

# Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1986

By SUSAN M. YOUNGS, JOHN CLARK  
and TERRY BARRY

This year it has again proved possible to include summaries of the work of specialist groups active in the field of medieval archaeology in Britain, and thanks are due to those secretaries or organizers who provided reports — though not always without considerable prompting from us, the compilers! Thanks also go to all who have provided reports on recent excavations and survey work. In addition to individual contributions, published interim reports and annual reports of archaeological trusts and other bodies the following were consulted: C.B.A. Regional Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeology*, 29 (1986); Scottish Group C.B.A., *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1986*; *London Archaeologist*; Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, *Archaeological Reports for 1986*.

Reports on work during 1987, for inclusion in the next volume, should be submitted by the end of March 1988. It is helpful if summaries are provided in good time without further reminders and **to suitable length and style** for publication; although the compilers will if unavoidable abstract from longer reports, considerable delay was caused this year by the increasing number of contributors sending in multi-page reports which demanded considerable time, effort and ruthlessness before they could be reduced to reasonable length. Reports for inclusion in the next volume should be addressed as follows:

*Pre-Conquest sites*

Mrs Susan Youngs, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum,  
London WC1B 3DG

*Post-Conquest sites*

John Clark, Department of Medieval Antiquities, Museum of London, London Wall,  
London EC2Y 5HN

*Irish sites*

Dr T. B. Barry, Department of Medieval History, 3143 Arts Building, Trinity  
College, Dublin 2

## SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLES STUDIES GROUP

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

In December 1985 a Council meeting of the Society considered a proposal for the formation of a specialist topic group devoted to the study of castles. The idea met with general approval and throughout 1986 much correspondence took place to establish the potential support throughout the British Isles for a British-based group with the aims of promotion

and communication of current research. As an initial task, information was requested from members on their recent and current work, and this is still being collected. It will ultimately be reproduced in simple form to aid communication between interested parties. The Group made its first public appearance in April 1987 at a weekend conference at Gregynog, Powys, on Welsh castles, organized by Richard Avent and Chris Arnold. A Steering Committee was elected to pursue its immediate business: the production of the Register of Members, the development of a Newsletter and the promotion of a conference in 1988 along lines similar to that held at Gregynog. This committee comprises Lawrence Butler (England), John Kenyon (Wales), Denys Pringle (Scotland), Thomas McNeill (Northern Ireland) and David Johnson (Republic of Ireland). There are *c.* 75 group members.

#### C.B.A. HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

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

One of the Committee's main projects has been the compilation of a glossary of terms used in describing timber buildings, to clarify usage and to relate illustrative drawings to types of truss or parts of buildings, thus facilitating the naming of timbers on site. The text is complete and illustrations nearly so; it is expected to appear in the C.B.A.'s new *Practical Handbooks* series early in 1988.

Regional seminars are being held to encourage individuals and local societies to participate in the recording of buildings; the first, at York in June 1986, was devoted to photography.

The Committee continued to supervise the C.B.A.'s network of listed building agents, who together examined more than 4,000 listed building applications during 1986; substantive responses were made in about 10 *per cent* of cases. A seminar on the significance of new knowledge arising from the resurvey in the SW. was postponed. The Committee responded to consultations on the computerization of listed building data.

#### C.B.A. MONASTIC SITES WORKING PARTY

(Hon. Secretary: L. A. S. Butler, Centre for Archaeological Studies, Leeds LS2 9JT).

The Working Party was founded in 1978 to examine research priorities in fieldwork and excavation on monastic sites in Britain. After two meetings and a conference report it was decided that the primary aim was to prepare a sites and monuments index using (for England) Knowles and Hadcock as its basis. Progress on such an index or information retrieval system has been slow because of the magnitude of the task but work is now gaining momentum. It is hoped that an enlarged Working Party will reassemble in 1987-88.

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

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

The Committee is concerned with the theory and practice of urban archaeology of all periods in Britain. It seeks to promote the cause of urban archaeology and the archaeologists concerned. It is one of the specialist committees consulted by H.B.M.C. on grant allocation. As well as monitoring and reacting to developments in its field, it is also involved in the organization of seminars and conferences.

This year has seen the publication of C.B.A. Research Report no. 61, *Urban Archaeology in Britain*, edited by J. Schofield and R. Leech, the first publication to attempt an overview of a number of themes in urban archaeology.

In general the Committee is becoming increasingly concerned at the present and likely future trends in the financing of urban archaeology, especially in the light of changes in funding policy by the principal source of funds for urban excavations, the M.S.C. The Committee is alarmed by the plight of urban archaeology in Scotland.

A particular cause for concern was Salisbury, where a number of proposed developments threaten the archaeology of the medieval planned town. The Committee organized a

public meeting in the city to draw attention to this, which raised much goodwill but little money. Other sites being kept under review include Spitalfields (London), Monmouth, and Worcester.

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

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

The seventh meeting of the Group, entitled 'Fun and Games', took place in Cambridge in March, organized by Graeme Lawson of the Cambridge Music-archaeological Survey, and included topics from dice to pall-mall, toys and musical instruments. A meeting in Lincoln in October, organized by Jenny Mann of the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, was on 'Personal ornaments and costume fittings'. Lectures covered mid Saxon pins, late Saxon dress fittings, medieval finds from Lincoln and London, and a wide range of other dress fittings and ornaments.

A new departure was a seminar arranged jointly with the Area Museums Service for SE. England at the Museum of London on 'Recent Discoveries and Mystery Objects', which included contributions on finds research, metal analysis, recent London finds and an informal session on 'mystery' objects. There was an opportunity to see finds from the Billingsgate site and to visit the museum's 'Capital Gains!' exhibition.

Datasheets published in 1986 were:

4. *Medieval Horseshoes* by John Clark
5. *Horse Harness Pendants* by Nick Griffiths

Plans for the future include meetings with other specialist groups to co-ordinate and review work in progress.

#### MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP (SCOTLAND)

(Hon. Secretary: G. Ewart, 23 Eyre Crescent, Edinburgh EH3).

In 1984 informal discussion amongst archaeologists in Scotland showed the need for an organization that would promote the interests of medieval archaeology and all those working in this and related fields in Scotland. The group adopted a constitution at a meeting in April 1985 and has since gone from strength to strength.

Membership stands currently at c. 60 and includes all those active in fieldwork as well as representatives from the main institutions. The committee has produced newsletters, and organized public conferences and more informal private meetings for members. There are also specialist sub-groups on pottery and small finds. The Group is now generally recognized as having considerable authority to speak on matters relating to medieval archaeology and there have been useful discussions between Group delegates, Historic Buildings and Monuments (S.D.D.) and R.C.A.H.M.S. on the future of rural archaeology. The Group sees itself as having a significant role in encouraging research, improving working practices, and in persuading funding bodies to put more money into the subject.

During the last year there was a highly successful public conference in the Royal Museum, Edinburgh on 'Castles in Context'. Members discussed work in progress at various informal gatherings. Progress was made by the Small Finds sub-group on a strategy for publication of reports.

#### MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

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

The *Bibliography* is progressing well under the guidance of Peter Davey. Some regions have now been completed and are on computer. An annual bibliography, to appear in *Medieval Ceramics*, is being co-ordinated by Katherine Barclay. Work on the *Glossary* is reaching its final stages. The *Guidelines for the Processing and Publishing of Medieval Pottery from*

*Excavations* (1983) have been reprinted, and a sequel, a detailed manual on the preparation of pottery reports, is under active discussion.

A series of meetings is proposed, to be run as workshops, to discuss problems of analysis and presentation. These would be held throughout the British Isles in association with the regional groups.

MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

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

Mrs M. E. Ewins and Mrs P. Lawton continued to maintain the Group's general administration and research records on a regular basis. After the final validation of the remaining 200 sites suggested by Professor J. K. S. St Joseph lists were compiled of the various categories of sites. This completes the listing of over 6,000 aerial photographs purchased from the Cambridge University Collection over the last 35 years.

M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst began a re-examination of some 2,000 cards relating to sites which had been suggested as D.M. Vs. These had come from various sources over many years, and all had presented some difficulty on their receipt and could not easily be categorized.

M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst (with P. A. Stamper) visited 24 Shropshire sites in Corvedale and around the Clee hills, in an area bounded roughly by Bridgnorth, Ludlow, and Much Wenlock. This is an area where extensive preliminary fieldwork was carried out by R. T. Rowley in the 1960s and 1970s, where there was an accumulation of unchecked air photographs, and where several sites had recently been surveyed by a team under P. Everson from the R.C.H.M. regional office at Keele.

In November 1986 the M.V.R.G. and the Moated Sites Research Group were amalgamated to form the Medieval Settlement Research Group. It had become increasingly clear that there were areas of fruitful overlap between the two groups. The new inter-disciplinary research group will promote the collection, analysis and dissemination of knowledge relating to the history, geography and archaeology of medieval rural settlement without the previous emphasis on villages and moats.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE GROUP

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

The spring 1986 conference, in Somerset, was referred to in last year's report. The winter meeting had as its theme 'Towers and Bastles', concentrating on the Borders, Scotland and Ireland. Perhaps the most significant new discoveries reported were those made by Peter Ryder during the listed building resurvey of Northumberland, of remarkable numbers of small bastles in Allandale, tightly clustered in hamlets.

*Vernacular Architecture*, 17 contains two main articles of medieval relevance as well as lists of tree-ring dates. K. Sandell provides a revision of her 1975 list of aisled halls; 170 are now known. N. W. Alcock and J. Blair discuss new documentary evidence for cruck buildings, ranging in date from 1220 to 1768. In addition, C. R. Currie presents documentary evidence for the identification of Lime Tree House, Harwell (Oxon.) now shown to have been acquired by the Bishop of Winchester in 1370, which includes a mid 13th-century aisled hall.

