaps in the 13th century, the face of the ditch was revetted to prevent erosion. This was indicated by a line of stake-holes, for stakes possibly designed to hold bundles of faggots in place, for which there is documentary evidence in the later context of the Bar Dyke's maintenance in the 15th century. The ditch was not kept in good repair throughout the medieval period however. After the collapse of the revetment, the ditch silted and it was only recut once, to a shallower depth, before it was abandoned. A number of pits of late 15th- and 16th-century date were cut in the immediate area indicating encroachment of activity onto the boundary sector at this time.

119. SOUTH NEWBALD (SE 911 360). Earthworks on the site of South Newbald Manor House were surveyed by P. Armstrong and J. Wood for Humberside County Council (Fig. 5). Held by the archbishop and canons of York, the 'prebend of South Newbald' is mentioned before 1189. A document dating probably to the early or mid 17th century refers to 'parks and Coney Clappers where the manor-house stood'; however, Hearth-Tax returns indicate the presence of a large house in 1671, demolished by 1783. A complex of earthworks represent the main house, outbuildings, fields, and peasant holdings.

KENT

CANTERBURY. Excavations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

120. At the *Archbishop's Palace* (TR 150 580) excavations were undertaken by I. Anderson in advance of landscaping S. of the existing palace. The substantial remains of the S. part of a N.–S. range built by Lanfranc in c. 1070 were exposed. Architectural details including two doors and a window were located in the below-ground remains. Further windows, fossilized in the existing fabric, were located during analysis of the surviving palace. Documentary evidence suggests that an E.–W. range existed S. of the excavations. This range probably incorporated a hall and chapel. W. of this was probably a detached kitchen. The range was refurbished in the 13th century when a great hall was established at its N. end. The range was substantially rebuilt in the 15th century; the walls were rebuilt from a contemporary ground

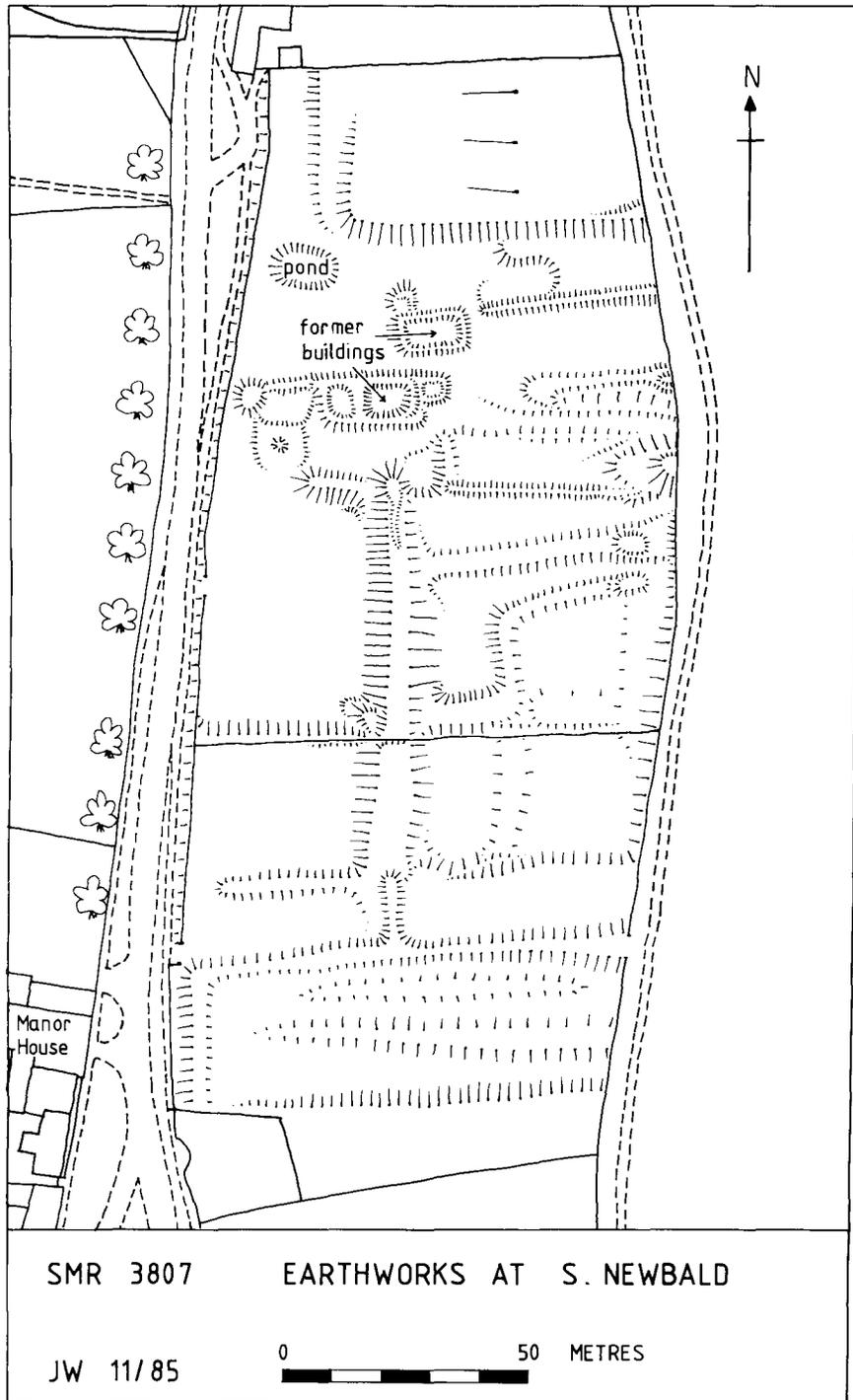


FIG. 5
SOUTH NEWBALD, HUMBERSIDE
Earthworks on and around site of manor house

(KENT)

surface incorporating windows at first-floor level and a fireplace at ground floor. Two sampson-post bases located on the N.–S. axis of the range supported the new first floor. This part of the range was demolished in the mid 17th century. The finds and archive will be deposited with the Canterbury Museums.

121. At *St Augustine's Abbey Cemetery Gate* (TR 154 577) excavations by I. Anderson for the Trust and Christchurch College in advance of underpinning revealed Roman street gravels overlain by late Roman or Anglo-Saxon ovens and associated deposits. The foundations of the Cemetery Gate (constructed c. 1390) were also uncovered. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Canterbury Museums.

122. Excavations by P. Blockley prior to redevelopment to the rear of properties at *41 St George's Street* (TR 152 576) were funded by H.B.M.C. and C. & A. Roman pits were overlain by a series of Anglo-Saxon levels which included a 6th- or 7th-century sunken-featured building and later Anglo-Saxon industrial structures; at least one may have been associated with iron smelting. These structures were cut by late Saxon and early medieval rubbish pits containing a fine sequence of pottery spanning the mid 10th-century to c. 1275, and a fine early Norman mace-head of bronze openwork with a silver wash. A late 13th-century feature associated with bronze casting was constructed over the backfilled pits, and was in turn overlain by post-medieval deposits. These included garden deposits and a bakehouse positioned to the rear of the structure on the St George's Street frontage. It was constructed in the 15th century and demolished during the 17th. The finds and archive will be deposited with the Canterbury Museums.

LANCASHIRE

123. DOCKER MOOR (SD 573 753). Three distinct scatters of pottery and kiln fabric were revealed during the ploughing of a field near Docker Moor. G. Watson of Lancaster City Council and P. Gibbons of Lancaster University undertook, for Lancaster City Museum, a survey of the scatters and a selective collection of the exposed material. A subsequent cursory survey with a Fluxgate Gradiometer failed to locate the position of any kilns. The pottery has no local parallels but appears to be in the 'Northen Gritty' tradition possibly dating to late 12th- to late 13th-century. The kiln material consisted of fragments of fired clay impressed with grasses and bracken.

LEICESTERSHIRE

124. CASTLE DONINGTON, HEMINGTON FIELDS (SK 457 302). A watching brief and salvage excavation was undertaken jointly by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit and I. Hind and C. Salisbury following the discovery of a timber structure (by I. Hind) during gravel extraction within the southern floodplain of the R. Trent. The salvage excavation examined an area of c. 120 sq. m. It revealed two groups of timbers on NE.–SW. alignments. One consisted of 25 birch uprights in two lines c. 3.25 m apart, separated at their probable N. extent by a wattle partition. Adjacent to these two lines of 27 oak uprights c. 3 m apart were also located. Packed around the timbers were brushwood, gravel, and several stone blocks including millstone grit, and unfinished, worn and damaged millstones (c. 0.5–0.8 m in diameter). Immediately N. of and parallel to the timber alignments a silt-filled channel c. 3 m wide and 1.5 m deep was discernible. These features appear to be the remains of a mill dam and mill stream.

Two squared oak timbers (c. 7.5 × 0.3 × 0.25 m) were located at right angles to the N. of the mill dam and may have formed part of a sluice control system. Other timbers of uncertain use included a horizontal timber with rebates and dowel holes, several planks and a shaped oak timber with six dowel holes.

10 m to the E. of the excavation area further gravel working revealed a large shaped oak structure ($3.0 \times 1.4 \times 0.25$ m) with a sloping recessed centre and side planking. It appears to be a wheel breast which would have formed the base for a vertical waterwheel in a breast-shot water mill.

Other timbers recovered during the gravel operations include a mall and a wheel-bearing cover. Two other structures, a possible fish weir 50 m to the SE. of the excavated area, and a double line of timbers 30 m to the SW. were also recorded.

Preliminary dating suggests activity in two periods. A sample from one of the birch timbers submitted to the University of Cambridge has produced a radiocarbon date of 2570 B.P. \pm 50. This structure may have been a revetment or fish weir, of late Bronze Age origin, which after silting had been covered by the later mill dam. Dendrochronological dating by the University of Nottingham Tree Ring Research Group has produced late 11th-century dates for parts of the mill structure. This suggests that it may be the earliest post-Conquest mill site so far examined in Britain. From its position it appears to have been located on the N. bank of an old course of the R. Trent and may have been originally within Great Wilne parish, now part of Derbyshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE

LINCOLN. Excavations by Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

125. At *Hungate* (SL 976 714) excavations by K. Camidge funded by H.B.M.C. revealed 'dark earth' overlying a Roman stone building. Timber buildings were constructed over the top in the late 9th or 10th century. The best example was constructed on stone post-pads, with a packed earth floor and an eavesdrip along its E. edge. There were traces of rebuildings, with internal partitions and small hearths. Contemporary rubbish pits were located to the E. The timber structure was rebuilt in stone by the 13th century. The street wall of the stone building coincides with the modern street frontage. Extensive rubbish pits lay to the rear. A 16th-century rebuilding consisted of an E. extension, which subsided into the earlier pits.

Finds from the site included an 11th-century seal matrix of walrus ivory, with a handle showing two confronted beasts. The central motif consists of a priest in front of an altar, with the hand of God above; the legend reads *SIGNO.SIGILLATUR.LEGATIO*, with space for an attached plate carrying further letters. (Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1984-1985* (Lincoln, 1985), 44-46; 48-49).

126. In the grounds of the *Lawn Hospital* (SK 974 719) immediately W. of Lincoln Castle, trial excavations by A. Snell have so far revealed some occupation of the 11th to 12th century, and finds of pottery provisionally identified as being of 8th- to 9th-century date. Graves associated with the medieval church of St Bartholomew have been uncovered, but the site of the church itself has not been located. Further investigations are planned.

127. A site at *Michaelgate* (SK 975 716) was excavated by A. Snell, funded by H.B.M.C. The main feature of the site was a ramp of stone steps of the Roman period. Part of a 10th-century metallised road surface was found, apparently following a line parallel to the obliterated Roman ramp. To the E. were traces of a timber building predating the late 10th century, and a building with stone foundations of the 10th century. Part of a 12th-century timber building set in its own construction pit overlay this structure. Numerous stake-holes in the floor may represent equipment for some industrial or domestic task. Traces of two other 11th- and 12th-century buildings were found. Crucible fragments suggest metal-working nearby. A large stone keyhole-shaped kiln was constructed probably in the 14th century. Walls of stone buildings of the 13th century were also located, with a 14th-century extension. (Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1984-1985* (Lincoln, 1985), 38-41).

128. At *St Benedict's Square* (SK 972 710) C. J. Guy excavated the site of the former *Echo* newspaper works and office in November-December 1985. Two trenches aligned N.-S. were

(LINCOLNSHIRE)

opened up by machine and later linked by a third machine-cut trench. Work concentrated on the W. trench, where an area 10.4×3.7 m was excavated by hand. Roman activity on the site included land reclamation and the erection of a building, demolished in the mid-4th century. The site was then abandoned, and was invaded by the Brayford Pool until the 10th century when a series of wattle fences was erected. Three fences were aligned E.–W. and were linked by other curved fences aligned N.–S. They originally stood upright and were probably c. 0.9 m high. They were set in the water on the edge of the Brayford Pool and peat accumulated round them. One section of fence was found laid flat and may have been used as a walkway. The area enclosed by fences was at least 9.2 m E.–W. by 10.25 m N.–S. They may have been used to contain fish for fish farming. There is no evidence that they were used to trap fish or were used for land reclamation. This activity lasted a short time, perhaps 50 years. In the 11th century the area was reclaimed by dumping large quantities of soil, and the water front advanced c. 35 m. At least two buildings were constructed on this reclaimed land. The N. building had a clay floor set on earth and branches and a W. wall of posts set in a slot. The S. building had had a stone-founded E. wall but no other wall survived within the excavated area. Post-medieval walls and a well represented the next phase of the site.

129. Trial excavations at *St Mark's Station* (SK 973 708) by A. Snell revealed a fragment of wall foundation associated with late medieval pottery, presumably representing an outbuilding of the Carmelite friary.

LONDON *see* GREATER LONDON

NORFOLK

130. CASTLE ACRE PRIORY (TF 814 148). Excavations in the Lady Chapel by S. J. Ashley (Norfolk Archaeological Unit for H.B.M.C.) beneath a 15th-century stone coffin lid revealed the upper surface of the late 12th-century rammed chalk foundations of the junction of the quire N. aisle and the flanking apse of the N. transept. There was no underlying burial and the coffin lid had been set among Flemish floor tiles in the 15th century.

131. NORWICH, BOWTHORPE, ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH (TG 1773 0910). Excavation and survey of the ruined church was directed by B. S. Ayers and J. E. Bown for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit, H.M.B.C. and M.S.C. prior to the construction of a new Christian centre. The church was in ruins by the 16th century although the chancel was restored and used as a chapel between the 1630s and c. 1790.

The earliest, probably 11th-century, church uncovered consisted of a twin-celled building of flint and carstone with a round west tower. Most of the chancel had been robbed away, as had much of the S. wall of the nave, but the tower stood over 1 m high in places. Before construction the site had been levelled with a thick deposit of sandy loam. This necessitated the excavation of deep foundation trenches packed with alternating layers of rammed chalk and flint (that below the S. nave wall was over 2 m deep) (Pl. xi). Regrettably all floor surfaces had been destroyed although the soakaway for the font was located, as was a single intra-mural burial in the nave, the grave fill of which contained a penny of Edward III.

In the early 14th century the chancel was demolished and a much larger one rebuilt. A N. porch was added to the nave (a large fragment of a 12th- to 13th-century grave slab being reused as part of the threshold) and, perhaps somewhat later, the S. nave doorway was blocked. No other structural changes preceded ruination. By the 1630s it is clear that only the chancel and tower remained standing.

132. —, COW TOWER (TG 2396 0919). Survey of the interior was conducted by B. S. Ayers, J. E. Bown and R. Smith for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and H.B.M.C. The

tower was scaffolded to allow routine maintenance and the opportunity was taken to record in detail an otherwise inaccessible structure.

The survey used Electronic Distance Measuring (EDM) equipment and photography and was supplemented by detailed notes. Access was gained to all the interior walls and apertures of the structure at intervals of two metres as the scaffolding was progressively lowered from the top. Several important discoveries were made, notably that this impressive brick tower (built *c.* 1370) is actually constructed of flint and is only faced in brick (the brickwork is usually just one stretcher thick with occasional headers presumably keying the brick skin to the core). Detailing on the structure is executed to a high standard, especially on the door jambs and arches, fireplaces, newel stones of the stair turret and in the second-floor garderobe. Here a neat lamp niche within a compact compartment is complimented by the subtle curving of the brickwork at the back of the garderobe seat-setting to mirror the curve of the tower itself. Although outwardly *defensive* there must now be considerable doubt as to whether the tower was ever really *defensible*; certainly the form and location of the various embrasures suggests a building of more style than complete military substance. The suggestion made by A. D. Saunders ('The Cow Tower, Norwich: an East Anglian bastille?', *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 109–19) that the building may well have formed a detached artillery *bastille* seems likely; the tower's location on a bend of the river would thus be critically important as its lack of defences on the city side would render it inoperable once insurgents crossed the water.

133. —, FISHERGATE (TG 2327 0907). Trial excavation was directed by B. S. Ayers and J. E. Bown for Norfolk Archaeological Unit, H.B.M.C. and M.S.C. between Fishergate and the River Wensum. The site was situated within the area of a defended enclosure dated to the 10th century on the N. bank of the river.

Work revealed that a peat marsh extended some 30 m N. of the river at this point, possibly explaining in part the distinctive alignment of Fishergate which curves dramatically, almost meeting the river at the early crossings of Fye Bridge and Whitefriars Bridge, yet being some 80 m N. of the river midway along its length. The marsh was consolidated in the 10th century with timber and wickerwork fencing. Gulleys, parallel to the river within the area of the excavation, were also cut, possibly to assist with drainage. This consolidated foreshore went out of use *c.* A.D. 1000 and was sealed by dumped deposits of rubbish material. A barrel, possibly used as a cesspit, was found within these deposits. A further attempt at consolidation was made by the laying of a chalk surface. This, in turn, was sealed by rubbish material which was cut by post-pits of probable 12th-century date. Later deposits were necessarily removed by machine although traces of horn pits and elements of a late medieval flint structure at the extreme southern (river) end of the excavation were also recorded.