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: 159, 214
- boundaries and enclosures: 2, 101, 102, 110, 117, 165, 167, 196, 197, 214, 233, 238, 259, 260, 263, 266, 275, 286, 295
- buildings, domestic: 19, 45, 109, 110, 117, 120, 141, 161, 167, 191, 192, 202, 233, 266, 269  
 monastic: 16, 58, 102, 178, 259, 260, 264, 271, 275
- burials: 11, 45, 70, 109, 110, 122, 147, 153, 170, 177, 178, 183, 191, 192, 193, 194, 205, 208, 230, 238, 249, 250, 251, 258, 263, 264, 286, 294, 295, 310
- churches: 6, 33, 79, 166, 170, 178, 182, 191, 213, 238, 250, 259, 263, 275, 295, 300
- coins: 101, 207, 238
- crannog: 298
- fortifications: 12, 34, 260, 261, 268, 270, 274, 297
- industrial sites, antler-working: 192, 286  
 cloth-making: 93, 100, 101, 167, 198, 269  
 glass-working: 264  
 leather-working: 109, 286  
 metal-working: 15, 100, 101, 109, 135, 256, 257, 264  
 unspecified: 238, 263
- kilns and ovens: 265
- mill: 255
- monastic sites: 33, 102, 135, 259, 263, 264, 271, 275, 286
- palace: 52
- roads and streets: 102, 109, 135, 160, 238, 266, 296
- sculpture and inscriptions: 285, 286
- settlement and domestic occupation: 15, 19, 33, 38, 45, 58, 59, 67, 68, 93, 99, 100, 101, 102, 108, 109, 110, 116, 120, 135, 137, 138, 141, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 182, 191, 192, 196, 197, 198, 202, 205, 232, 233, 234, 238, 260, 261, 264, 266, 268, 269, 270, 286, 296, 298, 299, 300
- waterfronts: 50, 58, 141, 197, 198, 239, 298
- wells: 58, 109
- unclassified: 89, 122, 139, 195, 277, 294

## II. POST-CONQUEST

- area surveys: 33, 159, 166, 168, 213, 214
- barn: 195
- boundaries and enclosures: 59, 209, 233, 234, 306
- boats: 87, 91
- bridges: 87, 132, 145
- buildings, domestic: 1-5, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, 32, 34, 37, 41-47, 49, 59, 64, 66, 68, 74-76, 78, 80-82, 85, 95, 96, 103, 107, 112-15, 123, 127, 138, 140, 142, 151, 165, 171, 176, 180, 181, 184, 192, 197, 198, 200, 203, 225, 235, 243, 247, 280, 300, 311, 312

- public: 67, 108, 152, 281
- burials: 11, 14, 40, 70, 75, 93, 97, 103, 124, 139, 147-49, 151, 170, 173, 176, 201, 204, 216, 218, 231, 232, 238, 240, 241, 244, 251, 254, 258, 263, 272, 277, 286, 295, 301, 314
- castles: 18, 19, 22, 25, 27-29, 39, 44, 63, 155, 175, 189, 200, 217, 226, 228, 251, 252, 258, 266-68, 279, 282-84, 291, 303, 304, 309, 313
- cathedrals: 31, 149
- churches and chapels: 4, 6, 16, 31, 40, 48, 60, 70, 77-79, 93, 103, 108, 124, 134, 137, 139, 146, 148, 149, 154, 169, 170, 172-74, 178, 182, 199, 213, 216, 218, 238, 240-42, 244, 245, 247, 251, 262, 272, 277, 284, 285, 287, 300, 301, 314
- colleges: 172, 175
- dovecote: 104
- farms: 3, 128
- field-systems: 3, 9, 47, 69, 103, 162, 190, 214, 221, 224, 232, 246
- fishponds: 117, 190, 220
- hospitals: 80, 172, 204
- industrial sites, ceramics: 25, 124, 130, 136, 291
- cloth-working: 118, 215
- leather-working: 24, 51, 197, 215, 223, 289
- metal-working: 61, 69, 110, 124, 176, 189, 215, 246, 248, 256, 257, 265, 281
- stone-working: 108, 289
- unspecified: 302 (see also kilns and ovens; mills)
- kilns and ovens: 25, 108, 124, 130, 136, 165, 188, 289, 291, 293
- kitchens: 141, 165, 172, 179
- manors and moated sites: 4, 44, 46, 47, 61, 85, 91, 95, 125, 126, 128, 142, 154, 160, 168, 184, 187, 220, 228, 232, 246
- mills, water: 94, 124, 255
- monastic sites: 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 20, 33, 40, 48, 49, 53, 55, 58, 59, 70, 80, 86, 90, 93, 97, 98, 102, 104, 105, 111, 121, 124, 129, 144, 150, 151, 170, 173, 176, 178, 179, 185, 201, 212, 216, 218, 229, 231, 238, 242, 248, 254, 262, 263, 271, 272, 286, 288, 293
- palaces, ecclesiastical: 32, 33, 83, 117, 228, 292
- roads and streets: 30, 34, 56, 81, 104, 107-10, 118, 123, 131, 134, 197, 220, 232, 273, 292, 296
- towns: 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21-32, 35, 37-44, 50, 51, 53, 55-57, 62-82, 104-19, 130, 131, 133-41, 143, 149-52, 156, 157, 158, 169, 171-74, 176, 179-81, 185, 186, 189, 192, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 204, 206, 212, 215, 216, 222, 225-27, 238-45, 249, 251-54, 266-68, 276-78, 280, 281, 287, 289-91, 293, 298, 301, 302, 305-08
- town defences: 21, 72, 77, 104, 110, 133, 137, 149, 156, 169, 174, 180, 186, 215, 222, 266, 268, 276, 278, 281, 308
- urban tenements: 15, 24, 26, 108, 110, 143, 215, 227, 281, 306, 308
- villages: 1, 5, 103, 123, 159-62, 164-66, 168, 190, 210, 211, 219, 220, 224, 232-37, 311
- waterfronts: 2, 8, 10, 11, 17, 50, 66, 87, 91, 92, 94, 131, 141, 198, 206, 239, 276, 298
- waterworks (conduits, dams, drains, ponds): 8, 10, 11, 49, 93, 94, 105, 107, 117, 124, 125, 172, 179, 190, 218, 224, 253, 255, 288
- wells: 64, 71, 73, 80, 279
- unclassified: 36, 54, 84, 88, 89, 106, 157, 158, 195, 196, 222, 223, 227, 274, 296, 299

## ENGLAND

## AVON

1. ALMONDSBURY, CHARLTON (ST 5785 7980). Trial excavations by M. Coxah and R. Burchill on a small group of earthworks previously recorded by Avon County Council, NE. of Brentry, were carried out on behalf of M.S.C. and City of Bristol Museum. The earthworks form a surviving part of the major village of Charlton, largely removed for the Brabazon runway. The first period (A) of occupation consisted of charcoal, a series of post- and stake-holes and part of a gully. In (B) a timber building on stone foundations is postulated overlying the structures of period A. There were spreads of stone and cobbling around it and possible impressions in this material for timber uprights. S. of the building a stone structure was hearth-shaped, but exhibited little sign of burning. The remains of a pond or substantial ditch was found to the S. adjacent to the modern road. It had been partially backfilled with rubble. Period C appeared to be one of abandonment and there was no further structural evidence until the 18th century. Finds from the earliest structures suggested the site had been occupied from the 11th century to the 12th. Finds and archive are deposited at City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. Publication in *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, 6 (1988).

2. BRISTOL, REDCLIFFE ROAD (ST 5905 7264). Excavations by A. Nicholson, R. Burchill and M. Coxah for M.S.C. and City of Bristol Museum took place at 110–112 *Redcliffe Street* on the site of the former printing works. The initial occupation in the 12th century was represented by a small stone-founded building. Towards the end of the century, the occupation encroached upon the river followed by major rebuilding in the first half of the 13th century as a unit of three rooms or buildings on stone footings, probably with timber-framed walls. No complete building plans had survived. The finds and archive are deposited at City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. Publication in *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, 6 (1988).

3. CLEEVE (ST 451 650). Excavation by M. W. Ponsford for City of Bristol Museum continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 120). The N., S. and E. walls of the building were defined. The structure consists of at least two phases. It is of post-hole construction, but the S. wall consists of closely-set smaller posts with a sill-beam foundation of flat stones outside it suggesting a double wall. Three rubbish pits beyond the walls, fencing and a drain were also excavated. The building appears to have had a short life in the 12th century after which the site was abandoned.

The terracing appears to go with the beginnings of a field system, and a deep soil against a revetted lynchet suggests ploughing c. A.D. 1000–1200. S. of this field 'cultivation trenches' suggest perhaps an area of garden.

4. IRON ACTON, ACTON COURT (ST 677 843). R. Bell directed the first season of excavations by Bath Archaeological Trust for H.B.M.C. Acton Court was a Tudor mansion, erected piecemeal by Sir Nicholas Poyntz between c. 1535 and 1555 on the site of an earlier manor house. Part of the demolished portion of the Tudor house was investigated, and a trial trench was dug in the outer court to its S. A 12th-century pottery group and a short-cross penny came from a soil horizon beneath the outer court, and 13th-century pottery was recovered from immediately S. of the Period I structure. That appeared to be a hall or chapel, certainly in existence by the 14th century, and possibly Norman in origin. In Period 2 a block was added on its N. side, probably in the 14th century, with a large garderobe and vaulted drain at its W. end. It presumably formed part of one range of a much larger house. When the S. and E. ranges were constructed in the 1530s, most if not all of the medieval house remained standing, and was linked to the new work by a short, narrow N. range. The earlier house was only demolished in the 1540s, when the W. range and a new N. range were built. Surprisingly, the Period I structure was incorporated in the Tudor house, and actually outlived it, since it was converted into a barn in the late 17th century and survived until the mid/late 18th century.

No medieval construction layers have yet been excavated, but two large sealed assemblages of finds associated with the demolition of the pre-Tudor house were recovered. One was in the layers of dumping related to the creation of the outer court. The other was in the fill of the Period 2 garderobe. Finds included five 14th-/15th-century coins and jetons, floor-tiles of c. 1480-1500, ridge-tiles, and a considerable quantity of pottery, including exotic imports.

5. STOKES GIFFORD, HARRY STOKES (ST 6220 7914). Excavations by R. Burchill and A. Nicholson on a set of well-defined earthworks thought to be part of the original Domesday village of Harry Stoke were carried out for M.S.C. and City of Bristol Museum. Work was concentrated on a field S. of a property known as 'The Paddocks'. Two small trial areas sought to establish the viability of further work prior to redevelopment. The settlement was on the edge of what appeared to be the boundary of the earthworks. On excavation the remains of a dry-built stone wall defined this boundary and on the inside was a stone yard. In the S. remains of a substantial stone-founded building of two phases constructed on a terrace in the natural were found. The structures had stone floors and large parts of the Pennant roof had fallen onto part of the floor. The pottery suggested a 14th-/15th-century date for the structures. Finds and archive are deposited in City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. Publication in *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, 6 (1988).

BERKSHIRE

6. HURLEY, HURLEY CHURCH (SU 8259 8407). C. J. Gingell conducted a watching brief on foundation trenches of the new church hall for Trust for Wessex Archaeology. The return of the priory S. aisle was confirmed, beneath a 16th-century domestic building. A chalk plinth was identified beneath a remnant of chalk masonry claimed as Saxon in the chancel S. wall. A drainage trench SW. of the church exposed a number of rubble spreads but no structural remains were observed.

7. MARLOW, BISHAM ABBEY (SU 847 850). P. J. Fasham and C. N. Thompson carried out a watching brief for Trust for Wessex Archaeology during the laying of a gas pipeline at the National Sports Centre. The pipe trench was 450 m long, 130 m being parallel to and adjacent to the N. edge of the scheduled area. Apart from a dump of medieval building material little was found, largely because c. 0.5 m of modern levelling material overlay earlier surfaces.

READING. Excavations and observations by Trust for Wessex Archaeology.

8. At *Bridge Street East* (SU 7152 7311) excavations by M. J. Heaton and J. W. Hawkes on the NE. complex of the former Courage Brewery adjacent to the R. Kennet revealed early medieval revetted channel confluences, 11th-/12th-century channel migration and the development of later medieval culverts.

9. At *Burghfield, Reading Business Park* (SU 701 699) an area of c. 80 ha was evaluated by S. Lobb prior to an application for planning permission, funded by Bucknell Brothers (Holdings) Ltd and Rickworth Securities Ltd. There was evidence of settlement in the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Romano-British periods, and a scatter of 12th-century pottery was found during fieldwalking in the area of a rectangular enclosure identified on aerial photographs N. of the development area; features, largely ditches, in the E. part of the site are clearly related to it.