The excavation was most rewarding in the assemblage of finds. Given the small scale of the work (some 20 × 2 m) the quantity of mid Saxon material is very large, perhaps relatively the greatest assemblage of such finds yet recovered from the city. Apart from Ipswich ware, three 8th-century brooches, a 'sceatta' of *c.* 720, a gilded multi-faceted headed pin and a girdle hanger were all recovered. The late Saxon pottery assemblage is dominated by Thetford-type wares but it is noticeable how exclusive this fabric is, in contrast to other (S. bank) river sites where Early Medieval ware also forms a major part of the assemblage. Imported fabrics include probable Tating ware, Rhenish wares and Andenne ware. The excavation was only the second to be conducted within the defended enclosure and was the first at the commercially important southern end near the river. tenth-century material has always been sparse in Norwich, a settlement with a mint as early as the 930s, and future work on the N. bank is clearly very desirable. Report forthcoming in *East Anglian Archaeol.*

NORTHUMBERLAND

134. CASTLE NICK (NY 761 677). J. G. Crow for National Trust and H.B.M.C. continued the excavation of shielings on *Mons Fabricius* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 234). Two more shielings were confirmed, constructed against the collapsed tumble of Hadrian's Wall

(NORTHUMBERLAND)

(Fig. 6). C was built of reused facing blocks and measured internally 3.12×2.1 m; a second room 2 m wide was added on the S. side. A small quantity of 15th- and early 16th-century pottery was found. To the N., shieling B was found to be a yard or pen, similar to that adjacent to shieling A. Further S. against the face of the Wall a third shieling, D, was found with a curved N. wall and an internal width of 2.7 m.

In Milecastle 39, traces of a post-Roman structure were found in the NE. of the site. This was similar in construction and size to the other shielings around Castle Nick. The previously exposed rectangular building against the W. wall of the milecastle was found to be 18th-century rather than medieval in date (cf. *Britannia*, xiv (1983), 290, fig. 6).

Excavation 35 m S. of the milecastle found traces of at least one probably medieval stone-built semi-circular structure and showed a denser medieval occupation than surface indications might suggest.

SHROPSHIRE

See site 114, Offa's and Wat's Dyke

SOMERSET

135. LANGPORT, BOW STREET (ST 418 267). Excavation supported by Middlesex Polytechnic and the Maltwood Fund of the Royal Society of Arts was directed by E. Grant on a vacant house plot N. of the street (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 197-98).

Bow Street may be a natural causeway across the Parrett marshes but there is evidence that it was enlarged and strengthened in the 11th or 12th century. The first occupation of the site was probably c. 1200 when a small house was built adjacent to the road. This was replaced in the mid to late 13th century by a stone-built house occupying exactly the same site. Owing to the marshy nature of the site subsidence occurred and the house was rebuilt c. 1300 with a major addition of a large living room on the W. side, so that the house occupied a 30 ft (9.14 m) frontage onto Bow Street. The rebuilt house had well-made stone covered walls up to 0.8 m thick. Wooden piles were driven in adjacent to Bow Street, either as an extension of the carriageway, or more likely to underpin the rebuilt house, the front wall of which was built over the piles. The adjacent marshy area was reclaimed by tipping tons of crushed blue Lias limestone and clay. Subsidence continued, however, and the house floors had to be continually raised to cope with the problem. Several layers of consolidating material were found interleaved with occupation floors, most of which were rich in animal bone, pottery and other artefacts. The drain beneath the c. 1300 floor had been filled with a closely-dated group of high-quality jugs and other vessels, as well as broken roof tiles, large quantities of animal and fish bones, and chance finds of a jetton of Edward I and a quatrefoil brooch. The fish represented 20 species and the whole assemblage is indicative of wealthy occupants.

In the late 16th century the house was largely rebuilt, though incorporating the medieval foundations. A large quantity of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery and other artefacts was found in the build-up of layers in a yard or court area behind the house, where food preparation activities took place around a well. The rest of the burgage plot running down to the present flood plain was used for a number of activities, including blacksmithing in the later period. The total depth of materials built up in this rear area was about 3 m, but only selective excavation was possible.

STAFFORDSHIRE

136. ACTON TRUSSELL, ST JAMES'S CHURCH (SJ 937 175). The medieval church of St James now lies in an isolated position a little S. of the village. Excavation by T. Habberley has shown that it overlies the site of a probable Roman villa, hitherto unknown.

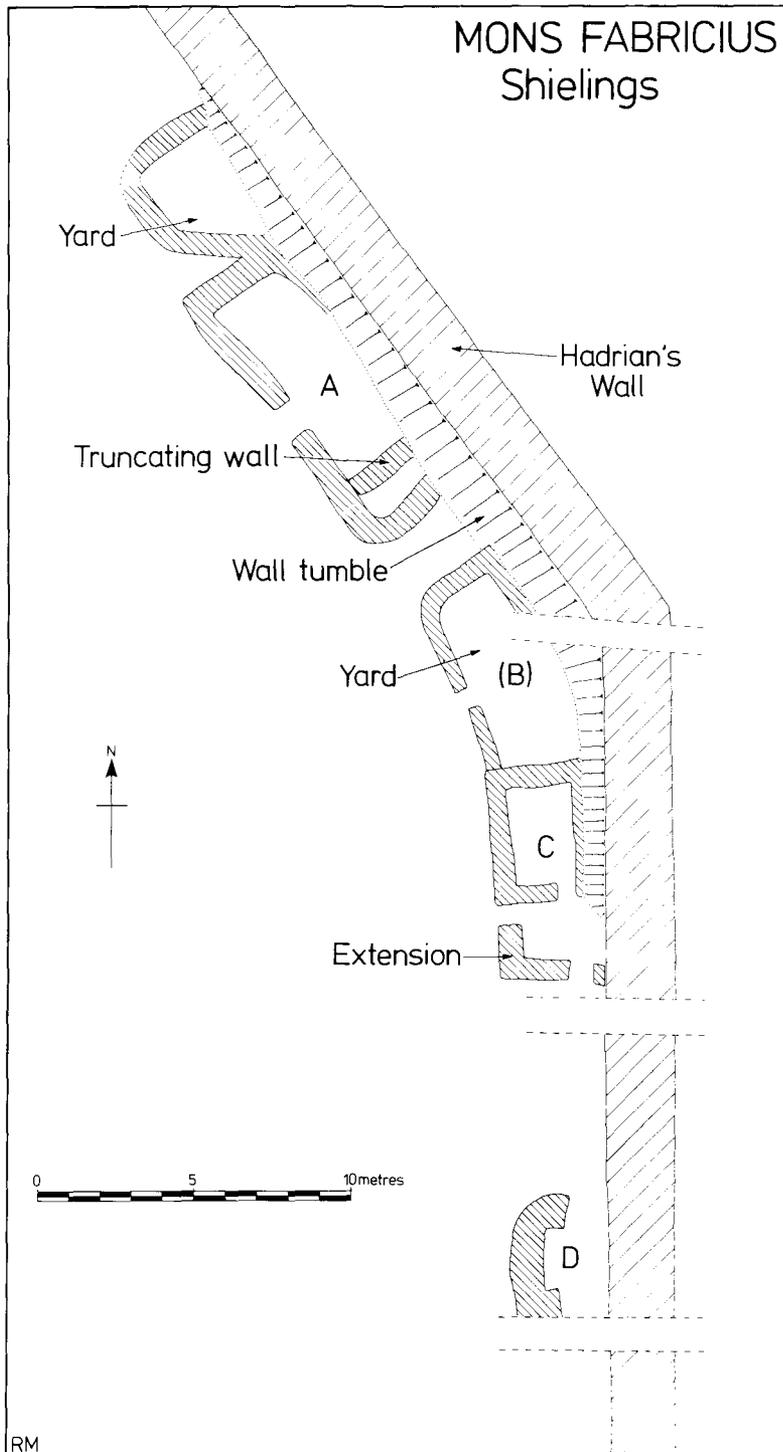


FIG. 6
CASTLE NICK, NORTHUMBERLAND
Shielings constructed against Hadrian's Wall

(STAFFORDSHIRE)

137. ROCESTER, DOVE FIRST SCHOOL (SK 113 395). Excavation by J. Symonds and L. Watson for the Community Programme Agency revealed a number of late medieval pits, one containing quantities of horn cores, cut into the top of the Roman eastern rampart.

138. —, NEW CEMETERY (SK 111 395). Excavation by A. S. Esmonde Cleary with M. Cooper and I. Ferris for JCB Excavators Ltd., East Staffordshire District Council and the University of Birmingham within the northern rampart of the Roman fort, yielded sherds of 10th-century Chester-type Stafford ware residual in post-Conquest deposits. Re-examination (by G. Grainger) of the knives from a 1961 trial trench suggests dates in the 7th and 8th centuries.

A small part of a timber structure of 12th- to 13th-century date was recovered, with which a cobbled surface and a large (3 × 3 m) square pit were associated. These were sealed by a (?)cultivation soil which was in turn overlain by the remains of a drystone-founded structure. That had been heavily disturbed by late medieval ploughing.

SUFFOLK

139. BRANDON, STAUNCH MEADOW (TL 77 86). R. D. Carr for Suffolk County Council and H.B.M.C. continued work on this extensive middle Saxon settlement (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 141). After six seasons' work excavation has recovered traces of 22 wooden buildings, a wooden causeway linking the island to the R. Ouse bank, two cemeteries with so far 200 skeletons, and an area of water frontage to the river with possible wooden quays and industrial areas for finishing and dyeing cloth. The artefacts recovered from an intact occupation layer are outstanding. They include fragments of over 200 glass vessels, window glass, 215 bronze pins, and three bronze styli. A large number of timber buildings were identified with some fragments of preserved wood. Work will continue for several seasons. The remaining area to be excavated covers an enclosure thought to contain the church and great hall, *foci* of the settlement (*Suffolk Archaeology. Suffolk Archaeological Unit: Annual Report 1985-6*).

140. IPSWICH (TM 1655 4435). K. Wade for Suffolk County Council, Ipswich Borough Council and H.B.M.C. excavated two adjacent sites in the town centre on either side of *Foundation Street*. Blackfriars (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 200) was virtually completed, together with 'Foundation Street Car Park', W. of *Foundation Street*. No 7th- to 8th-century buildings were found on either site but there were many rubbish pits of this date and wells, one of which had its wooden lining preserved below the water table. The pits, filled with food debris and cess, may represent seasonal camping for trade. From the 9th century the *Foundation Street* frontages were built up together with that part of *Fore Street* which until the early 10th century crossed the NE. of the Blackfriars site. In the early 10th century the first town defences were built; their ditch was found along the E. boundary of the Blackfriars site, and where it crossed *Fore Street* the road was diverted. Occupation continued on the *Foundation Street* frontages until the late 11th century. All the buildings found had the same unusual design. All had lower floors sunk into the ground to some degree, and in most cases were two-storied with the ground floor in effect a cellar. They were up to 7 × 4 m in area. In the 10th century six burials took place in the 'back gardens' of the houses on the W. side of the street and one large and one small cemetery ran alongside the town's defences on the E. side of the street. Some of those buried appear to have died by violence and may be the dead of the Viking invasion of 865 or of the attacks recorded in 991 and 1010.

By the 11th century each house plot had a ditched boundary enclosing about 1,000 sq. m which accords with the Domesday record of the burgesses in 1066. The *Foundation Street* area was deserted in the late 11th century. The area E. of the street was acquired by the

Blackfriars in 1263. Their 50 m long church was excavated together with the northern of the two cloisters, which included refectory, chapter house, and sacristy. The buildings were in local 'septaria' stone of which only the bases of walls survived. Hundreds of burials were excavated from the church floor. Finds included glazed floor tiles, window glass and architectural fragments. The church is to be conserved as an exposed monument. One medieval building was the house of Richard Felaw (d. 1485), twice Member of Parliament for the borough. The house was originally L-shaped and stone-built. In altered form it survived until slum clearance in 1963 (*Suffolk Archaeology. Suffolk Archaeological Unit: Annual Report 1985-6*).

141. LEISTON ABBEY (TM 445 642). J. B. Kerr for H.B.M.C. Central Excavation Unit excavated three trial trenches in a field E. of the surviving claustral buildings of the Premonstratensian abbey, where structural remains had been indicated by resistivity survey in 1974. Common to all three trenches was a N.-S. ditch, 3.5-4 m wide by 1.6 m deep, which may have formed the E. edge of the monastic precinct; it had been backfilled after the Dissolution.

Structural remains were found in the area indicated by the 1974 survey; shallow mortared rubble wall foundations 0.3-0.4 m thick formed the S. end of a building parallel to the E. range of the cloister, which probably formed part of the infirmary. Floor levels survived, but both they and the walls had been damaged by ploughing. The excavated building apparently overlay an earlier stone structure.

142. SNAPE (TM 402 593). W. Filmer-Sankey for Suffolk County Council undertook excavation at the Anglo-Saxon cemetery where a ship-burial was excavated in the 19th century. Excavation was to determine the extent, nature and date range of the cemetery and to assess plough damage. Of fourteen trenches excavated in the area only two produced burials. One comprised a badly damaged cremation urn. The other was an inhumation in a coffin, with a spear lying outside it and two urns above it. Plough damage was recorded.

143. SOUTH EAST SUFFOLK SURVEY. Suffolk Archaeological Unit, grant-aided by the Sutton Hoo Research Committee, undertook intensive field walking in over 200 sq. km around Woodbridge in the winters of 1984 and 1985. The area includes both heavy soils W. of the Deben and light soils to the E. Information from all periods was recovered but the primary aim was to locate Saxon settlements and cemetery sites. Survey E. of the Deben discovered a series of Anglo-Saxon settlements between 3 and 55 acres (1.2 and 22 ha) in size and at a frequency of one or two per parish. At Rendlesham a 6th- to 9th-century settlement of 30 acres (12 ha) was found which could be the royal site referred to by Bede in the 8th century. In winter 1985 work was concentrated NW. of Woodbridge. The end of the Roman period saw a complete break in the exploitation of the heavy soils with no pagan period Anglo-Saxon finds. Evidence for resettlement in the 7th century was found in Clopton, Crundisburgh, and Cupho parishes. The late Saxon and medieval periods indicate a rapidly growing population with many settlement sites located with the peak c. 1200 A.D. Areas of intensive fieldwork are also recorded by aerial photographic survey funded by H.B.M.C. (*Suffolk Archaeology. Suffolk Archaeological Unit: Annual Report 1985-6*).

144. SUTTON HOO (TM 288 478). M. O. H. Carver for Sutton Hoo Research Committee sponsored by Society of Antiquaries of London, British Museum, B.B.C., National Maritime Museum and Suffolk County Council undertook a further season of investigation on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery and prehistoric site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 200) in conjunction with an area survey (see no. 143). Further exploratory cuttings were made to confirm the edges of both prehistoric and medieval sites and establish the surviving depth of stratification. An area excavation E. of the barrow site yielded thirteen more early medieval inhumations associated with the single inhumation found the previous year. The bodies were

(SUFFOLK)

excavated as three-dimensional sand figures, discoloured sand marking flesh, clothing, or more usually bone casings. These were consolidated with a PVA compound. Little bone survived as such. Decayed wood was also identified including coffins and a possible plough in one grave. The 1938 trench in Mound 2 was reopened and the layers recorded. A large clinker-built ship laid in a trench and comparable to the Mound 1 find was suggested by a ferric surface, probably part of the skin of the vessel and a clenched nail *in situ*. The profile of the keel could be seen in profile in the section on the W. side of the trench. The early medieval mound overlay a prehistoric one and was constructed in a series of layers, probably of ship-trench upcast. The mound had been robbed at least once, and probably twice. It is thought that the final robbing cut through the bottom of the ship, leaving the roughly boat-shaped pit found by Basil Brown in 1938. Work will continue on Mound 2.

SURREY

145. BAGSHOT, 48-54 HIGH STREET (SU 9115 6335). Excavation directed by G. H. Cole for Surrey Heath Group of Surrey Archaeological Society, in advance of development, completed the work begun in 1983 (*Surrey Archaeol. Coll.*, 76 (1985), 125), revealed the foundation courses of a thick stone wall, buttressed at 1 m centres, with one return end along the High Street frontage, several phases of flint-cobbled and brick-paved flooring and underlying occupation levels of mid 14th- to late 15th-century date. Later activities on the site had effectively destroyed other wall and floor structures of this period.

Waterlogged timber post structures and associated occupation levels of the mid 13th to early 14th centuries were excavated beneath the stone structure together with a silted roadside ditch producing 13th-century pottery.

The earliest feature recorded was a deeply-rutted gravel trackway, underlying the 13th-century levels. Prior to the construction of this trackway the land surface had been levelled and most of the humus removed, presumably to create a solid track foundation.

146. BLECHINGLEY, LITTLE PICKLE (TQ 335 521). Further excavations directed by R. Poulton for Conservation and Archaeology Section, Surrey County Council, funded by British Industrial Sand, took place near the small bank and ditch earthwork (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 200-01). Survey work and a resistivity survey over some 1.2 ha was carried out in the area. A large hollow, c. 90 × 10 m, believed to be a fishpond, in woodland on the E. edge of the site, was plotted and its S. end found to connect with a ditch curving W. towards the field; this was located by excavation within the field, and probably represents a ditch defining the limits of the building complex.

Two trenches in one small area revealed three phases of brick walls demolished c. 1600. A cellar, nearly 2 m deep, had greensand walls and a brick barrel-vault ceiling. Finds from the silting and infilling of the ditch of the earthwork in the 15th and 16th centuries included a rowel spur.

It has previously been suggested that this was the site of the manor house of Blethingley. There can be little doubt that nearby Place Farm can claim that title; however, there are references from the late 13th century onwards to *two* 'chief messuages' in Blethingley.

147. FARNHAM, BORELLI YARD (SU 470 468). Excavations in advance of development were directed by N. J. E. Riall for Waverley Borough Council and funded by M.S.C. and Arundell House Securities Ltd.

A short length of the Town Ditch, known from 13th- to 15th-century entries in the Pipe Rolls of the Bishops of Winchester, was for the first time located on the ground and excavated. The ditch is c. 10 m wide and up to 3 m deep; a number of recuts were observed. Preliminary examination of the excavated and documentary evidence suggests that the ditch

was first cut in the earlier 12th century. If so, it would seem likely that Henry de Blois (Bishop of Winchester 1120–1171) had the ditch cut at the same time as laying out the street plan and burgage plots for a town S. of the castle; this work may have accompanied a major building phase at the castle.

Outside and S. of the Town Ditch a double, parallel-flued updraught tile kiln was found (Fig. 7). Thermo-remnant magnetism dating by A. J. Clark of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory has produced a date of A.D. 1235 ± 15 years for the final kiln firing, making this the earliest known tile kiln. The main, perhaps only, kiln product was roofing tile, but as no major dumps of waste material were found the full product range cannot be ascertained. Following extensive demolition, robbing and backfilling in the mid 13th century the kiln remained undisturbed. The kiln furnace and firebox were relatively intact from a point just below the oven floor and provide evidence of a multi-phase construction. The excavation concentrated on acquiring information relating to the technologies of kiln construction and firing. The stokepit also provided a multi-phase sequence of deposits complementing the kiln structure. The first phase stokepit was nearly 1 m deeper than the primary firebox floors and was surrounded on three sides by three sub-rectangular pits, for which form no parallel has yet been found. Two sub-square pits S. of the kiln would seem to be associated with the tilery workings though their function remains obscure. No tilery buildings were positively identified.

148. LEATHERHEAD, 'GOBLIN WORKS' (TQ 1823 5672). An excavation directed by R. Poulton for the Conservation and Archaeology Section, Surrey County Council, and funded by Esso uncovered remains of at least 30 interments. Earlier discoveries close to the site include a pit, noted by Lowther in 1927, containing a number of human bones, and in 1974 a spearhead associated with a burial. The present area was stripped by machine after the discovery in recent months on one side of the site of at least three skeletons during installation of an electricity transformer and, on the opposite side, a further burial when a bore hole was dug.

The burials fall into two groups. Firstly there was a series of 17 burials, normally oriented E.–W., with well-defined, if generally shallow, grave cuts into solid chalk. They included men, women, and children, all either supine and extended, or in a sleeping ('foetal') position. Almost all the adult burials contained grave goods, including two spearheads, various knives, bronze buckles and clasps, a bone comb, a necklace of beads, and a cowrie shell (this far-travelled item was, perhaps, an amulet). These are clearly pagan Saxon burials of the 6th to 7th century.

The second group of burials was distinct in a number of respects. They were varied in orientation, but tending towards a N.–S. axis, and in general were carelessly interred in very shallow graves which normally did not penetrate solid chalk. Some had their hands behind their backs (presumably tied), other were buried face down, while two were decapitated. All appeared to be adult males. All these facts indicate an execution site, chosen as such because of its pagan connotations after the conversion to Christianity. The possible date range is c. 700–1200. A large pit containing two small sherds of (?) 12th-century pottery might represent the emplacement for the gallows tree. No obvious limits to the burials were encountered and it may be that further discoveries will be made during redevelopment. To be published in *Surrey Archaeol. Collect.*

149. LIGHTWATER, SOUTH FARM (SU 927 627). Trial excavation directed by G. H. Cole for Surrey Heath Group of Surrey Archaeological Society following the discovery of Romano-British pottery on the land surface in 1984 during land clearance, revealed a sequence of features dating from the late Iron Age to the late 4th century A.D. while the latest features excavated, all overlying late 4th-century levels, had a typological resemblance to Anglo-Saxon structures (e.g. Chalton, and Cowdrey's Down, Hampshire). A construction trench, for a self-supporting palisade, was revealed on a SW.–NE. alignment; 11 m was excavated and a further 12 m traced by small trench excavation. The packed sand fill of the construction

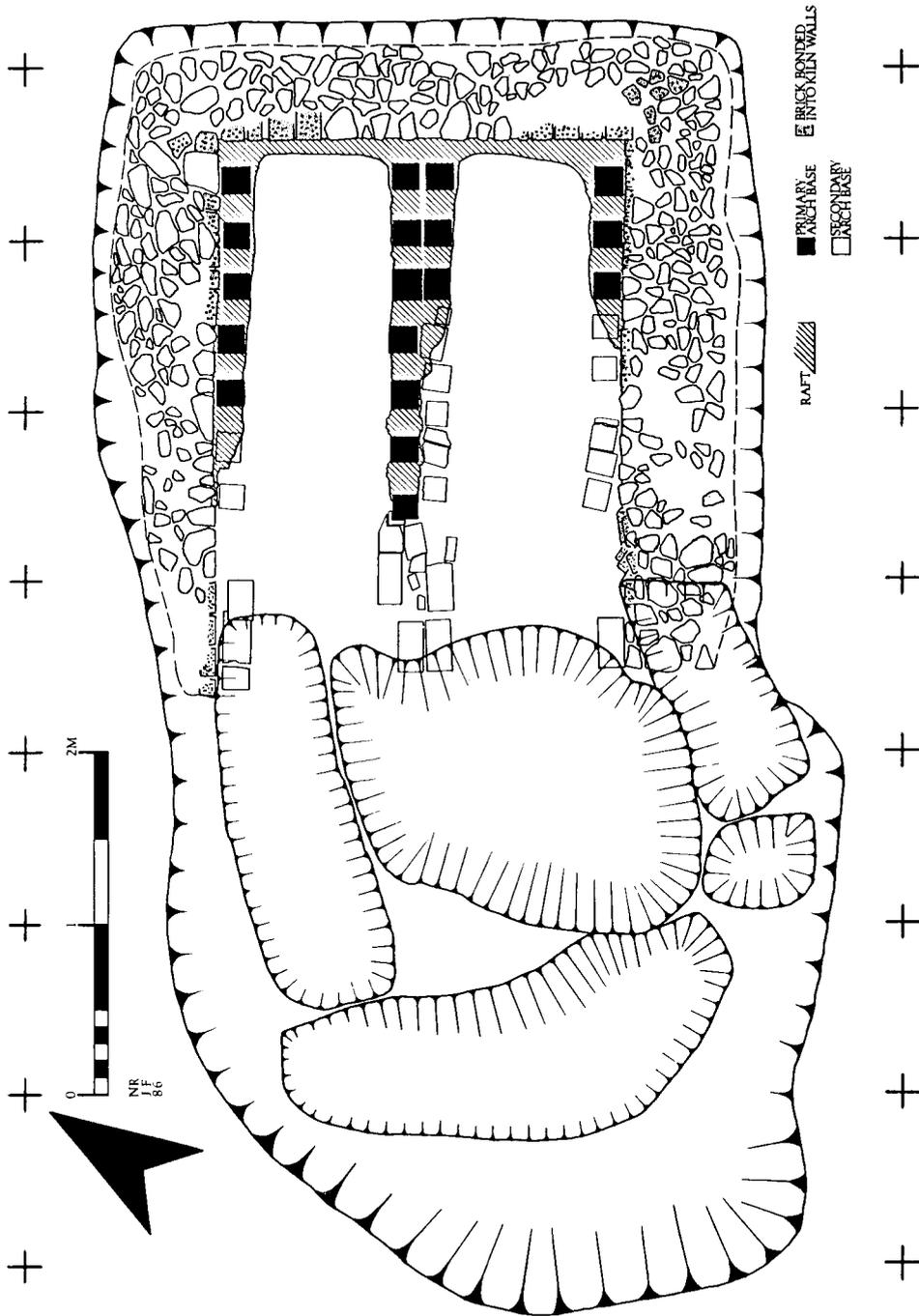


FIG. 7
FARNHAM, SURREY
Tile kiln, early 13th century

trench, having an average width of 0.4 m and a remaining depth of 0.3 m, enabled the original constructional features to be recorded. Posts in 0.3 × 0.18 m holes at 0.5 to 0.6 m centres had been replaced with smaller posts averaging 0.12 m at 0.25 m centres. Pottery excavated from this feature was all residual, of 3rd to 4th century date.

On the same alignment as the palisade, and 7 m to the E., traces of a plank-construction building were revealed. Ploughing had removed all of the latest surface stratigraphy leaving only the lowest 20 to 40 mm of the timber plank and post stains of this structure. The 6 m length of wall excavated was constructed of 0.3 × 0.08 m planks with 0.3 m gaps between and a doorway 0.7 m wide, flanked by planks at right-angles to the wall. Possible external buttress posts were recorded at 0.7 m to 0.9 m centres and a return end of 2 m excavated length, to the W. side of the structure. From the SW. corner a double-post fence or wall structure was recorded on SW. and NW. alignments. Excavation is expected to continue.

150. STAINES (TQ 0348 7150). Funded by the developers Crowngap Ltd and by M.S.C. an excavation was conducted by N. Shepherd for Surrey County Council Conservation and Archaeology Section within the car park of the Johnson & Clarke department store.

Trench I to the S. revealed a series of truncated ditches running E.-W. and provisionally dated as mid Saxon to mid 13th-century. The ditches were cut through and overlain by a complex of 'dark earth' type deposits laid down and/or reworked into the later post-medieval period. N. of this in Trenches I and II a group of pits was excavated spanning the late 11th to late 13th century and representing extensive gravel quarrying and subsequent backfilling with domestic refuse and building rubble.

SUSSEX, EAST

151. CAMBER, BROOMHILL FARM (TQ 9878 1845). M. F. Gardiner and A. G. Woodcock for East Sussex County Council directed excavations by the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) on the site of the medieval church of Broomhill for assessment purposes. The plan of the church was recovered by cutting trenches across the line of the walls and by resistivity survey. The church measured 24.5 × 11.5 m and included a S. porch and S. aisle. At least two phases of construction are suggested. It lay in an area regularly inundated by the sea from the late 13th century onwards, and supporting masonry had been added to some walls and aisle pillars. The final floor of the church was preserved under 0.5 m of silt. A medieval graffito of a ship was found on a wall. Interim report to be published in *The Evolution of Romney Marsh* (Oxford University Committee for Archaeology monograph) and finds to be deposited in Hastings Museum.

152. HASTINGS CASTLE, WEST HILL CAFE (TQ 8218 0959). Excavations around the top of the cafe and lift by M. F. Gardiner for the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) funded by H.B.M.C. in advance of development showed that all medieval deposits in this area were removed during the construction of the lift in the late 19th century.

153. LEWES, FRIARS WALK (TQ 4185 1018). Before the construction of a new magistrates court M. F. Gardiner directed excavations for the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) funded by H.B.M.C. and East Sussex County Council on the site of the W. part of the Franciscan friary (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 209). Stratified medieval deposits 1.5 m deep were recorded overlain by a post-medieval garden soil and traces of a large town house. The friary was built on land at the edge of the River Ouse flood plain and samples were taken to record the pre-friary environment.

The friary began as simple timber-framed buildings set on low chalk-block walls with clay floors. Further buildings were added to create an irregular complex. In the late 13th or early 14th century the timber-framed structures were replaced by masonry buildings. The floor levels were raised about 0.5 m by the addition of chalk rubble to lift them further above the high water table. Stained glass, painted plaster, and stone mouldings were recovered.

(SUSSEX, EAST)

Outside the friary buildings a sequence of alternate chalk metalling and rubbish or garden soil levels was found. Finds to be deposited in the Museum of Sussex Archaeology, Lewes.

154. ROBERTSBRIDGE, GROVE FARM (TQ 737 229). Survey and excavation funded by H.B.M.C. was carried out by the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) directed by M. F. Gardiner on the line of the proposed Robertsbridge bypass. In one test trench a thick deposit of charcoal, burnt clay and later 13th-century pottery was found; in a neighbouring trench medieval pottery was discovered redeposited in a post-medieval ditch. The nature of activity in this area could not be determined. Finds to Hastings Museum.

SUSSEX, WEST

155. COMPTON, APPLIEDOWN (SU 79 13). A. Down for Chichester Excavations Committee undertook a fourth season of excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 202)

1. to explore further the earlier cemetery in Area 2 in order to establish the W. and the E. limits and
2. to carry out trial trenching in selected places at the top of the hill to follow up the geophysical survey carried out by the D.O.E. in 1983 in areas where early Anglo-Saxon settlement might have been established (Fig. 8).

Over 1,700 sq. m were excavated and 30 burials were discovered. Of these, eighteen were inhumations. Due to the appalling weather about 50 per cent of the topsoil was removed by machine instead of by hand as in previous years, but this, while it may have resulted in losing some artifacts from ploughed-out cremations, allowed us to trace the W. limits of the cemetery. The E. boundary has still to be found. Trial trenching in the next field produced an inhumation which was partly under the footpath; more work is planned in this area next year.

A notable feature of this cemetery has been the number of four-post structures discovered. More were found this year, three with a central post-hole which suggested that the structure perhaps covered a central un-urned cremation. However, this was not so. We now have a total of twenty, most of which appear to be peripheral to the most densely populated part of the graveyard.

There was only one major new discovery among the artefacts, most of the assemblages merely confirming the range of material recovered in previous seasons' work on the 6th-century parts of the Area 2 cemetery. A full-sized non-functional copper-alloy knife found unstratified in the topsoil is a significant find, probably an unburnt ritual object from a cremation burial. Among the inhumations excavated, a button brooch and finger-ring from Grave 128, together with the amber and glass beads from Graves 128, 134 and 141, provide the richest female assemblages. The spearheads in Graves 121, 122 and 126, together with the spear ferrule from Grave 123, provide the richer male assemblages, and there is the usual range of simple buckles, knives, tweezers, etc.

It is anticipated that one more season of work will be required in Area 2 to fill in the gaps and trace certain features, and thereafter another three to four years in Area 1, where the boundaries of the later 7th- to 8th-century cemetery may be related to the pagan cemetery. The results of the first four years' work will be published in *Chichester Excavations* 7.

156. HORSHAM, BROOK LANE, ROFFEY (TQ 2066 3336). Excavation by R. Holgate of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) for H.B.M.C. located a hall-house on the line of the Horsham by-pass in advance of construction work. The building, measuring 14 × 7 m, had stone footings which were well preserved on the up-hill side. The building was divided into three parts: the central hall, initially with a centrally placed hearth later replaced by a stone-lined fireplace; a domestic end with stone-lined fireplace and chimney breast (over-

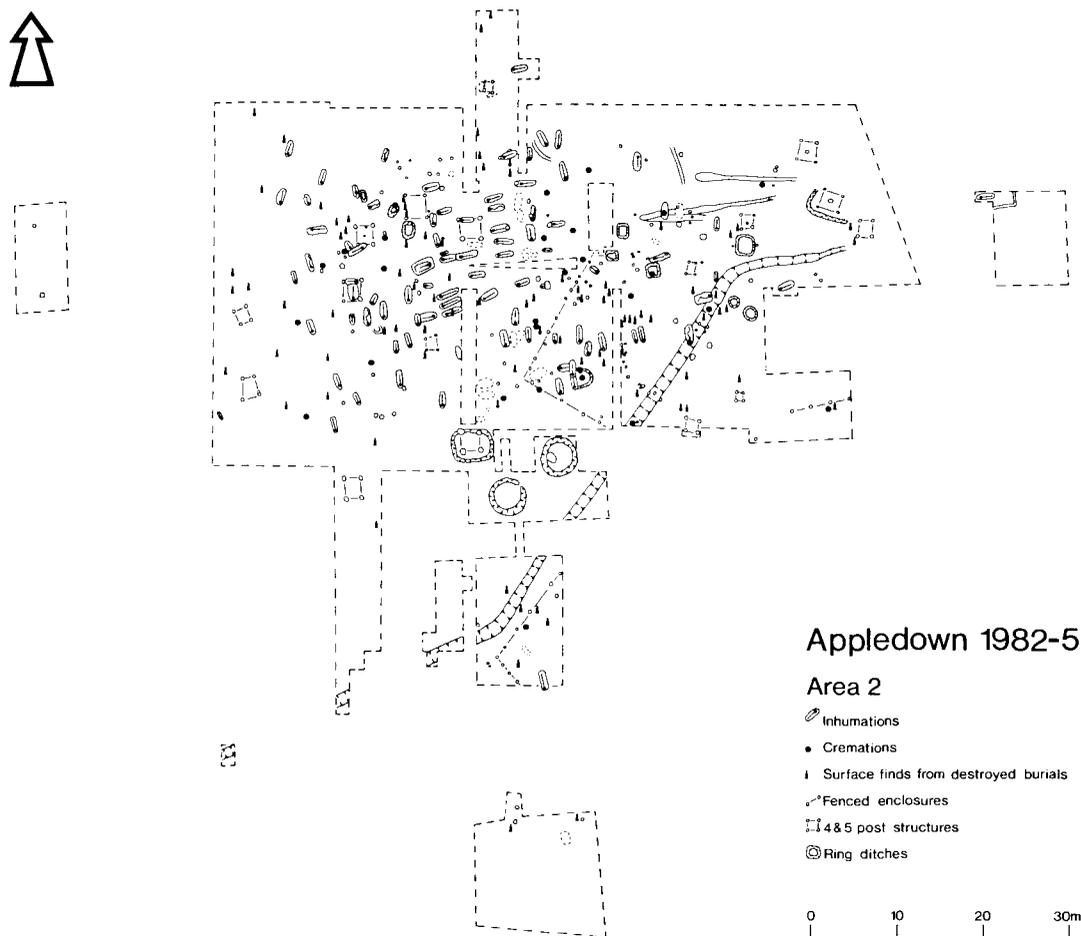


FIG. 8
 APPELDOWN, WEST SUSSEX
 General plan

lying an earlier hearth) and associated bread oven; and a solar or private end. Pottery and glass of 15th- to 17th-century date was recovered. A garden plot and a well were located adjacent to the house.

157. STEYNING, WHITE HORSE SQUARE (TQ 1778 1112). M. F. Gardiner for the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology) and H.B.M.C. excavated the site of Tester's manor house before construction work. No structural remains of the building were found, but extensive 14th-century activity was evidenced. The site was crossed by three ditches of early Iron Age, late Iron Age/early Roman, and medieval date. A large number of rubbish pits, mostly of the 14th century, were found which provided good assemblages of ceramics and

(SUSSEX, WEST)

faunal remains. Samples from the pits were wet-sieved. It is likely that the manor house lay nearer the street, an area now under the present road. Finds to Worthing Museum; intended publication in *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.*

TYNE AND WEAR

158. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, BLACKFRIARS (NZ 244 642). B. Harbottle and R. Fraser completed the final season of excavation of the Dominican friary for City of Newcastle, exposing the W. half of the nave of the church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 244) (Fig. 9).

The nave, 31.4 m long internally, extended 2 m W. beyond the W. range. While the four centre bays were of equal width, 4.65 m centre to centre, the elongated responds at both ends of the arcades resulted in the E. and W. bays being considerably bigger. Only in two piers did details of the plinth survive, where, unusually, shaped ashlar had been set below floor level. No architectural evidence was found for a W. door, but an area of sandstone paving associated with a deepening and enlarging of the foundation course in the second bay of the N. wall suggested the existence of a N. door. There were grave recesses in the N. wall as part of the original build, in contrast to those in the S. wall, and stone benches ran round the walls to the W. of both of these.

Publication in *Archaeol. Aeliana*. The finds and site archive have been deposited in the Museum of Antiquities, the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

159. —, CASTLE (NZ 250 639). B. Harbottle and J. Nolan continued excavations for City of Newcastle in the NE. corner of the castle (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 202–03).

A length of the Roman fort wall was discovered, with a number of associated metal-working hearths and traces of timber structures. An absence of human burials indicated that the limit of the Saxon cemetery had been reached. Excavation of the castle ditch was completed, partly by sectioning, and revealed several medieval re-cuttings.