10. At *Fobney Street* (SU 714 731) during redevelopment of the SW. area of the Courage Brewery site M. J. Heaton and J. W. Hawkes recorded a deeply stratified sequence of timber revetments and associated contexts within engineers' test pits and construction trenches, revealing detailed evidence of water-course management and abandonment on the line of the Minster Mill stream from the 12th century to the establishment of the brewery.

## (BERKSHIRE)

11. At *Kings Road* (SU 7186 7340) machine trenches supplemented by limited hand-excavation directed by J. W. Hawkes and D. E. Farwell examined an area adjacent to the Holy Brook immediately above Abbey Hill. Evidence for a revetted stream channel of medieval date was recovered at a point just beyond its divergence from the Holy Brook; this is interpreted as a mill overflow channel joining the main R. Kennet at the Abbey Wharf site, where it was previously recorded in excavations in 1981.

Evidently disturbed within medieval deposits were quantities of disarticulated human remains. It may be that these are contemporary with the pagan Saxon burial at *Crane Wharf* (c. 60 m to the SE.), and that these two findspots represent the extremities of a hitherto unknown cemetery underlying Kings Road. Radiocarbon determinations will be sought to establish the date of the bones and timber channel revetment.

12. At *Napier Road* (SU 7200 7385) M. J. Heaton and J. W. Hawkes observed redevelopment of the railway sidings in the postulated vicinity of the Danish wintering camp of A.D. 870–71. A narrow, 300 m long trench 2 m deep revealed only sterile alluvial silts and gravels sealed by modern infill. There was no suggestion of a Danish dyke or other pre-modern occupation and it now seems that any encampment lies closer to the Kennet/Thames confluence.

13. At *Reading Abbey Plummary Wall* (SU 7206 7364) six engineers' test pits adjacent to the N. side of the wall were observed by M. J. Heaton and J. W. Hawkes as a first-phase assessment of the structure of the last surviving length of the Abbey precinct wall. The original medieval fabric survives within extensive modern refacing, although only deposits of recent date abutted the wall foundations. Further examination, including a drawn and photographic survey, will precede demolition of the wall for road widening.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE

14. ST NEOTS (TL 182 603). Excavations at *St Neots Priory* by A. Taylor for Cambridgeshire County Council took place during redevelopment. Two stone coffins were discovered when in one small square excavations were taken down to medieval levels, at c. 2 m. Both coffins could be dated by the decoration of their lids to the 13th century and both contained females who, judging by the skeletons, had been well-nourished, with a refined diet, and had never been involved with heavy manual work. As they were buried in the cloister they were presumably benefactors of the priory. Work on the skeletons is being conducted by Rosemary Luft of Cambridge Faunal Remains Unit.

## CHESHIRE

15. CHESTER, CUPPIN STREET (SK 403 660). Excavations were carried out by S. Ward of Grosvenor Museum Excavations Section for Chester City Council. The site lies on the S. side of Cuppin Street, a minor street near the castle immediately outside the SW. angle of the Roman fortress.

Saxon occupation was represented by a few pits, some containing burnt material, and perhaps two post-holes. One of the pits contained a broken stone mould for casting silver ingots. It is possibly significant that a major Saxon hoard, including silver ingots, was found in 1950 less than 50 m away.

Until the 13th to 14th century the site was given over to cultivation. Then the site was developed as one property. The boundary was defined by ditches, and a timber out-building was revealed. Before it was destroyed during the recent demolition, a medieval sandstone cellar had lain beneath the 18th-century houses on the street front. This cellar could have been as early as this period or part of a rebuild of the 15th or 16th century for which there is some evidence. The boundary ditch was replaced with a timber fence and parts of the yard area were repaired at that time. Site records and finds are housed in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester; the report will be published as a Grosvenor Museum monograph.

## CLEVELAND

16. GIBBOROUGH PRIORY (NZ 627 162). Cleveland County Archaeology Section has completed a two-year campaign of excavation and public display of the W. end of the church of the Augustinian Canons, supervised by D. Heslop as part of a broader programme of renovation and research funded by H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 123). Six phases of activity were recorded, commencing in the late Saxon period (post-holes of a timber building) and including an episode of agricultural use, three monastic building phases and the Dissolution destruction. The major discovery was the location of the first stone church (c. 1120), one of the earliest excavated examples of an Augustinian church in the country.

17. HARTLEPOOL, MIDDLEGATE (NZ 526 337). Excavation was directed by R. Daniels and P. Robinson for Cleveland County Archaeology Section. This site complements that on Southgate (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 171; report *Durham Archaeol. J.* forthcoming) and shows a similar sequence of harbour reclamation by sand dumping, following which medieval buildings were laid out. No traces of dock walls have been uncovered. However, a series of small stake-and-wattle structures was detected on the foreshore and these may relate to the fishing industry. The site lay waste in the 16th century and was redeveloped in the late 17th.

18. KILTON CASTLE (NZ 7032 1756). General scrub clearance and fabric survey of the stable, outer keep and N. tower under the supervision of B. Hamilton for Cleveland County Archaeology Section has completed work started in the previous year (not reported here). Subsidence in the NE. tower is a continuing cause for concern. A report on the 1985 project has been completed and a contour survey of the whole castle is in progress.

## CORNWALL

19. TINTAGEL CASTLE (SX 051 889). Cornwall Archaeological Unit carried out an excavation for H.B.M.C. in advance of cliff stabilization work. Four small areas were examined on the mainland — three within the lower ward and one immediately outside the castle wall.

The three trenches on the interior showed that the castle had been constructed by enclosing a sloping or ridged promontory with a substantial stone wall. A roughly level internal floor was then provided by cutting back the slate bedrock on the higher W. side of the ward, and infilling the lower side with slate debris. No dating evidence was found.

The fourth trench was located beside the external face of the castle wall, whose construction trench was found to have cut a series of Dark-Age layers on a platform like those on the Island. Associated with the Dark-Age occupation were over a hundred stake-holes, evidence for wattle-and-daub structures, a succession of hearths, much charcoal, butchered bone and imported Mediterranean pottery. The pottery included sherds of a Phocaean Red Slip Ware dish, Bi, Bii, Biv and Bv amphorae, and D Ware.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery was evidence for timber structures in close association with a large collection (considering the size of the trench) of imported pottery. This is the first real evidence for a timber phase at Tintagel, contemporary with the use of these wares. It is also significant that this discovery was made on the mainland, rather than the Island. It would appear that during the 5th to 7th centuries settlement at Tintagel was more extensive than has hitherto been supposed; during excavation two previously unrecognized potential terrace sites, below the castle ward on the mainland, were noted.

## CUMBRIA

20. BARROW-IN-FURNESS, FURNESS ABBEY (SD 2185 7175). Large-scale fabric survey of the upstanding monastic remains was commenced by J. Wood for Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and H.B.M.C., concentrating in 1985 and 1986 on the extensive remains of the abbey church. That information will be of use when decisions are taken about future restoration work. The survey continues.

## DEVON

BARNSTAPLE. Work by North Devon District Council Rescue Archaeology Unit, with funding from H.B.M.C., Barnstaple Town Council, British Museum, M.S.C. and developers.

21. At *121 Boutport Street* (SS 5575 3345) a trench 1.45 × 4 m was excavated on the presumed line of the town defences, revealing a large ditch. Preliminary analysis of pottery from the fill indicates nothing earlier than the 13th century, but a reasonably firm sequence for the medieval period.

22. A detailed survey of the *Castle Mound* (SS 5559 3332) was carried out (during 1985) by I. Perry and G. Dempsey, funded by N.D.D.C., H.B.M.C. and M.S.C.

23. At *65-68 High Street* (Prudential site) (SS 5567 3334) excavation by J. Wordsworth funded by Prudential Insurance Co., H.B.M.C. and M.S.C. revealed remains of stone structures, one with a cobbled floor and perhaps a stable, behind nos. 66 and 67. Provisional dating is 14th/15th century. A later structure behind no. 66 had been heavily robbed, but there were remains of a cobbled hearth. That behind no. 67 was refloored with clay, with an additional room to the W., provisionally dated late medieval or early post-medieval.

24. At *27-29 Joy Street* (SS 5581 3334) excavation by M. Brann was funded by Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Co., H.B.M.C. and M.S.C., following trial work in the previous year. A large late medieval L-shaped building with stone foundations and clay floors was found on the street frontage; originally of two rooms, it was later divided. Earlier features included possibly 13th-century beam-slots. A small tannery to the rear may have been 16th century.

25. At *Tuly Street* (SS 5565 3336) excavation by J. Wordsworth was funded by Devon County Council in advance of construction of a new library. Major features recorded included a section through the ditch surrounding the Norman motte, a second ditch of similar date lying mainly under Tuly Street, and a 13th-century pottery kiln. An oval chamber with a central pedestal was heated by two flues; hand-made cooking-pots of red earthenware were produced.

26. CREDITON, CHURCH LANE (SS 837 002). Excavation of a 160 sq.m area in advance of the erection of a new church hall on the rear (N.) part of a medieval tenement fronting onto *East Street* and flanked on the W. by *Church Lane* was supervised by K. White, A. Pye, and P. Patch for Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit and funded by Devon County Council, Mid Devon District Council and M.S.C. Although the site is only 25 m from the E. end of Crediton church, the seat of the SW. diocese from 909 to 1050, no Saxon or Norman features were located. A 13th-century ditch aligned E.-W. lay about 2 m S. of the present N. limit of the tenement. In the late 15th century a small house with an external garderobe was erected on the Church Lane frontage. The building was about 8 m long and lay parallel with the street; its front had been lost to road widening.

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

27. At *24 Gandy Street* (SX 9202 9281) a watching brief by P. J. Weddell located the outer lip of the castle outer ditch at a point 23 m NE. of Gandy Street. The fill was of loamy clay.

28. At *Bradninch Place* (SX 9195 9288) the outer lip of the castle ditch was located 30 m NE. of the Queen Street frontage of the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in an excavation undertaken by P. J. Weddell to investigate subsidence cracks in the NW. wall of Gallery 2. Hand excavation reached 1.7 m, and engineers' boreholes established that the ditch was

about 4.1 m deep. The upper fill, 1.5 m deep, consisting of redeposited natural clay mixed with derived Roman deposits, sealed a primary fill of dark silty clay of high organic content.

29. At the *Exeter and Devon Arts Centre forecourt, Gandy Street* (SX 9199 9288), adjoining the NW. wall of No. 21 Gandy Street, two trenches excavated by N. Holbrook located the inner and outer lips of the castle outer ditch, c. 12 m wide, in a position close to the NE. side of Gandy Street and roughly midway between the two sites reported above. The ditch was not bottomed, but the upper fill was similar to that noted at Bradninch Place. The ditch belonged to the outer ward of Exeter Castle, founded in 1068. The finds from all three castle ditch locations are broadly datable to the late 12th or early 13th century. It appears that after a period of neglect, when deep silt deposits accumulated, the ditch was backfilled with fairly clean mixed clay derived from a single source, probably the rampart of the castle outer ward. It therefore seems likely that the rampart was slighted some time in the 13th century.