Further removal of the extensive 19th-century terracing noted in previous years revealed the outer face and chamfer courses of part of the E. curtain wall and the base of a tower, which appear to belong to different phases of construction. Excavation began on the area to the S. of the N. gate and behind the E. curtain. No evidence was found of any substantial building within this corner of the castle area, which seems to have been used as a dumping ground for builder's rubbish and other refuse.

160. —, QUAYSIDE (NZ 25 64). Excavations to study land reclamation on the N. bank of the River Tyne were directed by C. O'Brien of Archaeology Unit for NE. England, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, funded by H.B.M.C. and M.S.C., and will continue in 1986.

A man-made plateau projects 100 m from the foot of the natural hillside forward into the river channel and two tributary streams. The Lort Burn and the Pandon Burn have been culverted. The first area of excavation at Queen Street, completed in the autumn of 1985, showed that the river bank between the two streams was brought into use with the construction of jetties of clay faced with sandstone, provisionally dated to the earlier 13th century. Extensive land reclamation was initiated soon afterwards with the dumping of debris on the foreshore, covering the jetties and the docking areas between, and the ground level was raised by some 2 m. By the mid 13th century (provisional dating, subject to post-excavation research) buildings were constructed on the newly-won land and the position of the streets was established. The boundaries between the buildings and the open space in the streets have remained stable, despite a further accumulation of debris 3 m deep and three complete rebuildings on the same site. The upper slopes of the hillside were brought into use earlier, before the later 12th century. Activity is represented by a dump of clay, perhaps to

THE BLACK FRIARS' CHURCH, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

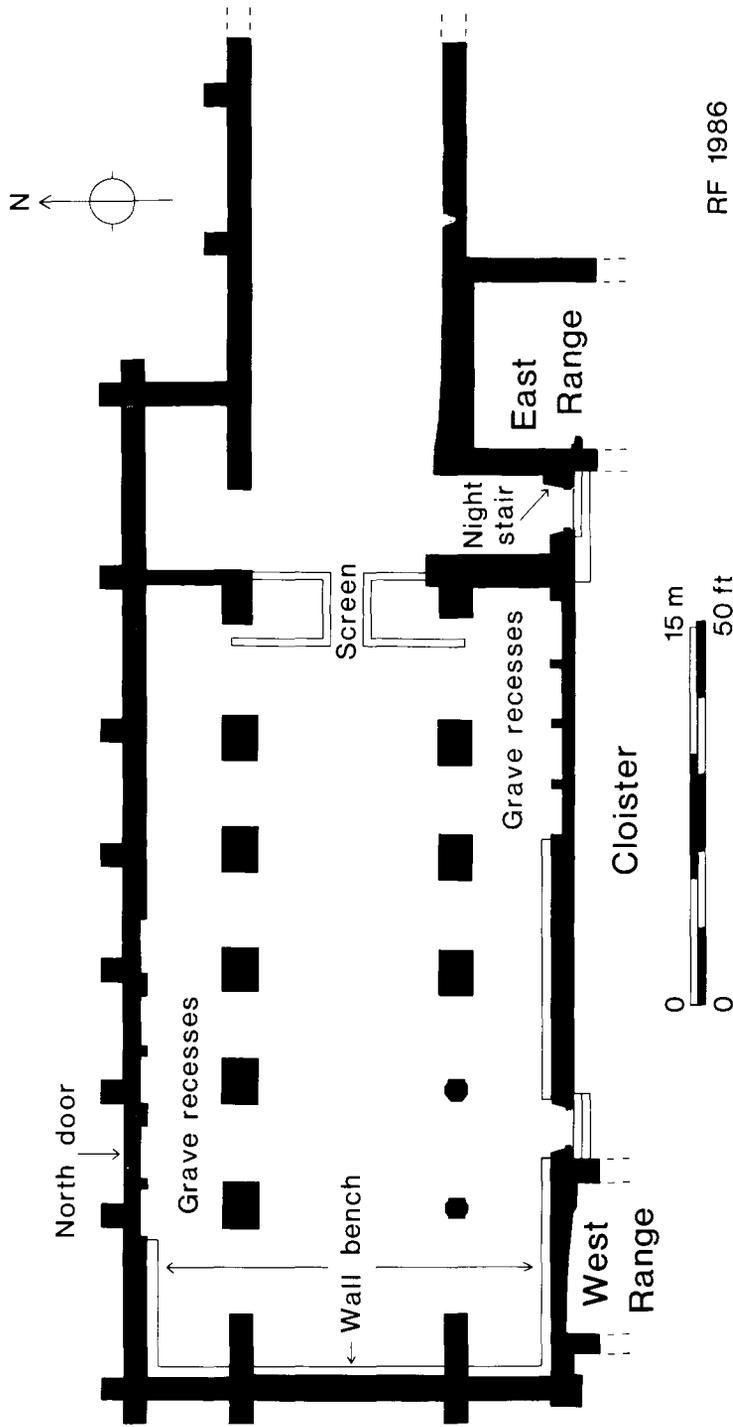


FIG. 9
BLACKFRIARS, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, TYNE AND WEAR
Church of Dominican friary

(TYNE AND WEAR)

form a terrace, and the remains of industrial workings including a pottery kiln, dated by archaeomagnetic tests to the second half of the 12th century. The project continues with an investigation of the Pandon Burn inlet.

WEST MIDLANDS

161. COVENTRY, CHARTERHOUSE (SP 345 783). Work by Coventry Museums Field Archaeology Unit was carried out on the site of the church, with the assistance of members of the local archaeology society and a C.P. team. The church is over 40 m long. A phase 2 tower was inserted across what had originally been a plain rectangular building; a third phase consisted of a chapel, 8 × 8 m, added to the NW. tower corner and the N. wall of the choir. Work continues.

162. DUDLEY CASTLE (SO 93 90). Excavations continued, directed by P. Boland, Dudley Castle Archaeological Project, for Dudley Zoo Development Trust, funded by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 203). Excavations in the basement of the keep, built c. 1300 by John de Somery, revealed a 16th-century plaster floor and stone partition walls associated with a remodelling of the main fireplace. A change in use from accommodation to kitchen is suggested. Beneath the plaster floor was a series of clay dumps, deposited in the 14th century to level up for the original floor. These overlay a relatively thin spread of mortar which in turn sealed a layer of clay containing many fragments of limestone. This had acted as a working surface during the initial stages of keep construction and overlay construction trenches housing the N. and W. walls of the tower. Excavation continues through levels pre-dating the present keep and some masonry is visible, perhaps associated with a 12th-century tower. Excavation outside the keep produced further evidence of a later 14th-century chemise wall providing a concentric defence. (C.B.A. Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.* 28 (1986)).

163. SANDWELL PRIORY (SP 024 913). Excavations continued, directed by M. A. Hodder of Sandwell Valley Archaeological Project for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, funded by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 205). Excavation of the E. range and part of the W. range was completed. In the E. range three construction phases have been identified:

12th century: The earliest priory buildings seem to have consisted of a stone-built church and one or two stone rooms on its N. side. N. of these, the E. range was built in timber. The bases of the posts of its W. wall were preserved in waterlogged deposits under later stone walls.

? *13th century*: The timber building was replaced by a stone chapter house and stone N. range. There was a timber building in the internal angle between the two. To the NE. the butt-end of a ditch was found; it is probably the continuation of the boundary ditch found further E. in earlier excavations. A gap in the ditch at this point would have allowed access to the priory's fishponds.

? *14th century*: A room was added to the N. end of the N. range; it may have been a prior's lodging. A wall was built across the E. part of the chapter house and a square chamber was built on the outside of the new wall. It had an outlet into a drain to the N., and is probably part of the reredorter arrangements. The room immediately N. of the church was extended to the E. and may have become the chapter house. Three graves were found here and others may have been removed by deep disturbance of this area for the construction of cellars in the 18th century.

In the W. range, the wall of the W. cloister walk was found; a drain alongside it contained fragments of the colonnade supporting the roof. The stone columns had been replaced by timber posts.

Excavation of the NE. part of the priory church, hitherto covered by a modern track, has begun. On completion of excavation it is intended to consolidate excavated walls for permanent display. (C.B.A. Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 28 (1985)).

YORKSHIRE, NORTH

164. HELMSLEY CASTLE (SE 611 837). Rescue excavation by P. R. Wilson, H.B.M.C. Central Excavation Unit, prior to the construction of a car park in the field to the N. of the Guardianship area, demonstrated that the majority of the area was devoid of archaeological features. However, a trench cut through the major earthwork on the W. side of the site showed that the area had been occupied by a leat serving (at least) the outer ditch around the castle, demonstrating that it had been a moat and not a dry ditch. The clay-lined channel was 7.6 m wide and 1.18 m deep in the area of the trench. The extant bank was 2.86 m high and, despite modern disturbance, it was clear that it had originally joined the earthworks surrounding the castle. Local people confirm the existence of a second bank on the W. side of the leat within living memory. No trace was found of this second earthwork. The fill of the leat contained much roughly worked stone, presumably a dump of material from the partial demolition of the castle.

165. JERVAULX ABBEY (SE 172 858). As part of a conservation programme sponsored by H.B.M.C. and the owner, W. R. Burdon, recording of elevations of the standing structure and limited excavation in the chapter house has been carried out by A. P. Davison for York Archaeological Trust. The work continues.

166. NORTH STAINLEY WITH SLENINGFORD, MIDDLE PARKS (SE 3018 7508). D. J. H. Michelmore, Historic Building Specialists Ltd, investigated the farmhouse of Middle Parks following a proposal by the Public Services Agency to demolish it. With the exception of the roof, the medieval timber frame is still largely masked by the post-medieval stone and brick casing, but the available evidence suggests that the earliest part of the structure, one of three lodges in the Archbishop of York's park to the N. of his palace at Ripon, consisted of a small aisled hall with a smoke-blackened common-rafter roof. The W. end of the hall had a hipped end to the roof and, apparently, an end aisle; the E. end of the hall appears to have been truncated by the 16th-century parlour wing.

167. RIPON, BEDERN BANK (SE 313 710). Excavation by D. Perring for H.B.M.C. Central Excavation Unit covered an area largely occupied in the early medieval period by a braided meander of the R. Skell. In the late 12th or 13th century the river bank had been reinforced by stakes and a terrace wall built. Two stone-lined hearths were set between the bank and the wall; no occupation levels survived on the upper terrace.

During the 13th century water was drained off the lower terrace, probably by the construction of the mill stream, which in the post-medieval period ran alongside Skellgarths to the S. Reclamation dumps were rich in well-preserved organic materials. By the end of the 15th century the site had been divided into a number of properties, with houses against Bedern Bank and tanning yards by the mill stream. The tanning industry was represented by liming pits, waste horn cores, and clay-floored buildings with stone wall footings, the earliest possibly dating to the 14th century.

WHARRAM PERCY. The thirty-sixth season of the Wharram Research Project was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst and P. A. Rahtz for Medieval Village Research Group and H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 206-07). Organization was by M. W. Beresford.

168. On *North Manor, Sites 60 and 82* (SE 858 645) excavation of the 4th- or 5th-century corn-drier was completed. S. Roskams excavated five small sample squares around the main

(YORKSHIRE, NORTH)

excavation, combining a methodological sampling exercise with an attempt to set the work already completed within a broader spatial context and to resolve specific stratigraphic relationships.

169. In *Toft 10, Site 81* (SE 858 643) P. A. Stamper and R. A. Croft opened a 20 × 5 m trench running W. from the earlier excavations (Sites 59 and 76). The main purpose of the trench was to examine the relationship between the mid Saxon site and the main N.–S. lynchet, believed to be a major prehistoric landscape feature which continued to act as such, or was re-adapted, in later periods. The latest features encountered were a late medieval chalk boundary wall atop the earth lynchet, and perhaps contemporary rubble post-pads within the toft. In the lee of the lynchet, within the toft on an area of chalk, was a dense cluster of Saxon post-holes and a slot. In contrast to the ?yard area to the E. there was very little domestic or other refuse associated with these structures.

170. In *Croft 6 West, Site 78* (SE 856 642) P. Herbert continued excavation of this, second, Saxon occupation site. The main features encountered were two, non-contemporary, broad and shallow ditches of early to mid Saxon date. Cut into the upper part of one was a sunken-featured structure of similar date.

171. On *Glebe West, Site 77* (SE 858 642) J. Wood continued work on the uppermost levels of this complex and deeply stratified site. The latest occupation now appears to be of the 15th to early 16th century.

172. YORK, COFFEE YARD (SE 6029 5204). The two central ranges of the prebendal mansion of Bramham, a possession of the Augustinian priory of Nostell, were recorded by Historic Building Specialists Ltd under the direction of D. J. H. Michelmore (Fig. 10). This house must have been a large and complex structure occupying a tenement fronting on Stonegate and running back to Grape Lane, but is now best seen in two ranges fronting Coffee Yard, in the centre of the site. Running across the tenement is a 15th-century hall range, consisting of a two-bay hall with a roof with short principals and a two-storey service bay incorporating the cross passage. Further historical research may establish whether this hall served as the prior's town house in York or whether its construction should be linked to the leasing of the site to a layman. The hall is of good quality, but more unusual is an earlier range to the NE. built along the axis of the site. Four bays survive of what was originally a two-and-a-half storey range which has been truncated at its Stonegate end. It was divided into two-bay units, which do not appear to have been inter-connecting; the wing's use is uncertain, but the surviving structure may represent a pair of lodgings forming part of a monastic hospice. In the 15th century the second storey was removed and the middle floor of the two NW. bays was converted into a solar with a crown-post roof.

— Work by York Archaeological Trust.

173. At 9–11 *Aldwark* (SE 6062 5216) a section cut by P. J. Ottaway for the Trust and H.B.M.C. through the SE. defences of the Roman legionary fortress showed that two pits had been cut up against the earlier of two Roman defensive walls in post-Roman times, before wholesale robbing of the stone defences between the 10th and 12th centuries.

174. On the *City Walls* several excavations sponsored by H.B.M.C. were undertaken in connection with the York City Council/H.B.M.C. conservation programme. At *Tower 8* in *Nunnery Lane* (SE 600 513) R. L. Kemp excavated both within and under the outer face of the tower. Much of the superstructure of the tower and adjacent city wall proved to have been rebuilt in the 19th century but the core of the medieval city wall was uncovered, set into the top of a pre-existing rampart containing Roman pottery, presumably residual. The lower

part of the outer face of the tower, leaning precariously out, was also medieval. The conformation of rampart layers below the tower suggests it is settling over some substantial structure, perhaps a previous wall, within the bank. At *Tower 13*, Tofts Tower, in *Queen Street* (SE 597 515) B. Barber revealed the back of a presumably medieval tower which pre-dated the existing 17th-century structure.

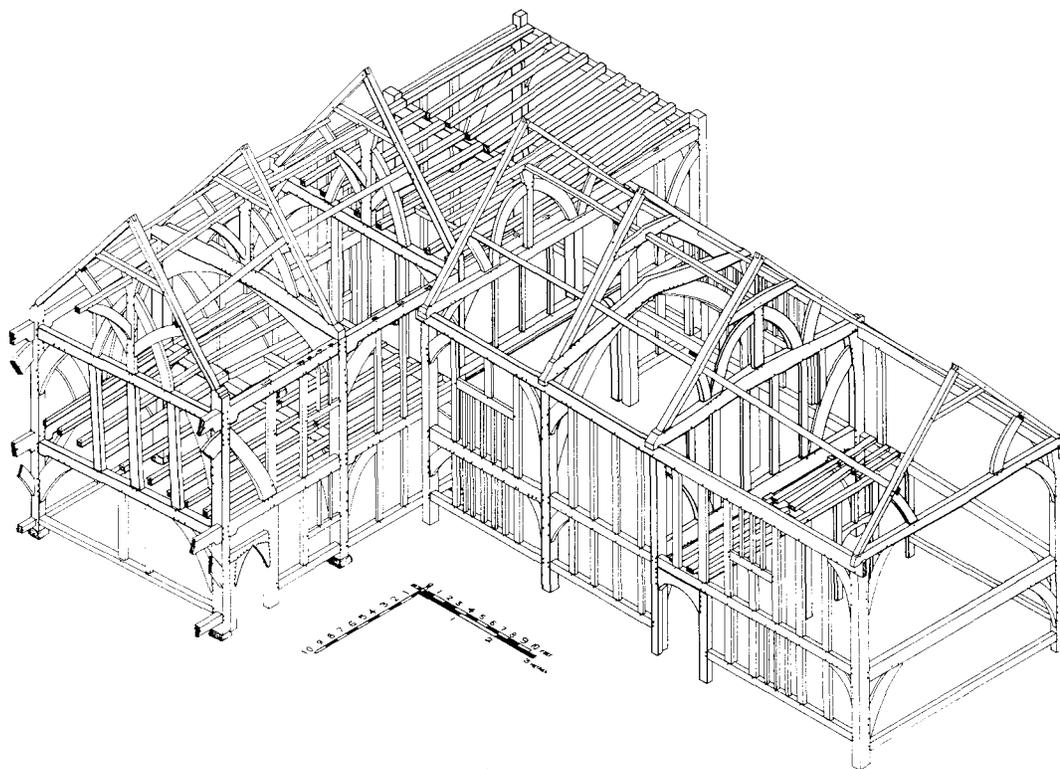


FIG. 10

COFFEE YARD, YORK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Monastic hospice (left) as altered in 15th century, and 15th-century hall (right)

175. At 46-54 *Fishergate* (SE 606 511) trial excavations by R. Kemp for the Trust and H.B.M.C. in various parts of a 5.5 acre (2.2 ha) former glass factory on the E. bank of the R. Foss near its confluence with the R. Ouse revealed traces of Anglian occupation over most of the area, including post-holes, palisade- and timber-bedding trenches, stake-holes, ditches and gulleys, one or possibly two roads and *c.* 30 pits. Small finds included three London Series 'sceattas' of 735-55, glass beads, comb fragments, iron knives, slag, an ingot mould, a spoon and a zoomorphic strap-end in copper alloy, dog coprolites, and much hand-made 8th- and 9th-century pottery. A well-known Anglian zoomorphic gold finger-ring, now in the Yorkshire Museum, evidently came from the site, and a previously unknown gold hooped ear-ring, in a York private collection, was found there in the 19th century. An Anglo-

(YORKSHIRE, NORTH)

Scandinavian faceted silver ring and a scatter of 10th to 11th century pottery were also found. These finds tend to suggest that *Eoforwic*, Anglian York, may lie in this area rather than in the fortress or colonia of Roman *Eboracum* 1 km upstream. It may represent a site shift comparable to those recently postulated at *Hamwic*, Fordwich and Aldwich.

The trial trenches also located the Gilbertine *Priory of St Andrew* (1202–1538) which lay in the former Stone Wall Close off Fishergate. This was incorporated into the glass factory in the 19th century, but was otherwise largely undisturbed since demolition at the Dissolution. The trial excavations located the church, with cloister to the N., and adjacent buildings, probably including the refectory and dormitory and chapter house. Burials were found within and outside the church. Two roads or tracks ran towards the river frontage which was also examined. N. of the priory a substantial much-recut ditch ran from Fishergate towards the R. Foss. Finds included much decorated window glass. Excavation continues.

176. At *Foss Island Road* (SE 611 515 and SE 611 514) two trenches excavated by B. Barber for the Trust and H.B.M.C. in advance of conservation of the city walls provided the first archaeological investigations of the York city defences E. of the R. Foss. Cut into old ground surfaces below the rampart were wicker-lined and shallow pits, stake-holes, post-holes and slots. Abraded Roman and Anglo-Scandinavian pottery, and coins of Eanred (810–41) and Aethelred II (978–1013) suggest these features are of Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian date. A soil which formed over some of them was cut by two pits; one contained a post-ghost, and both were backfilled with material containing 12th-century pottery. Above were four phases of bank construction, the present city wall being added in the last, probably in the 14th century. A cobble and tile foundation along the outer front of the bank and a nearby shallow bedding trench suggested that earlier there may have been a frontal revetment or breastwork, possibly of timber, probably in the 13th century. Considerable groups of pottery from the various bank phases should provide a reliable date for the development of the defences, though it can already be said that they do not pre-date the 12th century.

177. Four excavations or watching briefs were carried out in the precincts of *St Mary's Abbey*:

An emergency sewer trench (at SE 600 521) cut by North Yorkshire County Council destroyed 11 m of the buried precinct wall of the abbey and cut through one major stone building, probably the school (R.C.H.M. *City of York*, iv, 5 and plan). D. A. Brinklow recorded the structures in section.

A key trench along the centre line of the Yorkshire Water Authority's new Ouse riverside flood defences (SE 598 520) was excavated by N. Oakey where it impinged on the standing *St Mary's Abbey* precinct wall. The present wall is a rebuild on medieval foundations, with deep post-medieval deposits on *Marygate Landing* outside.

As the flood defence key trench approached the *hospitium* of *St Mary's Abbey* a further length was excavated by hand by N. Oakey. A length of the Ouse riverside precinct wall was uncovered, a riverside entrance located, and several structures just inside the precinct were found including a stone-lined well, in its present form evidently still open and refaced in the 19th century.

A small excavation by N. Oakey (at SE 599 521) in advance of construction of a pavilion for a temporary exhibition showed that the main buildings of the abbey were masked with 19th-century levelling layers, and were thus not to be threatened. A resistivity survey (University of Bradford) established the position and layout of the abbey buildings, including indications of structures not noted during the 19th-century excavations.

178. At *48–50 Stonegate* (SE 602 521) a watching brief by D. A. Brinklow during alterations in this standing building revealed a late 14th-century open hall of two bays with one arch brace and one crown-post truss incorporating timbers reused from a scissors-truss building.

YORKSHIRE, WEST

179. BIRSTALL, OAKWELL HALL (SE 217 271). Rescue excavation by J. A. Gilks for Kirklees Museums E. of Oakwell Hall, a mid 14th-century moated site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiii (1979), 272, 274), has revealed the complete plan of a late medieval sunken building (Fig. 11). Aligned N.-S., it was roughly trapezoidal in plan, 7 m long, 1.8 m wide at the S. end and 2.6 m at the N., and 0.7 to 1.2 m deep (it was built into a slope). The walls were of wattle and closely-spaced oak posts and stakes; the E. wall, which still stood to a height of 0.6 m, was supported at the rear by oak planks. It had a raised floor, constructed from reused timbers — some had peg and/or mortice holes — covered by a deposit of water-logged birch chips which yielded large quantities of seeds, fruit stones, beetle remains, straw and much animal hair. A number of timbers, probably from the roof, was found in the bottom and higher up in the fill,

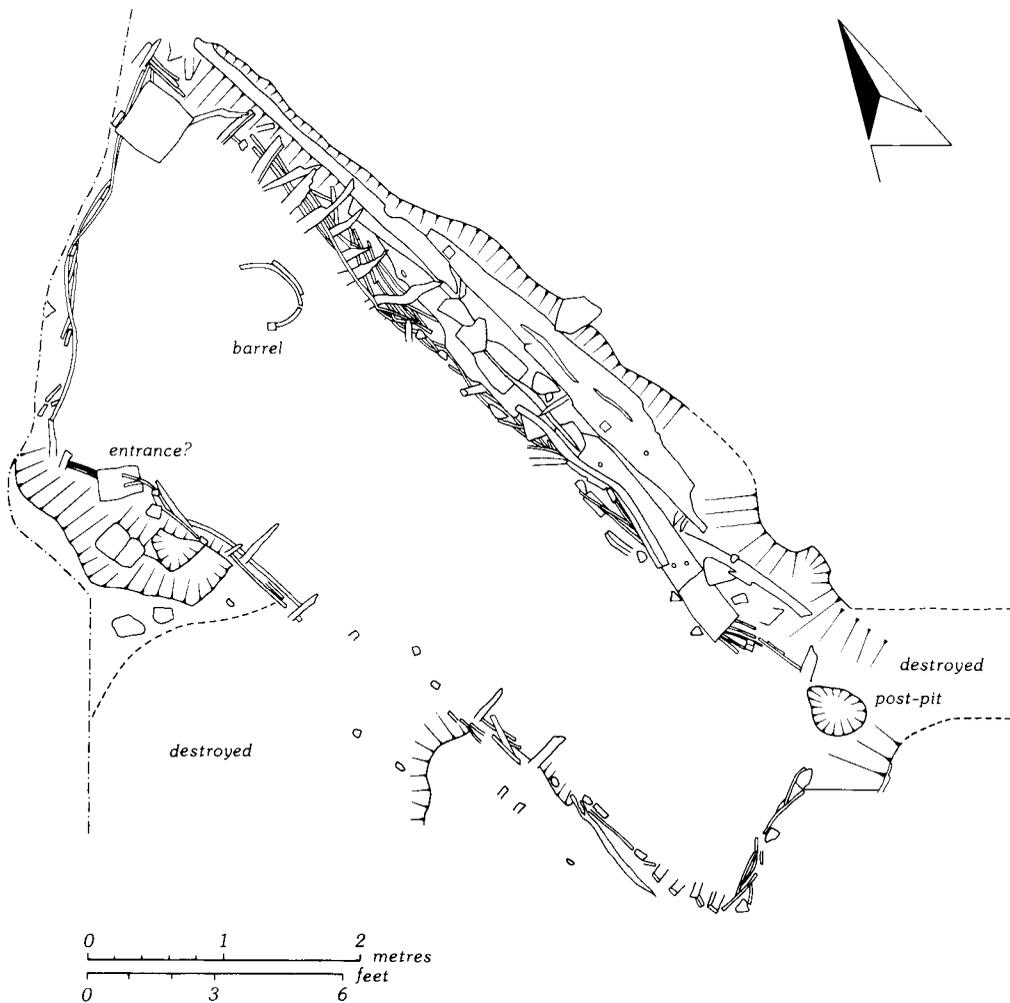


FIG. 11
 OAKWELL HALL, BIRSTALL, WEST YORKSHIRE
 15th-century sunken building (raised floor omitted)

(YORKSHIRE, WEST)

whilst around the perimeter, particularly on the W., a series of inwardly-inclined, clay-fast posts might well represent the ends of rafters. The building was dismantled *c.* 1500 and subsequently partly filled with clay. In the late 16th century the slight hollow that remained was filled with massive sandstone rubble. The structure is provisionally interpreted as an animal shelter.

A small number of artefacts was recovered, mainly from the layer of birch chips and from behind the E. wall, and include a sherd of 14th-century East Pennine Gritty ware, the top of a late 15th- or early 16th-century ovoid-bodied cistern, an iron knife with wooden scales, three large whetstones, and offcuts of leather and fragments of shoes. The bones of sheep/goat were also found.

180. LEEDS, KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SE 260 361). Excavation continued throughout 1985 by the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council Archaeology Unit, in association with Leeds City Council and M.S.C., on the area S. of the guest house complex. This had been shown to contain a succession of medieval service roads, leading past the guest house kitchens to the W. Hall, and eventually being extended across the demolished southernmost bay of this hall (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 207).

Beneath the roadway/W. Hall horizons was a sequence of pre-guest house phases which probably began around the time of the construction of the main abbey ranges, *c.* 1152–80. The natural ground surface was found to have been scored by a series of shallow, parallel furrows (possibly for surface drainage). This surface was sealed by a heavy clay make-up deposit containing construction debris and supporting the partial remains of a light structure (possibly timber-framed on shallow stone sill walls) with an internal pebbled surface and a partition wall. The building was sealed by a second make-up deposit for the foundations of a more substantial post-built structure. Of this building only the N. side was recovered but it appears to have been over 16 m in length with (partially burnt) daub wall footings, and it was fronted by a metalled yard or roadway. The floor deposits contained a quantity of bronze and lead scrap, concentrated in the vicinity of a large, near-vertically sided trench, 1 m by at least 4 m and 1 m in depth, cut through the floor.

The post-built structure was levelled when the main abbey drain was cut across its W. end, probably still during the abbey's primary construction phase. The laying of this drain, however, marked a significant transition in the use of the site from what may have been a work-yard to permanent domestic status, represented by a paved area surrounding the end of a lead pipe conduit. These features appear to have pre-dated the known guest house ranges.

Also recovered was the junction between the culverted main abbey drain and its early open feeder course. The feeder was supplanted in the early 13th century by the main guest house culvert, laid at right angles to the abbey drain. The disused feeder course was then back-filled and sealed by the construction of the W. Hall.

Work continues towards the preparation of the report on the guest house site. In addition a major re-evaluation has now been completed on the excavations carried out in the abbey's claustral ranges between 1950 and 1964. This is to appear as a West Yorkshire Archaeology Service publication in late 1986. The volume will include a reassessment of the excavations and full catalogues of the surviving finds and important pottery groups.

181. PONTEFRACT, TANNER'S ROW (SE 462 224). Excavations by T. Wilmott for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service and Pontefract and District Archaeological Society were carried out between the Castle and All Saints' Church in advance of the realignment of two streets, Tanner's Row, and The Booths (Fig. 12). On *site A* a tenement with its frontage on The Booths was investigated. The earliest identifiable building dated from the late 12th to 13th century. It was a two-bay structure measuring 7.9 × 5.2 m, with its long axis on the street. Construction was based on ground-fast posts (post void 0.45 × 0.45 m, and 1.2 m deep), linked by beam-slots in an interrupted-sill construction. Each bay contained a

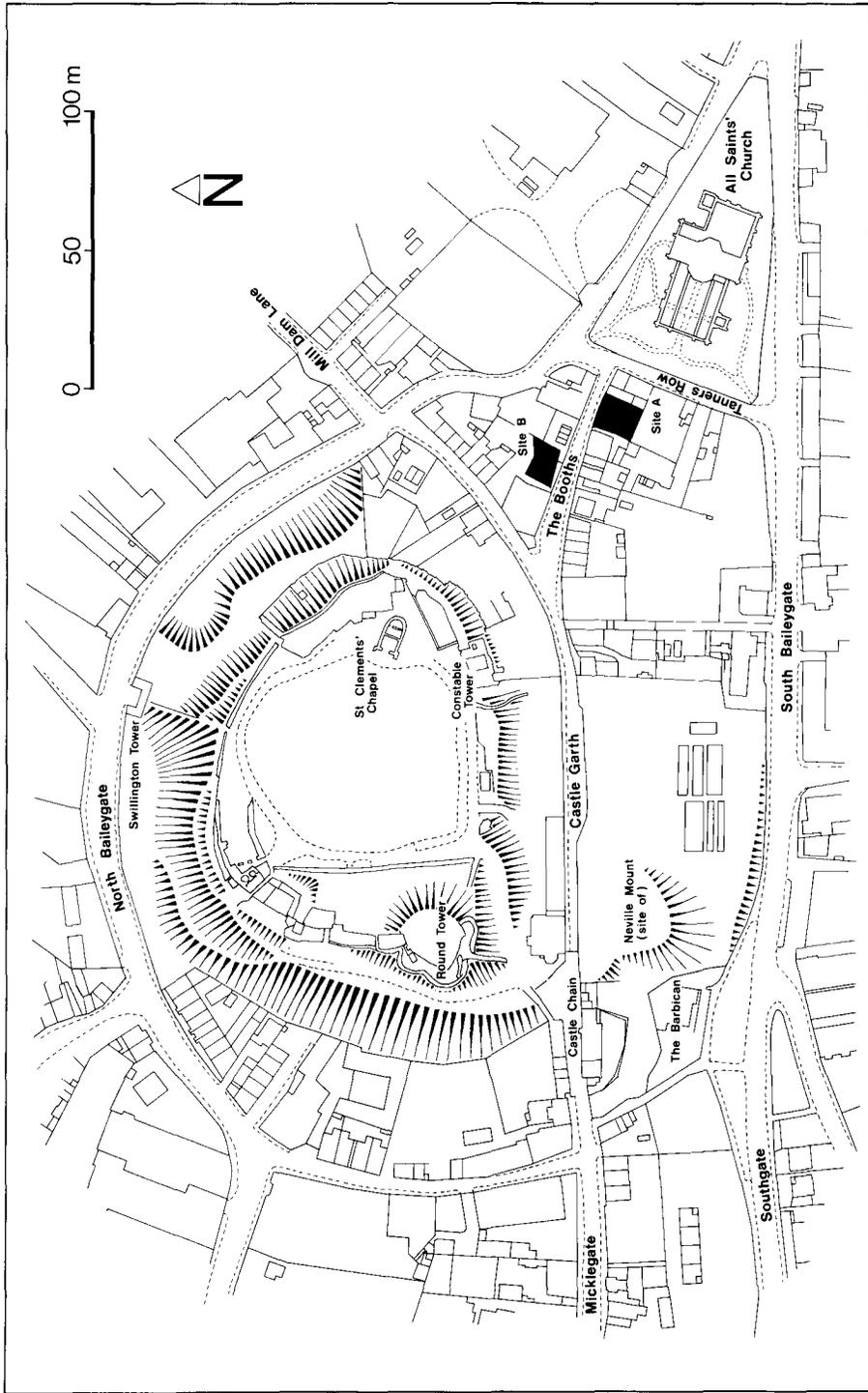


FIG. 12
PONTEFRACT, WEST YORKSHIRE
Sites of excavations in Tanner's Row and the Booths

(YORKSHIRE, WEST)

separate, contemporary hearth, possibly implying separate tenancies. This building was succeeded by a large (3.5 m), square, unenclosed pit, probably used for tanning. At least three building phases followed this, the last comprising another two-bay building, 5.2 m square. Again, this had interrupted-sill construction, this time utilizing stylobates and sill-walls. The interior of the structure saw intensive industrial use, with frequently replaced floors. The latest floor comprised compacted sand, with a large sandstone block in the centre, sealed into place with clay luting. The block was damaged by heat, and the floor covered with charcoal and iron scale. This structure was rebuilt during the 16th century, creating a stone founded building of the same basic size.

The discovery of human remains on site A and in the watching brief on The Booths led to the excavation of *site B*. This located a small two-cell church, with a nave *c.* 6.3 × 4.5 m internally, and chancel *c.* 3.2 × 2.8 m (PL. XII). The chancel may predate the nave, whose walls abut the sides of the chancel. Burials were on two basically E.-W. alignments; one on the church building, and one slightly off this alignment. Burials aligned on the church lay outside the building, which cut the burials of the other alignment. A preliminary radiocarbon date for one of the skeletons on the church alignment is 1030 ± 90 B.P. Another of this group was of exceptional stature. The earlier group included two flexed burials; only one contained grave goods, a pair of bronze tweezers. Burials of both groups included coffins, evidenced by timber stains and iron nails and fittings.

ISLE OF MAN

182. PEEL CASTLE (SC 242 845). Excavation continued under the direction of D. J. Freke of Archaeological Services, University of Liverpool for St Patrick's Isle (I.o.M) Archaeological Trust (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 210-11 — note correct grid reference).

Funding was from Manx Museum and National Trust and fund-raising activities organised by the Friends of Peel Castle. The excavations are principally directed towards fulfilling the five-year programme of investigation into the Lord's House area, N. of St German's Cathedral, begun in 1982, and further work on the adjacent cemetery. Two new areas were opened, the interior of the Lord's Hall and a new section of the cemetery. The hall showed a series of modifications and rebuildings from the medieval period up to the 18th century. The earliest structures, however, were Iron-Age hut circles lying under the early Christian cemetery which continued into this area. A total of 16 graves survived, five of them lintel graves, and one pagan child's grave. The cemetery was badly damaged by two phases of terracing; the earlier for the construction of a medieval building, only one of whose walls was included in the excavated area; the later for the construction of the present standing remains, probably in the 15th century. The later structure showed a series of modifications, with an original first-floor hall with a fireplace in the NW. corner brought down to the ground floor with a central fireplace, a cross-passage and service rooms. The hall was divided again later into three rooms with a wide corridor. The fireplace in the easternmost room was moved from its original central position to the side wall. It was first boxed in with a stone chimney, then moved back to the new wooden partition, and then moved sideways to the N. wall where a stone chimney and flue were constructed, blocking an earlier window. These changes reflect the typical development of the hall-house, a large open hall being modified to provide a suite of smaller, private rooms.

The cemetery area N. of the cathedral overlay two circular stake-hole structures, one adjacent to a hearth and a clay-lined pit. A series of large post-holes pre-dated these features. The cemetery itself contained lintel graves and encoffined burials of adults and children, male and female. Among them were the four pagan individuals reported last year and another probable pagan grave was discovered here; this, with the one found in the area of the Lord's Hall, brings the total of pagan graves to six, compared to several hundred Christian

burials. The excavation of the newly-opened area only reached the tops of the earlier lintel graves, and the trench will be continued in 1986, so the proportion of identifiable pagan burials may rise. Post-excavation and conservation work on the 1984 grave objects revealed a gilt-bronze plaque with an Irish-style interlace design reused as a strap-end and an iron knife in a sheath decorated with two plain glass baubles.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM

183. GLENARM, DEER PARK FARMS (D 288 088). The penultimate phase occupation layers of an early Christian period rath-mound were partly excavated by a team led by C. J. Lynn of Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.). The mound is to be destroyed in a farm scheme.