30. At *Exe Street/Lower North Street* (SX 9171 9273) an excavation and watching brief were undertaken in 1985–86 in advance of building construction on a site c. 1,000 sq.m in area on the corner of the two streets. The excavation was supervised by S. J. Simpson, R. C. Thomas and P. J. Weddell and funded by Exeter City Council and M.S.C. Features of medieval date included a small area of possible street metalling (pre-16th century), late medieval ditches probably running along the SW. side of the road leading down from the North Gate, and a 14th-century pit which contained the greater part of a Saintonge polychrome jug.

31. At the *Cathedral* (SX 921 925) recording of the *South Tower* was continued by S. R. Blaylock and J. P. Allan for the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 129). Following the completion of recording of the belfry tier (B) in 1985, the W. face of the two tiers beneath (C and D) and the W. half of the S. face of tier C were examined. Tier C corresponds to the former internal gallery of the Norman ringing chamber (*Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*, 39 (1981), 144) and contains two windows on each face, which lit the chamber. Tier D spans the level of the floor of the ringing chamber and the uppermost level of the tower void, now the S. transept. The ornament of tier D is divided into two registers, the lower a standard blind arcade, the upper a series of roundels of chevron motifs, similar to those of the arcade, encircled by prominent labels of two rolls. The facework of the tower is predominantly Salcombe stone, with occasional blocks of Caen stone. The core of the walls is of local volcanic stone rubble and Salcombe fragments, built up course by course with the facework and levelled off at the top of each course with small stones and mortar. The core is bonded with a coarse pink or brown mortar, the facework with a finer white mortar with a higher lime content. A black or grey substance observed in some fine vertical joints may represent the remains of a bituminous bonding agent. Facework courses are levelled by means of slate packing within the joints. The blind arcade of tier D bears a series of well preserved capitals.

On the *West Front* the area of the image screen around the S. doorway (numbers 27–32) was recorded in a programme of work financed by Exeter City Council, Devon County Council, Devonshire Association and Society of Antiquaries. This section had been conserved before the recording programme began on the west front. The first phase of the screen, of c. 1340, comprised a tier of seated figures (B register) supported by demi-angels (A register). The upper tier (C register) and parapet represent a heightening of the screen of c. 1460–80.

32. At the *Bishop's Palace* (SX 9215 9249) during minor refurbishment new evidence for the original form of the Great Hall was recorded by S. R. Blaylock, funded by Exeter City Council. Major 17th-century and later alterations have obscured or destroyed much of the fabric of the hall, first erected in the episcopate of Bishop Brewer (1224–44). Although much renewed, the N., W. and E. walls survive, the latter containing three openings representing doorways leading to the service rooms. Two buttresses survive on the N. wall marking the bay-divisions of the arcades within. Only the entrance porch, surmounted by Bishop Oldham's Tower (early 16th century) survives on the S.; the remainder of the S. wall was

## (DEVON)

rebuilt under Bishop Ward (1662–67). A survey of the palace made in 1647 records the width of the hall as 42 ft, probably an error since the actual width is 14.75 m (48 ft 4 in). The same survey gives a description of the hall: ‘. . . with a high rooffe supported with foure great pillars of squared timber.’ Sections of these arcade posts were cut up and reused in Ward’s post-Restoration reconstruction. Five sections were recorded: two preserved fragments of stiff-leaf capitals, one the truncated remains of a base. The minimum height of the posts calculated from the surviving sections is 3.5 m although they were almost certainly much taller. They comprised a core *c.* 300 mm square with one attached circular shaft *c.* 150 mm in diameter on each face. The aisled hall was of three bays and measured 22.75 × 14.75 m (74 ft 7 in × 48 ft 4 in), similar in width to the hall of the Bishop’s Palace at Hereford (*cf.* this volume, 59–72) which provides the closest parallel.

33. DEVON RELIGIOUS HOUSES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY. For this project, organized by Devon County Council (Amenities and Countryside Division, Property Department) and funded by H.B.M.C., 28 reports have been prepared so far by M. Laithwaite and P. Weddell, covering monastic houses, pre-Conquest minster sites, secular colleges and bishops’ palaces; reports have also been prepared by C. Gaskell Brown on Buckland Abbey and Plympton Priory and by S. Brown on Buckfast Abbey.

## DORSET

34. SHAFTESBURY, SAVOY CINEMA (ST 8605 2295). Small-scale excavations were conducted by M. Fletcher and P. W. Cox for Trust for Wessex Archaeology, assisted by Shaftesbury and District Archaeological Group, on the N. side of *Bimport*. A small trench across a suggested line of the Saxon ‘burh’ defences exposed the E. flank of a large ditch (or ?pit), 2.6 m deep and probably over 5 m wide. The basal fill comprised massive Greensand rubble, which produced several sherds of late 13th-century pottery. A second trench adjacent to the street frontage totalled two distinct phases of activity: the later represented by a short length of rubble wall foundation running N.–S. with a contiguous metalled surface on its W. side. To the E. of the wall a substantial stone-lined drainage channel was excavated. This phase probably represents late medieval/post-medieval dwellings on the *Bimport* street frontage. The earlier phase consisted of a well or deep pit, the fill producing pottery of early medieval date. In addition, a watching brief was carried out during the site’s redevelopment. No evidence for Saxon occupation was recovered.

35. WAREHAM, BELLS ORCHARD (SY 925 876). The first phase of archaeological evaluation preceding redevelopment was carried out by P. W. Cox for Trust for Wessex Archaeology funded by Purbeck District Council, and involved a trench in the rear garden of 29 *Bells Orchard*. An accumulation of 0.8 m of black soil containing post-medieval pottery overlay soil of a different colour containing late 11th- to 14th-century pottery and cut by two post-holes.

## ESSEX

36. BIRCHANGER, PANTILE FARM (TL 524 215). An area excavation was carried out for Essex County Council, Planning Department Archaeology Section, prompted by location of a concentration of medieval pottery during fieldwalking. No structural remains were present and it is assumed that either ploughing had removed any structure present, or that the finds represent a manure dump incorporating domestic refuse.

37. COGGESHALL, OLD FIRE STATION (TL 850 226). D. D. Andrews for Essex County Council recorded foundation trenches providing evidence for roadside ditches and buildings behind. These were subsequently filled and sometime in the 15th to 16th century buildings and road surfaces extended over their former line. The evidence suggests this part of the town, which is

low-lying and susceptible to flooding, was only built up in the later medieval period, and that its shift to the present site was influenced by the abbey which controlled the market.

COLCHESTER. Excavations for Colchester Archaeological Trust.

38. At *Angel Yard* (TL 9962 2525) G. Carter and D. Shimmin directed rescue excavation in advance of redevelopment, funded by Colchester Borough Council and (post-excitation work) by H.B.M.C., between 15 m and 50 m N. of the High Street frontage. Predictably the medieval buildings do not seem to have extended far enough back from the frontage to reach the site. The medieval archaeology consisted of a thick layer of dark earth (topsoil) with many pits cut through it. The surface of this layer had numerous stake-holes in it, though no pattern was discernible. This topsoil was sealed by the backs of 16th-century buildings fronting on to the High Street. Though the finds have not been studied in detail, the pits appear to date from the 11th century onwards. Though early Saxon pottery does occur, more significant is the presence of Thetford-type pottery of late Saxon date. The latter, coupled with the lack of mid Saxon pottery, tends to confirm the theory that Colchester did not become an important settlement until the 10th century.

39. At *Museum Street* (TL 998 252) observation and limited excavation by D. Shimmin, funded by Colchester Borough Council, during resurfacing work revealed a number of foundations of probable medieval date only a few inches below the modern ground surface. These were constructed of reused Roman building materials in a yellowish sandy mortar. A large foundation at the southern end of the street on the projected line of the bailey ditch must have been associated with a causeway or bridge across the ditch. A stretch of foundation further N., along the W. edge of the street, had an E. face. This perhaps formed part of a passage or barbican, with protruding, stepped foundation at the N. end forming a gate. If so, this would have been the 'Dunbarr Gate', forming the entrance into the SW. corner of the castle bailey. An extensive gravelled surface was observed at a similar level at the N. end of the street.

40. At *Botolph's Priory* (TL 999 249) excavations funded by H.M.B.C. were directed by D. Shimmin. Trial trenching NE. of the standing remains of the nave revealed several lengths of Norman foundations belonging to the previously unrecorded N. transept. The foundations were of substantial stone-and-mortar construction approximately 1.25 m wide, resting on an unmortared sand-and-stone deposit. The SW. corner of the transept had been buttressed and survived almost intact to floor level. The N. wall of the transept had largely been robbed following the dissolution of the priory in 1536, when the nave was blocked off for use as the parish church. Although the line of the E. wall of the transept had been completely destroyed during the digging of pits in the post-medieval period, it is clear that the transept must have been comparatively small. The N. wall of the E. arm of the church and the transept floor had also been robbed. Two burials of probable medieval date lay N. of the transept.

41. HARWICH, CHURCH STREET (TL 2598 3266). Excavations on the site of the Methodist chapel by B. Milton for Essex County Council revealed traces of medieval occupation. The earliest feature was a small slot, probably the N. wall of a late 12th- or 13th-century building. This was sealed by a number of 13th-century floor levels and wall foundations. Other features included a line of post-holes and a cesspit. At some time, probably during the 14th century, 0.5 m of sand was laid, presumably as a precaution against flooding. This was cut by several later medieval and post-medieval features, including two large rectangular vertical-sized pits, possibly the remains of 15th-/16th-century sunken-floored buildings.

42. RAYLEIGH, 3-5 LONDON HILL (TQ 876 905). D. Andrews for Essex County Council recorded features in foundation trenches, evidence for a medieval tenement about 5 m wide, apparently parallel to the road and possibly of the 14th century.

(ESSEX)

43. ROCHFORD, HORNER'S CORNER (TQ 807 909). Limited excavation and a watching brief by D. Andrews, Essex County Council, on the site of a 19th-century butcher's shop which incorporates two 15th-/16th-century timber-framed buildings, revealed that the earliest levels were gravel surfaces with 13th-/14th-century pottery, probably associated with the medieval market place. From about the 15th century structures were erected on the site, and in some places as many as six superimposed floor levels, from timber buildings pre-dating the standing structure, were recorded. Since none of the structures could have had a very long life-span, it suggests classic market-place infill; relatively impermanent buildings being replaced by more substantial and durable ones.

44. SAFFRON WALDEN, THE CASTLE (TL 54I 388). Excavation by D. Andrews for Essex County Council showed chalk at 300–50 mm to be redeposited, sealing a possible cellar or pit, perhaps of the 13th century. It may have been sealed by a building, possibly the manor house recorded in the vicinity. All the evidence indicates that the castle earthworks and buildings have been extensively destroyed or altered in the post-medieval period.

45. SPRINGFIELD LYONS (TL 736 082). D. G. Buckley for Essex County Council, assisted by H.B.M.C. and the British Museum, continued work on the early Saxon mixed cemetery and later Saxon settlement (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 135). Early Saxon cremations and graves were identified, but the edge of the cemetery has yet to be defined. Two later Saxon buildings, both of post-in-slot construction, were excavated on the S. side of the site. Other late Saxon features included pits and post-holes.