Below the disturbed superficial occupation level (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 212) a layer of clean build-up, 0.05–2 m thick, sealed the penultimate phase of the settlement. It was noted that the bottom course of one of the final phase souterrains was laid out on the penultimate occupation surface and the rest of the souterrain was built in step with the mound build-up.

The buried occupation levels of the penultimate raised rath were very well preserved and have so far produced remains of perhaps sixteen to twenty circular buildings, of which between three and five may have been in use at one time, as well as a number of other enigmatic structures. The fully excavated 'houses' were circular, 5 to 7 m in diameter, and were defined either by rings of stake-holes, or arcs of contiguous boulders, or raised circular-plan ridges of turfy clay. The sharp clay ridges, which have not been recorded before, but which certainly delimit small buildings, presumably survive because of their rapid burial shortly after abandonment.

At this stage the summit of the mound was surrounded by a low bank retained on the inside by a low vertical wall of dry-built boulders. On the E. this revetment wall turned out to flank an access passage, c. 2 m wide, through the bank at the upper end of a causeway across the ditch line. Two pairs of large post-holes on either side of the entrance in the line of the bank may have held gate posts.

In extensive clearance of the mound side and ditch in the E. quadrant it was discovered that the sides of the mound were encased in a substantial cladding of large boulders. This revetment wall was more than 3 m high and was made of boulders 0.6 m long on average. It must have given the mound the external appearance of a stone fort and rose from the edge of a 2 m wide berm on the inner side of the surrounding ditch. It is hoped that in 1986 this remarkable wall, which was presumably continuous around the mound, can be related to the sequence of entrance causeway build-up which in turn can be related to the sequence of occupation activity in the interior.

Finds were not plentiful in 1985 but included some 25 glass beads; some were plain blue, the rest composite and mostly of herringbone pattern in various colours.

A final season of excavation has been arranged for 1986 but much work remains to be done on structures and layers of the penultimate phase. It may prove possible to test more deeply buried layer-complexes (of which there are at least two) in a small area.

CO. DOWN

184. DOWNPATRICK, CATHEDRAL HILL (J 483 344). Proposals to extend the existing graveyard have resulted in agreement to mount comprehensive excavations of the threatened area over three to four years. The first season of excavations, directed by N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) consisted of a 40 m long sampling trench down the hillslope, with smaller trenches elsewhere. Near the summit of the hill a large ditch, approximately 3 m wide and 2 m deep, was encountered. The fill, of numerous

(CO. DOWN)

layers of eroded soils and rubbish and ash deposits, contained material no earlier than early Christian (notably souterrain ware), while the ditch was finally sealed in the medieval period. Trenching further across the slope failed to relocate the ditch and it would appear that it did not follow the contour. In 1986 excavation will explore the ditch further and will attempt to reconcile this feature with the ditches located by Proudfoot (*Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 19 (1956), 57–72) which gave rise to the attribution of the hill top as a prehistoric hillfort.

Further downslope, excavations revealed what appears to be the W. end of an early Christian period cemetery of unknown size, from which five well preserved simple inhumations and four redeposited skulls have been examined. A stone building, c. 8 m wide and over 12 m long, was built over the cemetery in the medieval period. It was aligned E.–W., and while there is no evidence that it was a church it seems probable that it formed part of the complex of buildings of the Benedictine priory on the hill, now represented above ground only by the cathedral. Little solid evidence of the building survived, the masonry having been comprehensively robbed, probably in the 18th century.

Finds from the excavations include numerous sherds of medieval pottery, of fabrics similar to that from the nearby kiln (*Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 26 (1963), 79–104) and therefore probably of local manufacture, glazed roofing tiles of unknown origin, roofing slates, window leading and glass (some painted) and dressed sandstone fragments. From the early Christian period three stick-pins and a crutch-headed pin, of late 1st-millennium date, have been recovered. No coins have been found.

CO. LONDONDERRY

185. MAGHERA (C 855 002). Development proposals for a field lying adjacent to, and N. of Maghera Old Church prompted sampling excavations conducted by N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings branch, D.o.E. (N.I.). Three possible graves were located, being subsoil-cutting, sub-rectangular features aligned E.–W., although no human remains were found. The narrowness of the features and the absence of coffin furniture suggested that they may have held simple inhumations of medieval or earlier date. One of the graves was cut by a small, post-medieval rubbish pit.

186. TULLYNURE (H 806 828). Proposals for housing development in a field S. of Lissan church threatened the probable line of an ecclesiastical enclosure boundary and part of the interior of the enclosure. N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) excavated a trench across the line of the boundary, exposing a large ditch 3.5 m wide and up to 1.5 m deep. The ditch was infilled with layers of silts and eroded subsoils, the latter possibly deriving from an upcast bank of which no firm traces survived. Sherds of probably locally-made coarse pottery suggest that infilling of the ditch took place in the medieval period, or later, but there was no evidence to date the cutting of the ditch. The enclosure appears to have been oval in plan, c. 190 m E.–W. and 140 m N.–S. While the present church within the enclosure is largely of 19th-century appearance, history suggests that an early Christian and medieval church once occupied the site.

CO. TYRONE

187. DUNMISK (H 628 706). R. J. Ivens on behalf of D.o.E. (N.I.) continued excavating at 'Dunmisk Fort' in advance of gravel quarrying (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 212–13). A further 270 graves of the early Christian period were recovered, the majority of which were dug head-to-toe in approximately W.–E. alignments. The E. end of a substantial timber building was revealed in the SE. quadrant. This SE. part of the site was used especially for burials and many of the graves within and immediately E. of the building were much larger and more elaborate than those generally found on the site. In the NE. quadrant was a second

industrial (glass/copper) area. Evidence was also discovered demonstrating that the hill top underwent a major modification before its use as a burial ground and monastic site, and that these modifications post-dated at least one and probably two phases of occupation.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

CORK CITY, GRAND PARADE. Two excavations by M. Hurley, Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, are reported.

188. A portion of the medieval city wall (22W 666 718) was excavated in 1984 as part of a project to provide a central city park in which the wall is retained as a feature. The wall was exposed for a length of *c.* 22 m. The outer and inner facings were built of dressed limestone, with a rubble core. The outer face was battered, the inner vertical. The wall stood to a height of *c.* 2 m above a stepped stone plinth.

A second wall, of earlier date, ran at right-angles to the city wall. The archaeological stratigraphy found on either side of the second wall was very different. On one side the layers were sedimentary, deposited naturally by water. On the opposite side several layers of human occupation debris dating primarily from the mid 13th to the late 14th century were undisturbed.

The sequence of wall building and the stratigraphical evidence suggests that part of the city wall in this area dates from the 16th or 17th century when a finger-dock was blocked.

The finds include imported pottery (W. English and Saintonge wares), wood, fabric, leather shoes and a bronze pricket candlestick of late 13th- to mid 14th-century date (*J. Cork Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 90 (1985), 65–90).

189. Excavations continued in 1985 in an adjacent area (22W 665 718), funded by Pfizer Chemical Corporation. Very little material of post-medieval date remained *in situ*. The medieval horizons were over 2 m deep and were made up almost entirely of domestic refuse, presumably dumped to raise the level of this part of the city. The dumping had taken place over *c.* 150 years from the mid 13th century.

The only surviving evidence for structures was collapsed wattle fences, wattle and brushwood pathways and large numbers of vertical wooden posts and stakes. Optimum conditions for the preservation of organic material prevailed in this area and the stratigraphy was undisturbed. Large numbers of leather and wooden objects were recovered, as well as fabric and environmental evidence. Among the finds are an intact amber necklace, a bone seal matrix and three iron keys. The stratigraphical sequence is closely datable by a large quantity of imported pottery, dendrochronological dates centering on the mid 13th century, and a long-cross penny of Henry III.

CO. DUBLIN

190. A survey of *the Pale* boundary earthworks is being conducted by T. O’Keeffe with the financial assistance of an Archaeological Research Grant from the Royal Irish Academy. The Pale or, as it was known in the Middle Ages, the *Magherie*, was that part of eastern Ireland under English authority in the later Middle Ages. Its boundary was outlined in 1488: the area described measured about 85 km from N. to S. by 40 km from E. to W. An Act of Parliament in 1494 decreed that ‘ditches . . . be made about the English Pale’; there are also references to the creation of ditches and embankments for local defensive purposes. There is no evidence to indicate that the Pale area was ever completely enclosed.

Linear field boundaries and small roadways are marked on Ordnance Survey maps as ‘The Pale’ but the precise origins of these traditional identifications are unknown and the features in question have yet to be archaeologically investigated. Most of these field boundaries are comprised of flat-topped banks raised *c.* 1 m above field level with flanking

(CO. DUBLIN)

ditches (normally recut for modern drainage) averaging *c.* 1 m in depth. The tops of the banks are usually wide enough for use as pathways; the history of their use as accessways may partly explain why stretches of comparatively modern but insignificant roadway are occasionally identified as the Pale boundary. Using these field boundaries (and a knowledge of how they can appear when partly destroyed) as a basis of further identifications, *c.* 12 km of the Pale boundary can now be plotted. However, random field examination has proved that it is difficult to isolate possible Pale earthworks from later field boundaries. At this stage of the survey instances of possible late medieval earthworks not altered or incorporated in later enclosure are few.

If the identifications are correct, it is clear from what has been mapped so far that the Pale was not enclosed by a single linear earthwork aligned in the direction hinted at by the late medieval descriptions. The locations and orientations of the known sections indicate that the actual line of the earthworks was dictated by local factors of land ownership. That the pattern of earthwork enclosure was more complicated than the 1494 Act suggests is hardly surprising considering the references to local defensive earthwork construction before and after that date.

191. BALLYMAN (16O 238 186). Excavation continued under the direction of E. O'Brien, Rathmichael Historical Society, on this site which is close to the early Christian/medieval church of *Glen Muneri* (Ballyman) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 214). Excavation revealed further drainage activity at the site: two more stone 'coffin' drains and another 19th-century 'French' drain. These drains were inserted into trenches dug down from the plough-soil through the peat layer and the medieval layer of rough cobbling (which is up to 0.6 m deep at the N. side) and into the boulder clay. It transpires that the feature identified in previous seasons as a pathway of redeposited boulder clay was the back-fill in the deep trench dug to insert a stone coffin drain.

The 5th-century corn drying kiln previously reported and the area containing concentrations of furnace bottom material/slag/charcoal of 14th-century date were undisturbed by the insertion of the drains. In this vicinity, the possible base of a furnace bowl was uncovered in the boulder clay (diameter 0.17 m and depth 0.07 m). A second possible anvil stone from which a spread of charcoal dust/slag etc. emanates, has now been identified. Further charcoal samples have been obtained from the metal-working areas for radiocarbon dating, and a full analysis of the contents of the corn drying kiln is currently being undertaken. One further season of excavation in August 1986 is envisaged.

192. DUBLIN CITY, FOUR COURTS, INNS QUAY WARD (16O 149 342). Rescue excavation carried out by M. McMahon for the Office of Public Works followed the discovery of medieval remains during the course of the construction of an extension to the Four Courts. The area was bounded on the E. by Morgan Place, on the N. by the Public Records Office and on the S. and W. by the rest of the building site, which had been mechanically excavated to bedrock. The site was believed to have been occupied by the 13th-century Dominican priory of St Saviours, although its exact location is uncertain. The excavation revealed evidence for late 12th- to early 13th-century activity, as indicated by the presence of a number of architectural stone fragments, a reused timber roof-member and a black silty layer containing leather fragments. However, no structures survived from this period. A stone-built channel and timber sluice gate were also found. Dendrochronological analysis indicates a construction date of mid to late 13th-century. A series of arched foundations represents the construction to the N. of the site of a building, possibly in the 16th century. This structure appeared to extend N. beyond the site limits. There was no evidence for further activity on the site until the late 17th or 18th century when a number of houses were constructed.

193. GRANGE ABBEY (16O 224 398). Excavations were carried out by L. Swan and S. Ni Ghabhláin before the laying of tiles on the floor area of the church by the Office of Public Works. Trial cuttings were opened along the major N.–S. axis of the nave, and from the E. to the W. doorways, and these were excavated to an average depth of 0.35 m. The deposits down to this level were shown to be much disturbed, having had considerable quantities of recent and modern debris incorporated into the uppermost 0.1 m or so.

Large amounts of fragmented human bone were encountered, but towards the bottom of the cuttings some relatively intact burials were discovered. All were infants, children, or adolescents. A single, coffined infant burial at the lower level in the E.–W. cutting could be seen to be recent and intrusive.

Some indications of more than one period of construction were noted at the base of the E. wall, and the sill-stones of the doors were found to be replacements, positioned at a considerably higher level than the originals. The recovery of some fragments of glazed 13th- or 14th-century pottery of Leinster ware type indicates activity here during that period.

194. SCHOLARSTOWN, 'FAIRY FORT' (16O 115 260). V. Keeley excavated an earthen ringfort, 50 m in external diameter, its perimeter already partially destroyed. The remaining shallow, truncated, circular structure was fully investigated. The depth of the ditch, as defined by a rich, dark fill, was 2.5 m. The bank, almost completely denuded, was observed as a thin stone-filled layer.

Internal features included a D-shaped shelter, composed of a main wall trench, 0.3 to 0.4 m deep and up to 0.25 m wide. A second supporting wall trench 3.4 m long, up to 0.38 m wide and 0.18 m deep, lay along the S. curve of the main feature. Arranged at intervals along the course of these trenches were settings of packing stones, indicating an important aspect of wall construction. A scatter of post-holes in the interior of the shelter indicates the use of roof supports. To the W. of this a hearth was uncovered. It measured 0.6 × 0.5 m and was 0.8 m deep. The fill was composed of dark, charcoal-rich soil, and burnt bone. The lowest level consisted of a 40 mm thick deposit of ash. Three large, flat stones were laid at the E. edge. A series of post-holes, stake-holes and pits completes the activity in the interior of the fort. The finds from the site include a large stone loom-weight and an iron knife. As these finds have a long period of use it is not possible to give a specific period of habitation for the site.

CO. KERRY

195. ABBEY ISLAND, DERRYNANE (24V 515 512). Archaeological investigation by C. Power of the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork took place on Abbey Island when the ground around Aghamore Abbey was to be extended. In one trial trench a well, 0.7 m deep was uncovered. This was covered by a capstone (1.25 m in length and its width was exposed for 0.25 to 0.6 m) and uses the bedrock as a natural basin. On the E. side of the natural basin there are four to five courses of dry stone and on the S. side three. At a higher level a midden layer, 0.3 to 0.6 m thick, contained a sherd of 13th- to 14th-century green-glazed pottery. Excavation also exposed a wall which has a maximum height of 1.45 m and is c. 0.65 m wide. Both sides are plastered with a mortar surface. This wall was uncovered for at least 12 m and curves from a NW. to a SE. direction. A trampled area pre-dating the construction of the wall covers some stones which may belong to a structure earlier than the wall. This area awaits completion of the excavation.

The Abbey of Derrynane, or Aghamore Abbey, was probably founded in the 6th century. It became a dependency of Dairinis, Youghal, in the Middle Ages. The wall and well uncovered may be part of a settlement here in medieval or post-medieval times.

CO. KILDARE

See site 190, the Pale.

CO. KILKENNY

196. KILKIERAN (18S 423 277). Since it was intended to re-open the old cemetery at Kilkieran for burial it was considered necessary that an archaeological excavation should be carried out in advance as the graveyard contains three stone high crosses of 8th- or early 9th-century date. A grant towards the cost of the excavation was made by National Parks and Monuments Branch, Office of Public Works; labour was provided by Kilkenny County Council.

The upper levels had suffered considerable disturbance during tree clearance in recent years. Despite this the foundation courses of a stone-built enclosing wall remained *in situ*. The wall extended in an arc N. of the high crosses and probably formed the *vallum* or enclosing wall of the monastic enclosure. It is estimated that the enclosed area was 150 to 170 m in diameter. The wall was raised on a low clay bank on the outside of which was a ditch 1.25 m deep. The occurrence of a ditch, bank, and stone rampart as part of a single fortification is a noteworthy feature of the site. Stone paving and a number of post-holes were excavated within the enclosure, although the area excavated was not large enough to allow interpretation of these features.

Finds include a flint blade and scraper, stone discs, hammer-stones and whetstones. Five sherds of pottery of local manufacture date to the late 13th or early 14th century.

The enclosure seems most likely to date to the 8th or 9th century. However, a number of features on the site may indicate the Christianization of a pre-Christian site. The occurrence of medieval pottery clearly shows that some form of settlement continued at Kilkieran long after the 12th-century reforms of the Irish church and the introduction of the reformed continental monasteries.

CO. LOUTH

See site 190, the Pale.

CO. MEATH

197. MOYNAGH LOUGH, BRITTAS (13N 818 860). J. Bradley reports that the excavation of this crannóg site continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 214-15). Further work near the entrance revealed the continuation of metalworking area 1, first uncovered in 1981 (see *Riocht na Midhe*, 7. 2 (1982-83), 28). It consisted of a spread of dark charcoal-flecked peat with two pits at its W. end, one lined with sphagnum moss. Mould and crucible fragments were found in addition to three motif pieces (two of which were decorated with triquetras) and a lead ingot. The metalworking area was cut by a parallel-sided trench which contained the remains of three roughly squared planks, the continuation of palisade 1 first uncovered in 1981. Further work on metalworking area 2, W. of the round house, uncovered 60 more mould fragments bringing the total from this area to over 600. These included two important moulds: one decorated with a marigold pattern, the other with a human head. Additional work was carried out within the round house and the occupation area E. of it (*Riocht na Midhe*, 8. 1 (1986).)

See also site 190, the Pale.

CO. OFFALY

198. CLONMACNOISE (15N 009 306). A short rescue excavation was carried out by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works in advance of the building of toilets beside the visitor centre. No ancient features survived here. Trial cuttings were also opened within the 'Steeple

Garden' N. of the visitor centre. Dark layers containing many animal bones and a few sherds of medieval pottery were found here 1 to 2 m deep in a hollow between two gravel ridges.

199. DURROW DEMESNE, SHEEON HILL (15N 323 306). Levelling of a low knoll 150 m in diameter, originally enclosed by a bank, revealed the presence of a series of extended skeletons. Seven were completely excavated by R. Ó Floinn of the National Museum of Ireland and included adults and children of both sexes. All were in pits orientated E.-W. with the head to the W. There was evidence of successive burial and perhaps also of burial in rows. No finds were made. Human bones also occurred in another knoll c. 200 m to the N.

In the same field ploughing revealed a semicircular double bank and ditch, roughly 500 m in diameter and enclosing the standing remains of the monastery of Durrow. The E. edge of this enclosure is aligned with the base of a high cross, confirming that this represents the *vallum* of the monastery.

CO. TIPPERARY

200. CASHEL, DORMITORY OF THE VICARS CHORAL (18S 075 409). Excavations were carried out by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works within and along the N. side of this 15th-century building in advance of its restoration as a visitor facility. The floor level within the building had been disturbed by gardening and produced mainly post-medieval pottery. The walls of an earlier building were uncovered partly within and partly N. of the dormitory. A large, deep garderobe shaft at the W. end produced only modern finds while relatively modern burials had caused much disturbance in the strip that was dug along the N. side of the building.

201. DERRYNAFLAN, LURGOE (18S 180 495). Two areas were excavated by R. Ó Floinn of the National Museum of Ireland, the first in an area 20 × 10 m lying S. of where the hoard was found. The earliest feature was a straight U-sectioned ditch containing animal bone and many sherds of imported Bii ware. Later activity was represented by a series of spade furrows enclosed by a low field bank with external ditch and a large (?) refuse pit. Outside the embanked area to the S. spreads of charcoal- and ash-flecked soil indicated the presence of structures in the immediate vicinity. Finds included a series of bronze stick pins, bone comb fragments and iron objects dating to the 11th to 13th centuries. Stone roof slates from the medieval chancel were also found. There was no evidence for industrial activity.

The second site was a ring-barrow 10 m N. of the medieval cemetery on the E. edge of the site. Situated on sloping ground it was heavily disturbed by later activity. Spade cultivation had scattered charcoal and burnt bone, especially downslope. Pits outside the line of the ditch were of medieval date, one consisting of a large sump filled with a loose fill of angular fist-sized stones, animal bone and a polished bone gaming-piece. A piece of exotic green porphyry occurred as a surface find.

202. GLENBANE (18R 797 364). The 1985 season at Glenbane was undertaken by C. Power, Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork, to recover skeletal remains exposed during quarrying and to determine if any section of the church had survived at this known burial ground and church site. The church had long gone out of use by the 16th century and historical records of it do not survive. Parts of four levels of burials were rescued (two of the uppermost burials were associated with shroud pins) and at least two other levels of burials are obvious in the quarry face. One skeleton from the fourth level gave a radiocarbon date of between CAL-A.D. 1400 and 1450 (GrN). One child burial was marked by a setting of stones. Several child burials were disturbed by a ditch-like feature. Excavation also revealed a small regular setting of stones within a natural hollow and some loose stones which appeared to be a wall collapse. The stone setting corresponds to the position of the church marked on the first edition of the 6-inch scale Ordnance Survey map.

(CO. TIPPERARY)

Though the site was used as a burial ground after the 16th century it may be earlier in date. The O.S. *Name Books* (1840) list Glenbane church as *Cill Sinnithe*, an anglicized version of *Cill tSinche*, the church of St Sineach. St Sineach may be as early as the 6th century. There are also remains of a roughly circular enclosure visible around the church site.

CO. WATERFORD

203. WATERFORD CITY, DEANERY GARDEN (23S 6103 1235). Excavations directed by C. O Rahilly continued on this site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 218) until July 1985, with post-excavation work and research still in progress.

The area excavated revealed activities mainly relating to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, but two trial trenches dug below the present excavated level produced layers of medieval date. One located the foundation trench of a 13th-century undercroft containing 13th-century sherds. It had been cut through an existing medieval occupation layer. The present floor levels of the undercroft or crypt were also excavated. In the lower crypt (13th-century) no original floor level was found, but in the upper crypt (17th-century extension to the lower crypt) an area of cobbling was exposed which may be a 13th-century street associated with the lower crypt. In the levels below this, earlier occupation was located including some proto-Ham Green cooking pottery.

During the research work it was discovered that the city wall did not run under the present City Hall wall as was originally thought. It was located further S. and was razed and built over when the City Hall was constructed (1783).

It is not proposed to excavate the site further as it is under no threat from development. It is, however, hoped to restore the crypt (both sections) at some stage in the near future. A full report is forthcoming.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

204. FAST CASTLE (NT 861 710). Excavation by K. R. Murdoch for Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 220) was completed within the lower courtyard, with bedrock uncovered at a maximum depth of 6.2 m below the original turf. Considerable progress was made in the excavation of the room designated the 'kitchen', N. of the hall. A large hearth on the N. side of the room yielded a jet bead in a higher grey ash layer and a coin sealed below the well-fired original clay floor. Removal of a baulk in the SW. corner revealed a doorway with sandstone jambs and threshold still *in situ*.

205. JEDBURGH FRIARY (NT 650 207). Excavations by J. Todd for Border Burghs Archaeology Project, sponsored by Borders Architects Group and funded by M.S.C., on the Observantine friary site were completed (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 221-22). An area 55 × 45 m was opened allowing full excavation of the stone-built N. and E. ranges. The substantial church was S. of the cloister garth and much lies under modern buildings. The (?) timber W. range has post-Reformation features. The stone-lined main drain runs past the E. end of the church to a possible reredorter. Further E. four refuse pits were examined.

KELSO. Excavations for Border Burghs Archaeology Project, sponsored by Borders Architects Group and funded by M.S.C. Director P. J. Dixon.

206. At *Springwood Park* (NT 721 333) excavations were extended to the S. under the supervision of D. Grove (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 222). A row of at least three

stone-built houses has now been uncovered, situated on the edge of an E. facing river terrace and cut into the slope of the terrace. Built with river boulders and possibly cruck-timbered, on the evidence of a flatstone setting in the wall of the northernmost house, they are 11–12 m long and 5.5 m wide. The lower or N. end of each house has a cobbled area and stone-lined drains have been encountered in two of them, but not directly associated with the cobbling in each case. Traces of earlier phases of both stone-built and timber-built structures are evident and hearth scoops with carbonized material and slag and a rubbish pit have been identified, but not fully excavated to date. The assemblage of finds includes large quantities of 13th- to 14th-century pottery, a fragment of a quernstone, a loom-weight, a spindle whorl and a number of copper-alloy and iron objects including a copper-alloy salt spoon. The best dating comes from a long-cross silver penny of Edward I (1282–89 issue) found in the tumbled stone from one of the houses. Work continues in 1986.

207. At *Wester Kelso, Floors Castle* (NT 719 343) excavations were completed under the supervision of J. Clark (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 222). Further to the features recovered in 1984, a boundary ditch and a low stone revetment ran along the edge of the gravel terrace on which the site was situated. This proved to be earlier than the stone-lined pit, which on environmental evidence is now interpreted as a slurry pit rather than a cess-pit, but was in use after the abandonment of the site. Only one other feature, a quarry pit, was encountered in the area available. Further trial trenching to define the extent of the site is projected.

208. PEEBLES, BRIDGEGATE (NT 252 405). Excavations supervised by M. Parker for Border Burghs Archaeology Project, sponsored by Borders Architects Group and funded by M.S.C., to identify and excavate the 15th-century Tollbooth, have so far encountered two stone cottages, probably 18th-century, and the foundations of an earlier stone-built structure. Work is to continue.

CENTRAL

209. ALLOA, SAUCHIE TOWER (NS 896 957). Excavations were directed by J. Cannell for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D. on this 15th-century tower in advance of planned alterations. The basement, 8 × 5.5 m internally, had a stone-sided well built into its S. wall. A stone-capped culvert had been cut through the original compressed clay floor, taking overflow from the well into a sump against the E. wall. A stone and brick floor was added at the N. end with a stone path alongside the E. wall. Mixed deposits of coal, silts and clay containing late medieval pottery overlay much of the room. A mural chamber had a mortar floor overlain by a rough flagged surface and had a number of iron fittings in the wall.

At entresol level a mural chamber with a large fireplace had been refitted with a stone-domed oven and contemporary red brick floor. A floor of dressed sandstone flags survived virtually intact at hall level, with a private mural chamber showing considerable evidence of wall fittings.

A flagged surface lay immediately outside the basement level entrance in the W. wall. In the N. wall an arched garderobe exit led into a culvert overlain by a contemporary cobbled surface. A later cobbled floor overlay these features. Both surfaces are likely to be associated with two phases of outbuildings, shadows of which can be seen against the tower's N. wall. Two phases of stone revetting, the later associated with a drain, were examined at the edge of a steep gorge c. 25 m N. of the tower.

210. FALKIRK, VICAR STREET (NS 888 800). Excavation by Falkirk Museum revealed that this part of the town was not developed until the late 16th century. Above the natural deposits of sand lay a 0.3 m deep cultivation soil containing 14th- to 15th-century pottery, the top of which had been truncated by later development and cut by stone foundations.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

211. BARHOBBLE (NX 310 494). Further excavations by W. F. Cormack (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXIX (1985), 222–23) showed that the straight side of the D-shaped enclosure wall had been built over an early medieval settlement site with substantial paved areas. It may represent the reduction in size of an earlier circular enclosure. Additional finds included sherds believed to be 12th- or 13th-century, a bronze crotal bell and evidence of iron working. The building within the enclosure is of at least three phases.

212. WEST CROSHERIE (NX 330 600). D. J. Craig reports that a sculptured stone mentioned in Revd G. Wilson's manuscript notebook (Soc. Ant. Scot. ms 578, p. 428) as having been built into the gable wall of the barn at West Crosherie Farm before 1886 has been recognized as a cross of the Whithorn School, of possibly 10th-century date. The slab is set on its side, 1.08 m above ground level in the exterior of the N. gable and measures 0.93 × 0.3 m. The edges have been cut down and the surface is partly worn but the disc head and loose medially incised interlace are clearly recognizable. Wilson stated that the stone had previously formed the lintel of a cottage in an adjacent field. A photograph has been lodged with N.M.R.S.

FIFE

ST ANDREWS. Investigations by D. W. Hall for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust.

213. At 120–124 *Market Street* (NO 508 167) excavations in advance of a housing development were carried out in an area badly damaged by recent demolition of standing buildings. However some medieval features were located cut into the exposed natural sand. A possible corn dryer was found at the back of the plot 52 m S. of the *Market Street* frontage. The badly damaged remains of a stone floor and clay-bonded walls were located in this feature. Other features included a possible well, a property boundary running S. from *Market Street* and a pit. The possible corn dryer produced a piece of 12th-century red-painted Pingsdorf ware amongst a group of White Gritty wares. A small assemblage of White Gritty wares was recovered from the rest of the site, mainly from truncated layers of garden soil.

214. At 134 *Market Street* (NO 507 167) excavations were undertaken in advance of a supermarket extension by Wm. Low & Co. Three trenches were excavated in the back garden and a sequence of medieval occupation from the 13th to the 15th century was recovered. The back end of a possible timber structure was revealed 22 m S. of the *Market Street* frontage. Associated with this building were a corn dryer containing carbonized cereal grain and a possible well. The timber building was superseded by a large well, 2.6 m deep, which produced 14th-century pottery. The well was replaced by two possible late 14th-century metalworking hearths. These hearths were then replaced by a stone building with a clay floor of possible late 15th-century date. All the medieval deposits were sealed by a 1.5 m deep dump of garden soil. Finds include a large assemblage of medieval pottery, mainly of White Gritty type with some French and Scarborough wares; two silver engraved cut pennies of the late 12th to 13th century; a decorated clay spindle whorl; and several copper-alloy objects.

215. At *St Leonard's School, Bishopshall* (NO 513 165) construction work for a new music school in the playground was monitored. The cutting of foundation trenches revealed the foundations of the N. and S. walls of a large stone building. The walls ran on an E.–W. alignment 5.1 m apart. They were sealed under a large deposit of rubble and mortar c. 1.6 m below the playground. Fragmentary remains of a possible clay floor were revealed under the rubble dump. The most interesting discovery was 271 pieces from at least two bell moulds. Many of the pieces retained the impression of a textile bandage used to reinforce the mould before it was fired. Unfortunately the pieces may be too small to attempt a reconstruction. The location of the mould fragments within the building may suggest that it had a bell tower.

Other finds include medieval window glass, window lead and a few sherds of medieval pottery. The stone building was almost certainly part of the Abbot's Guest Hall of the Augustinian Priory.

GRAMPIAN

216. ABERDEEN, 53-59 GALLOWGATE (NJ 940 065). D. H. Evans carried out excavations for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D. and Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums in the entrance court of St Paul's Episcopal church in advance of redevelopment. The site occupies a key position on the frontages of one of the principal streets in the medieval burgh and backing onto the Common Loch.

Excavation revealed a long and complex sequence of occupation, beginning in the early 13th century, with the deposition of extensive deposits of midden material. The first yard surfaces were laid down in the late 13th or early 14th century. In the late 14th century the area was divided into plots by the erection of stone boundary walls. One of these plots was used for some industrial process, perhaps connected with the leather-working industry; the entire yard was heavily cobbled and the bases of at least three kilns or ovens were set into it.

217. BANFF, CARMELITE STREET (NJ 690 640). Monitoring of construction trenches for a new supermarket in the vicinity of the Carmelite friary was carried out by D. W. Hall for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust. Natural gravel and sand was reached 0.2 m below modern ground level on Carmelite Street. At the back of the site a 2 m thick deposit of garden soil contained occasional sherds of medieval pottery. No structures or features relating to the friary were recovered.

218. DUFFUS CASTLE (NJ 189 672). The reinstatement of a dangerously-leaning section of 14th-century curtain wall was accompanied by excavation by J. Cannell for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D. The wall was set on massive mortared foundations *c.* 1 m deep. The apartment attached to the wall at this point was the easternmost room in a much altered 14th-century range of domestic buildings running along the N. side of the bailey. The room probably functioned as a kitchen; there is a waste-chute through the N. wall, and the remains of a circular oven were found, along with quantities of animal bone and pottery.

The SW. walls of the room sat on a thick deposit of dumped clay. Beneath the clay are deposits containing 12th-century pottery, perhaps associated with the original timber castle.

219. FYVIE CASTLE (NJ 764 393). Excavation by I. A. G. Shepherd for Grampian Regional Council 12 m N. of the Preston Tower has revealed the footings of a massive wall 2.9 m thick, of heathens set in grey mortar, which appears to have formed the E. side of an early curtain wall. Its outer face has been repaired with a patch of flat slabs bound with yellow mortar. The footings of a wall 0.7 m thick set in yellow clay and forming the W. side of a range of buildings, *c.* 3.8 m wide, against the curtain wall were also found.

220. OLD RATTRAY (NK 088 579). Trial excavations by H. K. Murray and J. C. Murray for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D. and Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums to locate the deserted medieval burgh identified probable burgh fields and part of a ditch system. Midden manuring of burgh fields yielded medieval to post-medieval pottery.

A quadrant of the castle mound revealed considerable stone foundations of part of a large building, a cobbled pathway, a drain and possible cess-pit, with traces of a collapsed perimeter wall or revetment. Pottery from destruction levels was primarily 13th or 14th century. Possibly secondary industrial activity on the mound perimeter included ovens and a lead kiln. The mound section showed a natural sand hill revetted and raised with turf lines.

HIGHLAND

221. CANISBAY (ND 35 71). C. Batey for Durham University Excavations Committee and R.C.A.H.M.S. continued the programme of survey initiated in 1980. Work was undertaken on parts of the inland areas of Canisbay parish (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 224). A major concentration of building foundations was recorded at *Brabstermire*; these may be of post-medieval date. Various other mound and cairn features were also recorded in the vicinity.

222. INVERNESS, 17–33 FRIARS STREET (NH 6635 4558). Trial trenches were dug for Inverness District Council in advance of demolition and redevelopment in the area of the Dominican friary. A pit had been used as a dump for architectural fragments, together with the lower part of a medieval pot-quern decorated with a face mask, an incomplete 15th-century jug and a Henry III short-cross coin.

223. KILTEARN, CILLE BHREA (NH 576 614). Investigation by R. B. Gourlay, P. Musgrove and G. Harden of part of the medieval churchyard suffering coastal erosion revealed the arm of a decorated cross, human bone and coffin nails.

LOTHIAN

224. CRICHTON CASTLE (NT 380 611). J. Cannell excavated the basement of the late 14th-century tower for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D., in advance of consolidation work. The mortared foundations of the tower were cut through the natural clay subsoil, which probably formed the original basement floor. Two post-holes, each 0.4 m diameter by 0.3 m deep, lay 2.25 m apart, 1.3 m away from the S. wall, post-dating its construction. W. of the tower the area underneath the late 16th-century Italianate façade was cleared. The base of an E.–W. wall may be the remains of the 14th-century barmkin. The N. range of cellars, perhaps 15th century, the supposedly 14th-century well and the W. wall of the tower had all been extensively refaced during the 16th century. Traces of a kerb and bedding material for a 16th-century courtyard were also noted.

225. HALLYARDS CASTLE (NT 129 732). C. Aliaga-Kelly reports a possible motte, comprising a low gravel mound partly cut by the courtyard of 17th-century Hallyards Castle. Apparently 90 × 110 m, it may be the site of the Knights Templars' manor of *Temple Liston*.

226. LAURISTON CASTLE (NT 203 761). N. M. McQ. Holmes for City of Edinburgh District Council investigated a well located when part of the surface of the E. courtyard was removed. It was c. 15 m deep, with water to a depth of c. 8 m. All but the top 2.5 m was cut through natural carboniferous oil shale and sandstone. It may have been associated with an early fortified tower destroyed in the 1540s, but probably continued in use into the present century.

227. LINLITHGOW (NT 0023 7722). Workmen discovered a quantity of human bones at a depth of c. 3.5 m, perhaps burials relating to the medieval church, during the building of a garden wall c. 60 m S. of St Michael's church.

228. TEMPLE, OLD MANSE (NT 315 587). *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* reports excavations in the gardens, W. of the former parish church, locating foundations reported by the Royal Commission in 1924. These consisted of a room or building 3.8 m wide and possibly 12 m long of clay-bonded stones, cutting the foundations of a buttressed building aligned N.–S. Both had clay floors with stone flags. Another trench failed to locate a piece of basement-course reported by the Royal Commission.

Further trenching by the wall dividing the garden from the churchyard located a clay platform apparently 14 m in diameter with a surrounding foundation trench *c.* 2.3 m wide, possibly the foundations of a round nave church. There was no reliable dating evidence.