46. TAKELEY, COLCHESTER HALL (TL 555 237). H. Brooks for Essex County Council investigated this Domesday manor as part of the Stansted Airport Project in an attempt to elucidate the date, sequence and form of both the buildings and the moated enclosures. At least three structural phases have been identified beneath the modern hall, the earliest (3) being a 16th-century or earlier structure represented by a series of beam-slots. Precise dating is difficult but it is certain that the foundations of a 17th-century brick house (1) was that built by the Russell family and that (3) is part of the medieval Colchester Hall which fell into disrepair and was demolished in the mid 16th century, at the Dissolution. Many fragments of worked stone, some dating to the 12th/13th centuries, were reused in 17th-century rubble foundations. In general, continuous occupation and rebuilding has removed most of the archaeological deposits. The moat system has also proved difficult to date since it has been regularly cleaned out. Map evidence suggests that the main enclosure (containing the remains of the various Colchester Halls) is the earliest part of the system, potentially medieval in origin, but not necessarily earlier than the 17th century, and that two outer enclosures are 19th-/20th-century additions.

47. ———, MOLEHILL GREEN. Three sites were investigated by H. Brooks for Essex County Council. At TL 563 243 the remains of a small wooden structure, interpreted as a peasant's hovel, were located following the recovery of a concentration of medieval pottery. The plan of the building was c. 5 × 6 m, D-shaped, with lean-to sheds or open-ended structures. A badly disturbed hearth was found inside and a possible cooking-pit outside the building. A preliminary date in the 13th century is suggested.

At TL 562 245 excavation in an area where a pottery concentration was found revealed a number of ditches or field boundaries.

At TL 564 240 excavation on the site of a further pottery concentration revealed a hitherto unknown moated site comprising an L-shaped ditch or moat, varying in width from 2 m to 7 m, enclosing an area of c. 1 ha, and running into a roadside ditch. It is likely that the new moat and a pond are part of a larger moated site, perhaps centred on Waltham Hall.

Internal features suggested fence lines, drains and foundations of wooden buildings connected with a farmyard.

48. WALTHAM ABBEY, ABBEY CHURCH (TL 3811 0065). Excavations by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society revealed that part of the early 12th-century church stands on earlier, presumably pre-Conquest, foundations. It is tentatively suggested that evidence of three pre-Conquest churches was found. The first was a ground-standing timber structure with a sill-beam resting on packed flints in a shallow trench. There followed an aisled stone church with flanking *porticus*. A chamfered base course in Barnack stone and a wall of herringbone masonry may represent the first aisled cruciform church and be the work of Harold, c. 1057–58.

A large trench E. of the present church, which represents the nave of the original abbey church, investigated the original form of the E. end. The apse-and-ambulatory was original and not adapted from a multiple apse as thought possible. A small chapel was added outside the ambulatory wall by curving round between two buttresses. Courses of puddingstone seen in 1960 at the side of the Augustinian extension were not of primary structural significance, but could have supported minor features along the Augustinian central nave.

49. ———, ABBEY MEAD (TL 3815 0079). Work at the Abbey Farmhouse by P. J. Huggins and Waltham Abbey Historical Society discovered parts of three buildings in addition to the twelve discovered in the outer monastic precinct in 1972 and 1978. A complex series of drains is possibly associated with nearby brewing. The earliest features were pits of the early Augustinian period.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GLOUCESTER. Excavations and observations for Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery City Excavations Unit.

50. At *Dean's Walk Inn, Dean's Walk* (SO 8314 1909) A. P. Garrod recorded an indeterminate area of metalling extending 5 m into the site at a depth of 1.5 m and sealing a pit containing 10th-century flint-tempered pottery, and including Saxo-Norman pottery in its surface, below a 0.3 m silt layer. These metallings are interpreted as part of the dock area recorded by Leland situated on the Foreign branch of the Severn, and perhaps point to this having been constructed in the late Saxon or early Norman period.

51. At *King's School playing field* (SO 8327 1890) a trial excavation by M. Atkin in advance of the planned Inner Relief Road was funded by Gloucester City Council and M.S.C. for the purposes of evaluating the sequence of Roman and later suburban development, and establishing evidence for the line of the now-lost *Bride Lane*. No evidence for the street surfaces was found, suggesting that the lane was further W. Part of a 13th-century tannery was discovered, however, at the rear of a tenement fronting *Part Street*, which ran parallel to the east of *Bride Lane*. The finds have been donated by the landowners, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral, to the City Museum and Art Gallery. A report is in progress for *Trans. Bristol Gloucs. Archaeol. Soc.*

52. At *24 Kingsholm Square* (SO 834 194) A. P. Garrod recorded a ditch which is presumed to have bounded the S. side of Kingsholm Close, the site of the Saxon royal palace and the later Kingsholm Manor.

53. At *Llanthony Priory* (SO 8229 1802) the site of the W. gatehouse was excavated by M. Atkin in advance of access road improvements and consolidation of the standing structure. The work was funded by Gloucester City Council, H.B.M.C. and M.S.C. A sequence of simple cobbled carriage-ways dating back to the 13th century was noted, with the partially-surviving remains of a monumental gateway (3.8 m wide) and an asymmetrical gatehouse

(GLOUCESTERSHIRE)

block (5.2 × 3.4 m) built in the late 15th or early 16th century. Report is in progress for *Trans. Bristol Gloucs. Archaeol. Soc*

54. At *Podsmead Farm* (So 8218 1585) observations by A. P. Garrod failed to provide evidence for the existence of 'The Grange', a possession of Llanthony Priory; it is to be assumed that the recorded 18th-century structures replaced buildings on another site.

55. At *St Mary's Street, King's School boundary wall* (SO 8308 1881), following collapse of the wall, A. P. Garrod observed excavations for new foundations. The wall had previously been the Abbey precinct wall for St Peter's. At the bottom of a 1.5 m trench remains of a wall 1.2 m wide reducing to 0.94 m with an internal offset and constructed of lias limestone were noted. A secondary build, with different bonding material, projected 0.2 m further into the street alignment at the S. end of the trench, while another secondary build, with occasional oolite and sandstone pieces and a different mortar again, was found at the N. end; this build was only 0.64 m wide. The relationship between the secondary builds had been destroyed.

56. At *38-40 Westgate Street* (SO 831 187) A. P. Garrod recorded three successive metallised surfaces associated with the lane outside the Abbey precinct wall. The earliest occupation levels contained 11th-century pottery.

57. At *91 Westgate Street* (SO 829 188) observation by A. P. Garrod during building operations within a standing 15th-/16th-century building recorded a sequence of eight successive floor levels with associated partition walls on different alignments.

## GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London boroughs.

*Note:* with the abolition of the Greater London Council during 1986 responsibility for grant-aid to Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, Passmore Edwards Museum and Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit for work in London Boroughs outside the City of London passed to H.B.M.C. This overall grant is not acknowledged separately below.

## BARKING. Work by Passmore Edwards Museum.

58. At *Barking Abbey Industrial Estate* (TQ 438 840) K. MacGowan continued work on the mid Saxon site of Barking Abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 136-37) revealing three hall-type wooden buildings, three Saxon wells and a revetted water channel. Important finds included a large collection of Ipswich-type pottery and imported wares, a range of glass vessel fragments and over 100 timbers showing clear tool marks, many suitable for dendrochronology. A section of road lying between the abbey church and the industrial estate excavation site was relaid. The continuation of the medieval wall screening the church from the area of the precinct running down to Barking Creek was recorded. The corner of a building to the W. of this wall was also noted. The wall lines of the main drain from the reredorter were revealed briefly and appear to be badly damaged.

59. At *Barking new vicarage* (TQ 442 837) trial trenching by K. MacGowan just beyond the medieval boundary of the abbey produced evidence of timber structures, one with a clay floor, and property boundary ditches of 13th-/14th-century date. The site was in use from at least the Saxo-Norman period.

60. At *St Margaret's Church* (TQ 441 838) during drainage work around the medieval church K. MacGowan recorded earlier walling running at an angle of 45° to the present church wall. The base of a blocked doorway was recorded in the S. wall.

61. BROMLEY, CHISLEHURST, SCADBURY PARK (TQ 459 701). S. Archer, F. A. Hart and V. E. Satterthwaite directed excavations for Orpington and District Archaeological Society on the moated area containing the brick foundations of a hall complex demolished c. 1760. The moated island was cleared of vegetation, and excavation started between the W. perimeter wall and the adjacent wall of the large W. ?parlour; what appears to be the foundation trench of the perimeter wall was found. Excavation was also carried out within two of the rooms next to the hall.

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

62. At 76 *Cannon Street* (TQ 3258 8092) an excavation c. 2.5 m square, funded by Peachey Properties, was carried out by A. Stephenson. Roman stratification was sealed by 0.5 m of pits filled with dark earth.

63. At 52 *Carter Lane* (TQ 3182 8109) B. Watson supervised the excavation sponsored by Waterglade International Holdings Ltd. The N. side of a large, truncated, ditch (2.6 m deep) aligned NW. to SE. (on the same alignment as the oblique northern boundary of nos. 52 and 54/56 *Carter Lane*) was recorded. It can be estimated from test pits on the adjoining properties that the ditch is about 13 m wide. The finds from the primary backfill of the ditch suggest it is of early medieval date. It is possibly the ditch of the Norman *Montfichet's Castle*.

64. At 10-13 *Carthusian Street* (TQ 3206 8188) D. Bentley carried out a watching brief. The site produced evidence of 13th-century occupation. It lies 450 m N. of the city wall at Aldersgate, demonstrating the extent to which London's suburbs had already grown by this period. The earliest identified activity was a deposit of heavily pitted early medieval agricultural or garden soil over which a large building, provisionally of 13th-century date, was erected with walls founded on arches of chalk and flint. This building was extended with the construction of shallow foundations extending 6 m to the W.; associated chalk-lined pits and a well were found. The well was partially rebuilt using carved medieval stonework which may have come from the chalk-founded building.

65. At 16 *Coleman Street* (TQ 3259 8147) during a watching brief by C. Spence in February 1986 during ground works, a number of 11th- to 17th-century pits were recorded.

66. At 17-21 *Farringdon Street* (TQ 3165 8132) P. Durnford recovered finds of the Roman and medieval periods. Although a number of possibly medieval timbers and wall fragments were observed and plotted, only tentative building lines can be suggested. The earlier course of the R. Fleet may have been further to the E., hence the presence of typical waterfront dumps and possible revetment features in the W. of the site.

67. At 91-100 *Gracechurch Street*; 1-6 *Leadenhall Street*; 2-12 *Whittington Avenue (Leadenhall Court)* (TQ 3340 8110) S. O'Connor Thomson and G. Milne conducted extensive excavations. The project, funded by Legal and General Assurance Society and H.B.M.C., was designed to examine a large area over and immediately N. of the site of the suggested Roman basilica. The eleven trenches investigated below basements of the standing buildings on the S. side of the site were supervised by P. Wootton, and the three large external areas were supervised by T. Brigham, G. Brown and G. Milne. The Roman road on the N. side of the basilica building was resurfaced some nine times, but a thick layer of silt sealed the latest surface, into which a series of Saxon pits and other features was cut. Much structural evidence survived of the 15th-century *Leadenhall* market, as the trenches straddled the N. part of the quadrangular market building, locating its truncated foundations. A fragment of the exterior wall of the W. range survived to a height of 11.2 m between modern buildings. It displayed evidence for an open ground floor for trade and, above, two floors for storage of wheat. Cellars built on the site of the N. wing, after its demolition in 1795, incorporated over 100 dressed mouldings and

(GREATER LONDON)

blocks from the superstructure of the building. This information, coupled with the large body of documentary/pictorial records preserved in the Guildhall, will make possible a detailed reconstruction of this unique medieval building.

68. At *Guildhall House, 81-87 Gresham Street* (TQ 3251 8131) an excavation by K. Steedman was funded by Corporation of London. Pits of late Saxon date contained four bone motif-pieces, one inscribed with a name. Most of the site had pitting of 11th-/12th-century date, succeeded for the most part by chalk or masonry walls on the modern N.-S. orientation, contrary to that of the underlying Roman features. A well-built 12th-century cellar, 1.5 by 1.2 m, and several cess-pits survived.

69. At 2-5 *Minories* (TQ 3363 8116) I. Blair excavated a single trench (measuring 6 m × 2.5 m) over a two-week period immediately prior to demolition in the basement of no. 3 Minories. The area seems to have been given over to open fields during the medieval period and to have been extensively ploughed. This was evident by a well-sorted group of level-surfaced layers which extended across the entire trench. Intruding through the plough horizons was a large circular cut (c. 1.7 m in diameter) which seems to have functioned as a bell-casting pit and contained large quantities of smashed clay bell mould and some 14th-century pottery.

70. At 32-34 *Mitre Street* (TQ 3343 8116) a watching brief, funded by Speyhawk, was carried out by S. Riviere, in an area which was previously part of the graveyard of St Katherine Cree Church. The trench was 15 by 3.5 m with 6 m of surviving stratigraphy. Burials, in stone and mortar cists, probably a continuation of the late Saxon graveyard excavated to the E. in 1984 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 174), were themselves disturbed by the construction of massive chalk foundations for the wall of the nave of Holy Trinity Priory. The ground level S. of the nave rose, and further burials continued to be made. Three very large buttresses (one of which was itself later enlarged) were added S. of the S. wall. Burials continued to be made, to give a rise of 2.6 m to the destruction horizon of the Priory from the construction level.

71. At 49-53 *Moorgate, 72-73 Coleman Street* (TQ 3267 8147) an excavation funded by Wates City Ltd was directed by C. Spence. A large number of truncated pits was recorded, with a date range of early 2nd century to c. 1500. Of note were two very large square rubbish-pits and a smaller wattle-lined pit, probably at the rear of a property fronting Coleman Street, all dated to the 12th century. A medieval chalk well, backfilled in the 18th century, was found.

72. At 54-62 *New Bond Street* (TQ 3304 8154) seven N.-S. trenches were excavated by I. Blair across the line of the city ditches. Work was funded by Haslemere Estates. During the 12th century, the ground level was raised by 1.5 m. The absence of any clear sign of a medieval ditch cut and the presence, instead, of a series of substantial dumped make-ups (which were waterlogged at the time of deposition) suggest that the marshy area around Moorfields precluded the cutting of a ditch at that time. Instead, it seems likely that an artificial N. bank was raised in order to delineate the line of the outer defensive circuit.

73. At 9 *Northumberland Alley* (TQ 3347 8103) A. B. Thomas supervised excavations funded by R. J. Kiln Co. Ltd in the basement of a standing building. Due to the modern basement, medieval and later periods were reduced to truncated remains of a chalk-lined well and a square pit. One pit produced a bone medieval coin balance.

74. At 7-8 *Plumtree Court, 26-30 Holborn Viaduct* (TQ 3155 8150) P. Durnford recorded medieval remains consisting of several wall fragments and one or two cut features associated with medieval pottery.

75. At *61 Queen Street* (TQ 3245 8084) M. Burch carried out an excavation, sponsored by Greycoat Estates, at the junction of Queen Street and Upper Thames Street. At the N. limit of excavation a semi-sunken building (aligned E.-W.), of early medieval date, was recorded, cutting into the top of Roman dumps and sealed by the graveyard of St Martin Vintry (first mentioned c. 1100). This structure had timber foundations, decayed *in situ*, and brickearth floors. Within the truncated graveyard seven badly decayed and disturbed articulated skeletons were recorded laid in plain grave cuts.

76. At *St Albans House, Wood Street* (TQ 3228 8125) P. Chitwood and J. Hill recorded 3-5 m of stratigraphy in two discrete areas, separated by a double basement, following the demolition of a post-war office building. Archaeological investigation was sponsored by Eagle Star Insurance. Roman deposits were sealed by dark organic dumps and considerable pitting. A substantial quarry pit containing 11th-/12th-century pottery and a bone trial-piece was sealed by a ragstone foundation that still observed the Roman alignment. This was in turn cut by a 12th-century foundation which ran at right-angles to Wood Street and disregarded Roman alignments. Some surfaces associated with this later foundation were recorded to its S. To the NE. medieval timber structures with patchy floorings were encountered.

77. At *St Alphage Garden* (TQ 3245 8162) A. Westman undertook an archaeological examination of a standing section of the Roman and medieval city wall for Corporation of London. This work included photogrammetry by Department of Civil Engineering, City University. The dilapidated Roman defences were partly refaced to the N. This coarse refacing was slightly out of alignment with both the existing and with subsequent defences and may have been associated with the foundation on the city wall of the church of St Alphage, probably in the 11th century. The N. wall of the church was rebuilt decoratively in the late 14th century. The adjoining city wall was reconstructed at least twice, culminating in brick crenellations, dated to 1477 by documentary evidence.

78. At *St Botolph, Aldgate* (TQ 3358 8122) during a watching brief, for which access was granted by the rector and Parochial Church Council, C. Maloney directed excavations alongside the E. boundary wall of the churchyard which revealed that it was built on an earlier stone wall. It was composed of coursed limestone and yellow sandstone blocks on a foundation of sandstone and chalk. Above a moulded string course, the face of the wall had been set back. At least 11 m of its length and 1.1 m of its height survives. Although all deposits relating to the wall had been destroyed, it can be dated to the 15th century and is identified as the W. wall of the *Crowne Inn*, a property dating back to the 12th century.

79. At *St Margaret's Rectory, St Olave's Court, Ironmonger Lane* (TQ 3254 8123), E. Shepherd undertook a watching brief and examination of a small excavated area, funded by the Church Commissioners. At the S. end of the site was a small church (the surviving nave measuring c. 7.5 × 8 m), of 9th- to 11th-century date on constructional details, with Roman tiles incorporated as quoins. The church, *St Olave Jewry*, was enlarged and altered throughout the medieval period and burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666.

80. At *Stothard Place, Spital Square* (TQ 3341 8186) C. Sparey Green monitored excavations and a watching brief funded by County and District Properties Ltd. The site lay 0.5 km outside Bishopsgate, immediately S. of the site of St Mary Spital. In the early medieval period a timber structure (6.5 × 7 m) was surrounded by a complex of small pits and then succeeded by a group of large cesspits. In the late medieval period the W. side of the site was occupied by a barrel-lined well and fragmentary gravel footings of timber buildings, the E. side by cesspits. Thirty-six fragments of moulded stone reused in the footings of this building included a richly moulded 14th-century traceried and glazed window fragment, possibly

(GREATER LONDON)

from the Priory and Hospital of St Mary, fragments of a plainer 14th-century window, 13 fragments from a 16th-century oriel window and a second, plainer, 16th-century window.

81. At *Sunlight Wharf* (TQ 3210 8089) K. Tyler excavated five areas at the N. limit of the building site, S. of The Salvation Army World Headquarters; L.E.P. Ltd sponsored the excavation. Post-Roman features included a series of N.-S. and E.-W. aligned masonry features at the N. limit of the excavation. To their S. a series of deposits interpreted as road surfaces aligned E.-W. were recorded. Still further S. was a substantial masonry feature aligned E.-W.

82. At *34 Watling Street* (TQ 3243 8103) M. Samuel recorded the position of a large undercroft. Prior to partial destruction when Queen Victoria Street was laid out in the 19th century, it had been recorded to a high standard, but it was unclear how these records related to the single vault springer still visible. Study revealed that plastered recesses in the W. wall of the modern cellar corresponded to window splays in the old drawings, enabling their orientation. This reveals that the undercroft possibly survives extensively under both Watling Street to the N. and Queen Victoria Street to the S., and that the floor of the Victorian cellar lies on top of a thick accumulation of undercroft floors. Stylistically, the details of the vault suggest a date range of 1350-1500. (*London Archaeol.*, 5.11 (1987), 286-90).

83. FULHAM AND HAMMERSMITH, FULHAM PALACE (TQ 2405 7615). K. R. Whitehouse directed excavations for Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group, funded by London Borough of Fulham and Hammersmith, N. of the palace building. At the SE. end of the excavation was a brick wall, probably part of a building erected in the early 17th century; its core was medieval stone debris. A dark deposit contained medieval pottery.

84. HILLINGDON, UXBRIDGE, 101-105 OXFORD ROAD (TQ 0525 8458). Trial excavations by J. Lewis for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology with West London Archaeological Field Group were funded by the developers, Trafalgar Brookmount. Two medieval ditches produced 13th-century pottery, but there was no further trace of medieval settlement.

85. HOUNSLOW, ISLEWORTH, 3-23 CHURCH STREET (TQ 1657 7589). Trial excavations by J. Mills for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology with West London Archaeological Field Group were undertaken in advance of housing redevelopment on the site of the moated manorial complex of Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Medieval features included a series of (?) pre-moat 12th- to 13th-century ditches; the moat itself, c. 10 m wide and 5-6 m deep; and, within the moated enclosure, substantial, but largely robbed-out, foundations of iron conglomerate and gravel. These foundations have been tentatively interpreted as the footings of Richard's Great Hall, which probably survived as a standing building into the 17th century.

86. ISLINGTON, CLERKENWELL, 49-52 ST JOHN'S SQUARE (TQ 316 821). Refurbishment of standing buildings allowed assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, and the recording of surviving features of buildings associated with the Priory of the Knights Hospitallers established in 1145. Work was directed by K. Woolridge for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology. Trial trenching in the basements showed that no medieval floor surfaces survived. The stripping of modern plaster from the walls revealed chalk and ragstone walls, surviving in places to 2.1 m above the basement floor level. Architectural features observed included an arched doorway and a partially blocked recessed window, each with dressed greensand blocks in chequerboard fashion. Two Caen stone

mouldings were reused as infill in one wall, suggesting that its construction followed demolition elsewhere in the priory.

87. KINGSTON UPON THAMES, HORSEFAIR (TQ 178 694). Excavations on the site of the medieval bridge across the Thames were directed by G. Potter for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, funded by H.B.M.C., Kingston Heritage Unit and John Lewis Partnership. There was further work on buildings on the bridge approach (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 142). The excavation revealed an original bridge construction of a landward abutment and four freestanding piers, spanning some 30 m E. of the present riverbank. The first known reference to the bridge dates from 1193; dendrochronological samples indicate a construction date of c. 1170. The first phase foundations were of dressed Reigate stone masonry enclosing a solid flint rubble core which may have supported a timber superstructure. The piers were boat-shaped, narrow (c. 2 m × 6.5 m) and pointed at each end. The foundations of all but the first had been embanked with timber piles — most commonly beech — and evidently stood within the contemporary river. Between c. 1200 and 1400 the Kingston end of the bridge underwent major redevelopment: the resultant structure was to survive in its general form until 1828. Substantial masonry walls were constructed to link the landward abutment with the first and (subsequently) second piers, creating a continuous causeway some 15 m in length. The two further piers remained freestanding, but were largely rebuilt in the mid to later 14th century, most likely as part of a single programme; from this date both piers retained the springing for stone arches, the outer spanning c. 5.5 m. The westernmost arch was subsequently rebuilt, probably in the mid 16th century. Both arches had become dry by the 17th century and were then blocked off for storage purposes.