ORKNEY

229. ORPHIR, EARL'S BU (HY 334 045). C. Batey for Durham University Excavation Committee and Society of Antiquaries of Scotland undertook excavation to the NE. of the Guardianship area to examine the course of a previously-recorded tunnel feature (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxv (1981), 182–83). The sealing Norse middens continued to be extremely rich in economic indicators and the tunnel, probably part of a souterrain, proceeds in a NW. direction. At present the precise position of the chamber is not clear.

STRATHCLYDE

AYR. Excavations for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and M.S.C.

230. At *Harbour Street* (NS 336 221) excavation by R. Pollock close to the medieval harbour area revealed a sub-rectangular clay-bonded stone furnace surviving at basal level, a clay-lined tank backfilled with furnace destruction rubble, a midden pit and a limited area of stratified deposits dating from the 14th to 16th centuries.

231. At *St John's Tower, Bruce Crescent* (NS 333 220) excavation by D. McVey began on the site of the 13th-century church, which was occupied by Cromwell's troops in the 17th century and demolished in the 18th.

232. CARRICK CASTLE (NS 194 944). Excavations by J. Cannell for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D. took place in the barmkin of the 15th-century tower in advance of restoration. The N. part of the yard had been occupied by a two-storeyed forebuilding, 7.5 m E.–W. × 4.5 m N.–S. internally, divided at ground level into two vaulted chambers, the E. chamber with a large fireplace. An external circular stair led to the castle's first-floor entrance. Most of the open area of the yard bottomed on to bedrock, but there were patches of rough cobbles, gravel and mortar. The footings of a stair on to the wall walk were uncovered in the SE. of the yard.

233. CATHCART, BEECHGROVE PARK (NS 576 585). T. C. Welsh reports in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* the discovery, in the roots of a fallen tree, of several hundred sherds of medieval pottery, mostly of the 14th century. This may indicate the site, on the summit of a small conical hill, of *Lee* or *Williamwood Castle*, the remains of which were removed in the 19th century.

234. DUNDONALD CASTLE (NS 364 345). Limited excavation was carried out by G. J. Ewart for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D. immediately E. of the late 14th-century range on the S. side of the main tower. This range was found to form the SE. corner of a previously unknown barmkin wall pre-dating the existing enclosure.

235. DUNLOSKIN (NS 164 789). Excavations directed by E. B. Rennie for Cowal Archaeological Society revealed three phases of occupation on this platform site, only the last being medieval, when charcoal burners had erected a hearth; 13th- and 14th-century sherds were found.

236. GLASGOW, COLLEGE STREET (NS 597 652). Trial excavations by H. McBrien for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and M.S.C. on the site of the Greyfriars revealed a pit and features of probable 16th-century date cut and truncated by modern features.

(STRATHCLYDE)

237. KILWINNING ABBEY (NS 303 433). Limited excavation was carried out at the W. end of the church for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D. in advance of consolidation, concentrating on the original W. door.

238. PORT GLASGOW, NEWARK CASTLE (NS 328 745). J. Cannell carried out trial excavations for H. B. and A. M. Division, S.D.D. around this tower with detached gatehouse of c. 1484. The rectangular barmkin survived in fragmentary form throughout most of its perimeter, and appears to have been lined with buildings; a garderobe and a fine moulded fireplace were excavated. The N. barmkin served as a sea wall against the Clyde. Parts of this wall were overlain by a large domestic building, the 'new werk' of 1597. The SE. corner of the barmkin, outside the guardianship area, was also examined, but had been destroyed by a deep dock.

TAYSIDE

PERTH. Work for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust.

239. At *Cana Street* (NO 118 233) M. Lind directed excavations funded by M.S.C. The 15 × 15 m excavation was in the backland area of medieval South Street by the burgh boundary and defences. Six principle stratigraphic phases (tentatively of late 13th- or early 14th- to 18th-century date) were identified. Many intercutting pits in all phases made identification of structures difficult. A wattle-lined well, probably mid to early 14th-century, was located. The preservation of organic material was unexpectedly good in view of the results of the previous excavations in the area.

240. At *145-159 High Street* (NO 118 236 to NO 111 239) M. Lind carried out a watching brief in advance of a store extension. Between 0.9 and 4.5 m below ground level were well-preserved waterlogged deposits. An undated timber-revetted well was located.

241. At *St John's Square shopping mall* (NO 118 235) a watching brief was carried out by R. Coleman and D. Perry in advance of deep piling and the cutting of service trenches. Well-preserved organic and waterlogged deposits were located up to c. 3.4 m below ground surface. An earlier alignment of Meal Vennel as a gravel path may have been located, along with well-preserved timber buildings, fence lines and rubbish pits. Finds of pottery, leather and metalwork are extensive.

WALES

CLWYD

See site 114, Offa's and Wat's Dyke.

DYFED

242. BERRY HILL (SN 0635 4022). H. Mytum (University of York) and C. Webster (University of Southampton) carried out geophysical survey and sample excavation of a prehistoric enclosure overlain by medieval occupation. Several heavily robbed stone walls and a pebble raft were located. Glazed decorated roof tiles and pottery suggest a 13th- or 14th-century date.

243. CARMARTHEN, GREYFRIARS (SN 409 199). Excavations on this extra-mural friary site were directed between 1983 and 1985 by T. James for Dyfed Archaeological Trust, funded by M.S.C. and Cadw, in advance of development (Fig. 13). Very little masonry survived

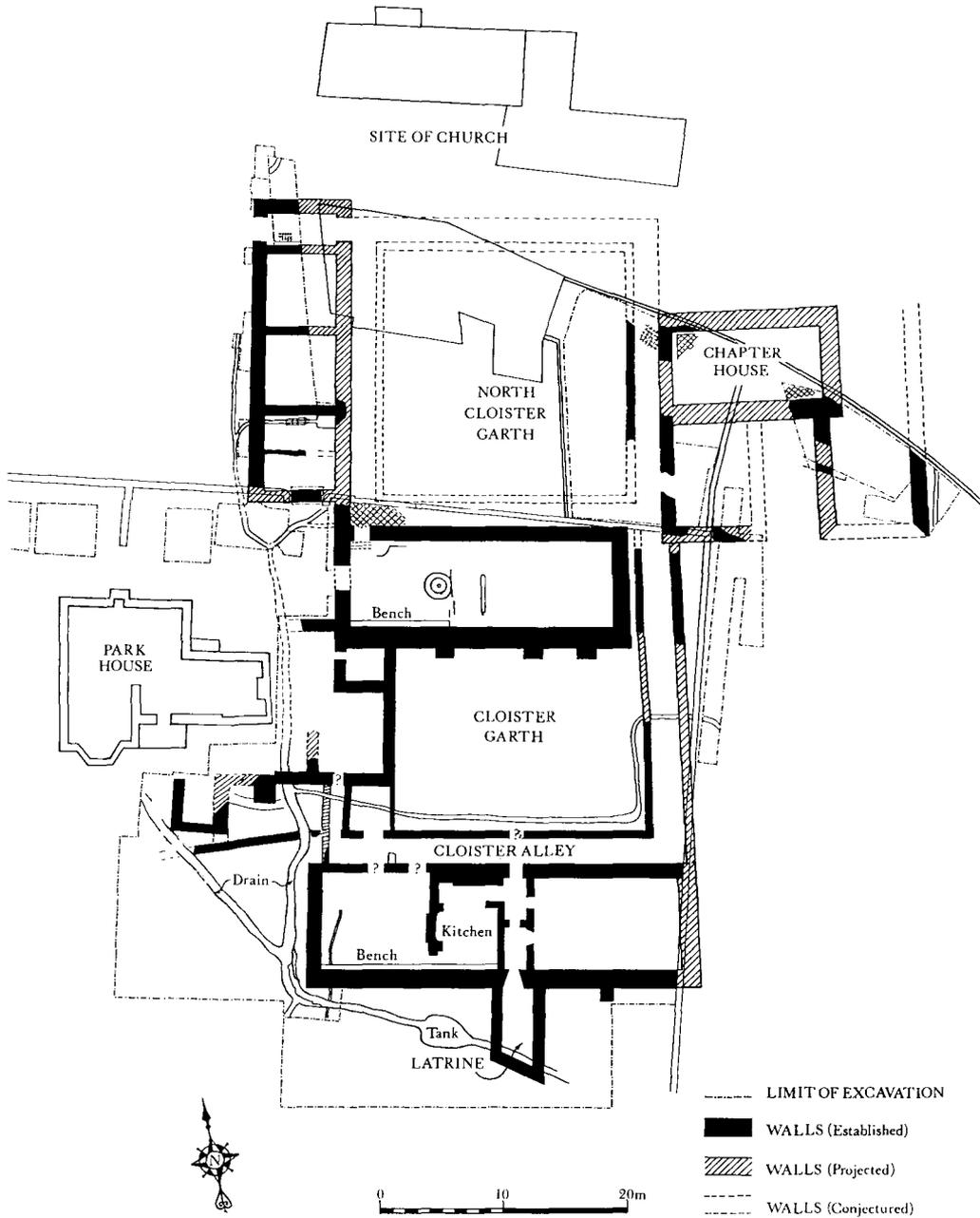


FIG. 13
 GREYFRIARS, CARMARTHEN, DYFED
 Reconstructed plan

(DYFED)

(nothing above ground), but a comprehensive plan and developmental history has been recovered. The friary (first mentioned 1282) appears to have originated as a single cloistered layout about the mid 13th century, but very rapidly developed into a larger and more complex establishment. Late in the 13th or early in the 14th century a second cloister was formed on the S. by the addition of what is interpreted as an infirmary. To this was added cloister alleys, although there was never a range built on the E. side of the later S. cloister. The Infirmary included a small privy, flushed by a sluicing arrangement, on its S. wall. The double cloistered arrangement, an uncommon occurrence in Franciscan architecture best exemplified by the well-known Walsingham Friary, now has this early example from Carmarthen.

Between the 14th and 16th centuries the friary continued to expand with additional buildings added to the W. side of the S. cloister; the extent and function of these is as yet unclear. Many of the buildings of the friary also underwent internal rearrangement, and some small buildings were added in the late 15th or early 16th century. The latter included a building to the E. side of the chapter house. A number of burials were recovered from the E. alley of the N. cloister and from the chapter house. Unfortunately the precise position of the church has not been established, although an opportunity to investigate the area may emerge closer to the start of the redevelopment.

During the Dissolution of the house the infirmary was burnt down (never to be reused) when lead and copper smelting furnaces were erected within it. This activity is associated with the recovery of roofing material by the house's suppressors. Within the burnt-out remains two leaded coloured glass windows (one nearly complete) were recovered. The latter is dated on stylistic grounds to *c.* 1250–80. Evidence has also emerged for the reuse of part of the house as a grammar school, which closed in 1547.

Post-excavation work on the pottery will provide a yardstick for future medieval pottery research in South Wales. Noteworthy are the floor tiles (50 different patterns), half without parallel. The pottery and coinage demonstrate the importance of trade with the Iberian peninsula, and there is also a good selection of jettons. The quality of the finds, building materials, and the size of the house itself, indicate a considerable patronage throughout the friary's life. Finds are to be deposited in Carmarthen Museum, and publication is intended in Cambrian Archaeol. Assoc. Cambrian Monographs series.

244. HAVERFORDWEST PRIORY (SM 957 152). The ruins of the 13th-century Augustinian priory were taken into State care in 1982, and the upstanding masonry of the crossing and nave of the church and small sections of the E. and W. ranges have been consolidated. The remainder of the site had no masonry surviving above ground level. Excavations by S. Rees for Cadw commenced in 1983. The three seasons of excavations have revealed the position of the chancel, the walls of which had been robbed out to below floor level. The latest chancel floor, with altar foundations and three steps, has been uncovered. The floor of the crossing and transepts is in places intact with tiles and internal chapel walls *in situ*; in other places, it is disturbed and a number of these disturbances appear to date to the Dissolution and may, when fully excavated, help us understand the process of dismantling the building after the Dissolution. Evidence of lead working and a stamped lead ingot have been discovered.

Excavations have also uncovered the SE. quadrant of the cloister with its well-preserved tile pavement and the slype and chapter house. The benching around the chapter house walls and its tile floor are well preserved. In the fill of the chapter house, a fine decorated corbel with even faces was found, and the fragments of a limestone effigy of a knight. The footings of the walls of the chancel, slype, chapter house and cloister revealed by excavation have now been consolidated. Excavations will continue in 1986.

245. MELINE, PENPEDWAST FARM (SN 124 389). H. Mytum (University of York) carried out excavations funded by Centre for Field Research SE. of the farm. Most finds were post-

medieval, but late medieval pottery from hillwash suggested the presence of a farm earlier than that still standing.

POWYS

246. DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 951). Excavations continued in 1984 (not recorded here last year) and 1985 under the direction of C. J. Arnold and L. Butler for Welsh Office (Ancient Monuments Branch)/Cadw (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 263–65).

In 1984 work was completed within the square tower with the exposure of natural rock throughout the larger room and evidence for the construction of the later division wall and an entrance pit. A penny of Edward I (post-1279) and 14 folded lead discs were found in a deposit close to the entrance. Excavation outside clarified the construction of the stair or buttress on the SW. wall and later repairs. Repair at the N. corner was substantial, refacing the angle down to its footings. That at the NW. end was superficial, leaving the earlier footings *in situ* and stable; the new angle had collapsed, pulling away from the earlier work.

Work in 1984 and 1985 concentrated on the courtyard area between the square tower and the curtain wall on its NW. and SW. sides. The sequence here seems to represent an accumulation of tip layers, occupation surfaces and collapsed masonry on the N. and W. The only substantial feature was a drain at the NE. end of the courtyard. The S. 'guard room' was contained within the curtain wall on two sides, by a wall alongside the presumed entry on its NW. and by a later blocking wall on its NE.

The exterior of the SE. side of the tower and the adjoining curtain wall was exposed. There were remains of a latrine chute in the tower wall, and the curtain wall to the S. had a substantial battered plinth and a double latrine chute. The S. external angle of the curtain wall was not located, and it is possible a spur wall linked the castle with the town. The curtain wall also survived where it joined the NE. corner of the tower.

Finds included pottery, mostly green-glazed jugs, ballista balls from the courtyard surface, animal bone, and part of a quern reused in a floor in the guard-room.

247. HEN DOMEN (SO 214 980). Excavations by P. A. Barker and R. A. Higham, funded by Universities of Birmingham and Exeter and Barker and Carson Ltd., concentrated on the rampart of the NE. sector of the bailey and on a small length of the crest of the outer rampart.

The bailey rampart was reduced along its length (c. 40 m) by approximately 0.3 m. The main body of the rampart proved to be an undifferentiated dump of boulder clay without features or any discernible stratification. It contained no pottery or metal finds, and only a handful of animal bone fragments.

At the W. end of the excavated stretch a level-topped mound of hard clay and stones was embedded within the rampart. By analogy with the previous excavation this mound may represent the site of an interval tower on the bailey defences. It overlay a narrow layer of lighter coloured clay which appears to be a continuation of the marking-out bank found previously, though not made of the same material. Under the rampart lay the buried plough-soil of presumed Anglo-Saxon date (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 58–72). This plough-soil has been protected wherever it is exposed with polythene sheet and sifted soil, until it can be excavated as one context.

A short stretch of the crest of the outer rampart, measuring 8.0 × 1.8 m, was stripped of its turf and a thin layer of clay soil and pebbles, revealing a pattern of post-holes, stake-holes and wattle slots which prove beyond doubt that, at a late stage in the castle's life at least, the outer rampart was defended with a palisade and fighting platform. It seems probable that the palisade was a clay wall strengthened with wattles (a technique for which there is good evidence elsewhere in the bailey), and that the clay soil and pebbles which sealed it represent the debris from the collapsed wall. The fighting platform seems to have stood on the rampart crest (rather than being raised above it as on the inner rampart). The whole construction

(POWYS)

would form a mantlet lying behind the outer ditch, providing a formidable obstacle in front of the main defences of the bailey. Although this was a comparatively small sample of the bailey's outer rampart (the only stretch sufficiently clear of trees to be suitable for excavation) it seems reasonable to suppose that a similar palisade or wall ran around the whole circuit. It must, however, be stressed that only the uppermost evidence was examined and that nothing is known of earlier arrangements.

At the entrance to the bailey two narrow post-holes and one very large post-pit were excavated. These presumably represent part of a gatehouse or defended entrance passage, but no general interpretation will be possible until the rest of the entrance is fully excavated.

248. MATHRAFAL (SJ 132 107). J. W. Huggett and C. J. Arnold re-excavated trenches dug in the 1930s, particularly those designated 'B' and 'C'. Trench B in the centre of the rectangular enclosure, originally described as containing nothing, had cut through a cobble and flagstone floor of an undated building, an earlier excavation trench and the lip of a silted-up ditch, which is interpreted as that surrounding the bailey of the Norman castle. Trench C revealed the motte ditch whose outer side was revetted by a stone wall which, arguably, is contemporary with that by the riverside which was first revealed in Trench D. The bailey had been levelled up by dumping large quantities of clay on which there was clear evidence of burning. Below the clay were two clearly defined, uneven surfaces (only observed in the trench sides), the lowermost consisting of *c.* 0.3 m depth of charcoal lying on the old ground surface. This yielded a radiocarbon date of 700 ± 60 B.P. The few medieval artefacts in the backfill of the trench are contemporary with the motte and bailey castle. Nothing was found to help date the outer enclosure which predates the construction of the motte, and which tradition associates with the pre-Norman princes of Powys. Report in press; work continuing.

249. POWIS CASTLE (SJ 215 064). Excavations by C. J. Arnold for National Trust beneath the stable block in advance of development revealed the base of a round corner tower forming the SE. angle of the 13th-century outer bailey, with curtain wall running W. and N. That running N. was recorded again when revealed whilst repairs were being carried out to the terrace wall on the E. side of the bailey. In combination these details make it possible to determine the extent and shape of the outer bailey, which has suffered greatly from post-medieval demolition and rebuilding. Report in press.

250. SYMON'S CASTLE (SO 285 933). During the first season of investigation directed by C. J. Arnold and J. W. Huggett a detailed survey was carried out and excavation begun in the bailey and motte ditch. The motte is surrounded by a low bank of clay and rubble. Topsoil was removed from the whole of the bailey which revealed that the motte ditch is a natural feature separating two outcrops of basaltic andesite which have been utilized as the motte and bailey of this castle, first mentioned by name in the 14th century. The bailey edge of the ditch has been created and shaped by dumping clay. The bailey was surrounded by a clay rampart within which bedrock and a non-random scatter of stones were revealed. Large quantities of medieval pottery were concentrated in the N. extremity of the bailey. Work is continuing.

See also site 114, Offa's and Wat's Dyke.