A series of later medieval timber waterfronts was also found running both up and downstream from the bridge. The most substantial of these (c. 1300) adjoined the end of the causeway, extended some 11 m downstream, and was constructed from sections of a dismantled boat hull. The boat itself would have been a trading craft, clinker-built of oak, with frames spaced at c. 0.45 m. Individual timbers show considerable attrition from cargo movement (?stone) and external gribble boring.

LAMBETH. Excavations by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, with funding by London Borough of Lambeth.

88. At *Lambeth Palace* (TQ 3074 7931) D. Seeley recorded a small linear feature of medieval date in the N. garden.

89. At *52 Rectory Grove, SW4* (TQ 2920 7585) D. Seeley excavated short lengths of two medieval ditches. A flint and a Saxon sherd came from a deposit overlying natural geological levels.

90. MERTON, MERTON PRIORY (TQ 265 699). Excavation of the Scheduled Ancient Monument in advance of major redevelopment began, under the direction of J. S. McCracken for Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, funded by H.B.M.C. and Savacentre Ltd. Much of the N. half of the Augustinian Priory (founded 1114) will be affected and investigation of N. and S. transepts, choir, Lady Chapel and N. and S. aisles of the priory church is planned; the cloister, cellarer's range and canons' cemetery may also be excavated. Approximately 0.4 ha of the site was cleared to Dissolution levels in 1986, in preparation for the major season of work in 1987 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 230).

SOUTHWARK. Work by Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, with additional funding from London Borough of Southwark.

91. At *Abbots Lane, SE1* (TQ 3334 8020) A. Thompson directed trial trenching funded by St Martin's Property Corporation Ltd. An E.-W. post and plank revetment or waterfront was

(GREATER LONDON)

revealed on the N. of the site, with waterlaid deposits to the N. The timbers included reused timbers from a clinker-built boat. The location and date of the revetment suggest that it marks the inner bank of the N. side of the moat enclosing *Fastolf Place*.

92. At 37-46 *Bankside*, SE1 (TQ 3218 8051) trial trenching by R. Densem funded by International Shakespeare Globe Centre Ltd exposed the tops of at least three parallel E.-W. revetments, which may be of late medieval and post-medieval date.

93. At *Bermondsey, Abbey Street*, SE1 (TQ 3340 7935) D. Beard continued work on the site of Bermondsey Abbey, funded by Greater London Council and H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 142-43). Several gravel-quarry pits, one of which contained an early to mid Saxon loom-weight, were found to pre-date the 11th-century Bermondsey Priory. Further sections of a large, pre-monastic ditch, back-filled during the 11th century, have been excavated, extending its known length to c. 100 m.

Further work on the infirmary drainage system has investigated the first and third phase drain, and traced the outflow of the first phase latrine. Pillar bases and buttresses of the 14th-century dorter have been discovered; their position suggests that the dorter had a quadripartite vault with bays of c. 3.6 × 4.6 m. A second cloister built between the E. wall of the dorter and the W. wall of the infirmary in the later monastic period has been found; this cloister incorporated two earlier buildings. Extensive foundations include a sizeable N. range, which awaits investigation.

Excavation has begun on the monks' cemetery, which appears to contain several hundred inhumations. The cemetery may have expanded when the second cloister was built. Examples of inhumation rites so far discovered include burials in a shroud, in a wooden coffin, and in a mortared stone coffin. A substantial E.-W. wall, apparently the S. aisle of the 14th-century conventual church, has been found. To the S. of the wall and the N. of the cemetery two charnel pits have been found, perhaps indicating that burials were disturbed when the church was enlarged. Excavation continues.

94. At *Morgan's Lane*, SE1 (TQ 3324 8020) trial-trenching by A. Thompson, funded by St Martin's Property Corporation Ltd, exposed the uprights, supported by raking braces set in a horizontal base-plate, of an E.-W. oak waterfront structure. To the N. lay parts of a building set behind a substantial E.-W. river wall in the N. part of the site: both were constructed of chalk and stone and may have been of later medieval date. Indications of a large ditch or channel, probably feeding into the mill stream which ran along the site's W. boundary, were also found. Excavation continues.

95. At *Rotherhithe, Platform Wharf, Cathay Street*, SE16 (TQ 3480 7972) E. Norton directed excavation funded by London Dockland Development Corporation. An evaluation of the archaeological potential of the site prior to full excavation has revealed a well-preserved stone building, thought to be the mid 14th-century moated manor house of Edward III. The building, a standing wall of which survived in 1907, is c. 30 × 20 m, and is surrounded by a moat 8 m wide. The external walls stand over 3 m high, and internal walls and floor surfaces also survive. A clay wall, which may have enclosed an outer-court range of buildings and the precinct entrance, has also been found.

96. At 15-23 *Southwark Street*, SE1 (TQ 3252 8011) excavations by C. Cowan, funded by London Borough of Southwark, revealed a chalk and ragstone building with a chalk-lined cesspit and two tile hearths in the SE. corner of the site.

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

97. At *East Smithfield (Old Royal Mint site)*, E1 (TQ 339 807) redevelopment of the site, c. 3 ha in extent, has enabled examination of the Cistercian Abbey of St Mary Graces (founded 1350). Excavation by P. Mills revealed the S. side of the cloister, the warming house, frater, reredorter, ?dorter/chapter house and infirmary. A single phase cemetery, perhaps of the Black Death period, has been located E. of the Abbey complex. To the N. of the abbey another cemetery, possibly the abbey hospital burying ground, has also been identified. The post-medieval Royal Navy Victualling Yards, which occupied the abbey buildings, have been examined. Work will continue until 1988.

98. At *13 Haydon Street* (TQ 3370 8100) excavations by R. Ellis inside a Victorian warehouse within the medieval precinct of the Abbey of St Clare (founded 1293) exposed substantial remains of a two-roomed medieval structure of chalk, ragstone, and brick, which would have stood at the W. end of the S. cloister range. The fabric of the W. wall of the warehouse is predominantly medieval, and stands c. 7 m high. Two doorways were exposed in the W. wall; they would have led into the W. cloister range; one early 15th-century doorway had an associated staircase, and the other probably dates to the time of a documented rebuild of 1530.

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

99. At *Charing Cross Road/St Martin's Lane, Cavell House* (TQ 3003 8064) formerly Westminster City Hall, a large, probably mid Saxon pit was observed in a test trench. Further investigation was not possible, but one Ipswich ware sherd was recovered from the pit fill.

100. At *10-11 Great Newport Street* (TQ 3001 8091) part of a mid Saxon pit was recorded during site watching. A few sherds of Saxon pottery including Ipswich ware were recovered from the fill, together with a loom-weight fragment and lumps of slag clay, possibly from an iron smelting furnace.

101. At *21-22 Maiden Lane* (TQ 3031 8072) excavation by R. Cowie, investigated mid Saxon deposits discovered during earlier trial work. The features were of 7th- to 9th-century date and included pits, concentrations of stake-holes and post-holes, and a U-shaped ditch. The ditch ran across the site and was aligned approximately WSW.-ENE. It was up to 2.3 m wide, and survived to a depth of 2 m. Provisionally of 9th-century date, it may have been defensive. Patches of gravel metalling and a small area of paving made of reused Roman tile were also found. The site is broadly contemporary with that found at the nearby site of *Jubilee Hall*, and is considered to be part of the mid Saxon trading port of *Lundenwic* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 143-44).

Rubbish-pits and dumped layers produced large quantities of animal bone as well as oyster and mussel shells, and a number of dog and human coprolites. These deposits were systematically sampled, and small animal bones and carbonized plant material including grains of barley, oats, rye, and wheat, were recovered. The pottery is mostly of chaff-tempered and Ipswich wares, although it has been estimated by sherd count that imports from the Continent form about 11 per cent of the assemblage. Other finds include: burnt daub, loom-weight fragments, a spindlewhorl, a carding comb, bone implements, pieces of vessel glass, iron objects, a very small quantity of iron smithing slag, a silver penny of Coenwulf (A.D. 796-821), Rhenish lava quernstones, and Kentish ragstone honestones.

102. At *Westminster Abbey* (Q 301 795) P. Mills carried out a small excavation within the late 11th-century undercroft before refurbishment involving extensive trench-digging. The site lay on the E. side of the cloisters near the S. edge of Thorney Island, the gravel eyot upon

## (GREATER LONDON)

which the Abbey stands. Stratified deposits up to 20 m deep were uncovered, showing occupation from the 10th century onwards and residual Roman material. A large irregular feature, probably a quarry, was found on the S. edge of the site. It silted up in the late 10th century and was sealed further by c. 0.5 m of waterlain, possibly riverine, deposits. Cut through these deposits was a ditch 7 m wide and 2 m deep which turned 90° within the excavation, possibly defining the S. limit of the Abbey precinct. Much environmental material and 11th-century pottery were recovered; other finds include a fine book clasp and much window glass. Possibly contemporary with the ditch was a rammed gravel surface that may have been a road; the surface was renewed twice. The ditch top was backfilled with clay and sand. That capping was cut by a series of post-pits for a timber building 6 m wide and over 10 m long. Most of the occupation levels had been destroyed, but it was probably built in the mid 11th century. After it had been removed a shallow ditch cut through the centre of the structure; a polychrome tile was found in its fill. About 1060 the present undercroft was begun. Its original purpose was probably storage, but alterations from the 12th century onwards converted it into a series of rooms, including a warming house. This entailed reducing the floor level by c. 0.75 m, removing earlier deposits. Details of the undercroft's construction and underpinning were recorded.

## HAMPSHIRE

103. FARLEIGH WALLOP, BRIGHTON HILL SOUTH (SU 600 490). Excavation by G. D. Keevil and P. J. Fasham of Trust for Wessex Archaeology, as part of the Brighton Hill South Heritage Project, took place on the site of the lost Domesday settlement of *Hatch* (Fig. 1). A total of c. 2 ha was machine-stripped to the chalk surface, exposing about half of both the outer and inner enclosures and including all of the churchyard. A large area was stripped SW. of the enclosures where extensive settlement remains were found. The chronological relationship of the open and enclosed components of the settlement will be established by analysis of the ceramics.

The churchyard contained 264 burials. More graves were revealed within the church, which was completely uncovered. It was found to be of two-cell plan, with at least two constructional episodes, the chancel having been substantially enlarged (Pl. viii, A).

The SW. half of the inner enclosure contained a well, two ranges of timber buildings (with at least five structures) apparently arranged about a courtyard, and a terraced area at the NE. end of those buildings. The terrace was about 0.5 m deep and was backfilled with building rubble. This deposit may relate to the deliberate demolition of the church once the settlement had fallen into disuse.

The outer enclosure NW. of the inner enclosure was completely stripped and contained no archaeological features. It was nevertheless bounded by a very substantial ditch and is interpreted as a stock enclosure. SE. of the inner enclosure, and immediately outside its entrance, was a proliferation of post-holes. No building could be identified and most of the posts appeared to form fence lines. This area lay close to the valley bottom and might be interpreted as a garden or allotment area.

SOUTHAMPTON. Work by Southampton City Museums Archaeology Section, directed by M. Brisbane:

104. At *Back of the Walls* (SU 420 109–421 110) excavations were directed by S. Hardy assisted by B. Watson and M. Smith; work was funded by Southampton City Council's Directorate of Technical Services, Architect's Department, in advance of their town walls enhancement scheme.

THE FRIARY GATE: A rectangular postern N. of *Gloucester Passage* has been identified as that built by the Franciscan friars following a grant of 1373. The E. (external) wall had been exposed previously and a small low-centred arch between two gun-ports was visible. Above

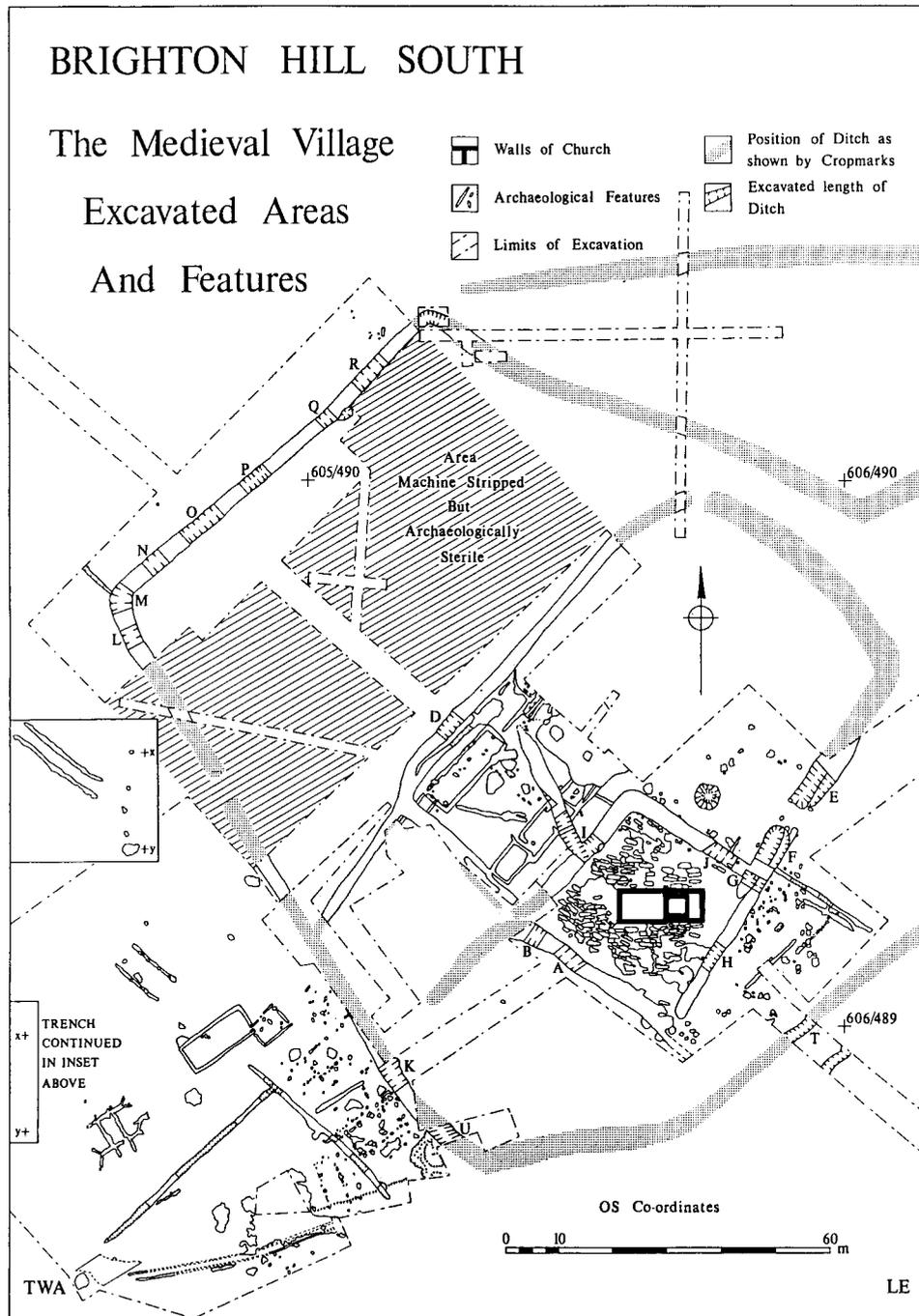


FIG. 1  
BRIGHTON HILL SOUTH, FARLEIGH WALLOP, HAMPSHIRE  
Medieval settlement

(HAMPSHIRE)

these were beam slots for an upper storey. Excavation revealed the W. (internal) wall of the gate, giving the gate its full internal dimensions of  $4.5 \times 2.3$  m. This wall had a second door opposite the first, apparently blocked before the back of the tower was demolished. A sequence of road surfaces was removed W. of the gate. To the E. the road surfaces overlay a brickearth rampart which was built up against the internal face of the town wall.

**THE HALF ROUND TOWER:** Excavation of a surviving tower S. of Gloucester Passage revealed that it was a reconstruction of a circular structure with an internal diameter of 4.76 m. The external profile of the original structure is slightly bell-shaped and the internal wall has a series of regularly spaced recesses. This suggests that it was a free-standing dovecote, previously unrecorded. Subsequently the W. half was largely demolished and the Half Round Tower, which included three gunports, was built on top of the E. half. The town wall butts the dovecote and seals a door. It is not possible to say whether the wall is bonded to the Half Round Tower or if the Tower pre-dates it. A similar sequence of rampart, road surfaces and stone boundary wall occurred on this site as at the Friary Gate.

**THE REREDORTER:** Excavation of a rectangular tower N. of the Friary Gate revealed its W. wall. No doorway was found at ground level suggesting that access was from a higher level. The town wall butts the tower to the N. although their relationship to the S. was not uncovered. This structure has been identified as a 'house' mentioned in the grant of 1373 which had been newly built by the Friars for the defence of the town. It was recorded as being connected to their dormitory by the ambulatory 14 ft above the road. The N. walls of a range of buildings were discovered on the S. edge of the friary site in line with the N. wall of the tower. The tower's position and its internal arrangements confirm its identification as the friary reredorter. A similar sequence of rampart, road surfaces and stone boundary wall again occurred on this site.

105. At the *Conduit House* (SU 415 123) a small excavation was directed by M. F. Garner in advance of landscaping work. The building, which is situated close to several springs, was constructed to supply water to the Franciscan friary by c.1310. In 1420 the borough purchased the watercourse, and the Conduit House contributed to the municipal water supply until the first half of this century. Several pipe trenches, three of which contained post-medieval pipes *in situ*, were excavated. Evidence for the existence of medieval water pipes consisted of a backfilled trench which led to brick blocking in the N. Wall of the Conduit House, and several fragments of ceramic water pipe from later features.

Excavations by R. Lindsey were also undertaken within the Conduit House before renovation. The area of excavation was restricted by a large brick tank, probably of post-medieval date.

106. At *Cook Street* (SU 424 116) trial excavations directed by M. F. Garner were designed to test the archaeological potential of the Cook Street development area. This lies near the SW. edge of *Hamwic*. In Trench 1 a N.-S. ditch contained a human skeleton but no dating evidence. Saxon features, including a gully and several stake-holes, lay to the E. but were absent to the W. It is suggested, therefore, that this ditch may mark the edge of *Hamwic*. Immediately E. of the ditch were three E.-W. inhumations; they may also be mid Saxon. Trench 2, 20 m to the E., produced a complex of mid Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pits.

107. On the E. side of the *High Street* (SU 4199 1107), N. of the surviving 14th-century vault of no. 94, A. Russel directed excavations funded by Southampton City Council and Hampshire County Council in advance of development. Four more vaults were located, lying in two rows parallel to the street with cross-vaults linking front and rear vaults; each vault is  $c. 9 \times 11$  m internally. Features include steps down from the street, a spiral staircase giving access from one vault to the house above, a number of lancet windows and light wells, and a

possible fireplace. A 14 m length of medieval *Broad Lane* was excavated, revealing pre-1200 occupation below the gravelling and a length of medieval ceramic water pipe *in situ*.

108. At *St Michael's Square* (SU 4189 1129) K. W. White excavated a small late Saxon group of truncated rubbish-pits and one large, deep cesspit. There is as yet no definite trace of contemporary structures, but there are indications that they may have existed further to the N. The only evidence for the Norman period is a large lime kiln, presumably contemporary with the construction of the church of *St Michael* in *c.* 1070, after which the area seems to have been densely populated, and a group of at least seven properties (consisting of post-lines and rubbish-pits) was erected. These properties respected a previously unrecorded road which can diagonally NE.-SW. across the square. This road was in use for a considerable time, wearing away a hollow-way *c.* 1 m deep. By the mid 13th century the road had gone out of use and the area to the S. had been given over to an open-air fish-market. In the mid 15th century the site was levelled and a large, two-storey arcaded building was erected. The top storey was used as the town cloth hall, the bottom floor as a covered fish-market. In the mid 17th century the derelict shell was dismantled and re-erected next to the West Gate, where it is now erroneously known as the Tudor Merchant's Hall.

109. At *Six Dials* (SU 4246 1228) renewed excavations by P. Andrews and C. Johns revealed further mid Saxon remains of this part of *Hamwic* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 178-79). Work was funded by Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and H.B.M.C. Five trenches, totalling 372 sq.m, were excavated. Earlier excavations had indicated the presence of a major street up to 15 m wide, with multi-phase timber buildings fronting it. Trenches 2 and 3 were laid out to investigate this further. It was not possible to excavate a complete section across the line of the postulated street because of services (Fig. 2).

Trench 2 was aligned along the suspected W. edge of the street. A series of parallel, shallow, linear features was the earliest evidence of activity in the mid Saxon period, perhaps the remnants of plough furrows associated with the initial clearance of the area, though they have not been recorded elsewhere. Several lines of stake-holes along the same alignment as the street may indicate the existence of a pre-metalled street or track. The frontages and floor levels belonging to a series of buildings (partially excavated in 1982/83) were uncovered. These buildings fronted the street, but it was clear that the W. edge had only been periodically remetalled, sometimes as a narrow pathway. Substantial amounts of domestic and industrial refuse had been allowed to accumulate on the surfaces, contrasting with other stretches of streets which had been well-maintained and kept relatively free of rubbish. Thick spreads of burnt chalk, similar to those on earlier excavations, probably represent industrial waste from a leather-working process, perhaps hide-soaking. There was evidence for the presence of at least one or two small structures, perhaps sheds, built on the W. side of the street, though their function is uncertain. A single, large, mid Saxon rubbish-pit had been dug through the western edge of the street. A junction between the N.-S. street and the western extension of an E.-W. street was not found. Earlier excavations indicated that this stretch of street had fallen into disuse, been partially removed, and subsequently reused as a yard surface, though a narrow pathway was maintained to provide access.

Trench 3, adjacent to Trench 2, was excavated along the middle of the N.-S. street. A continuous sequence of 14 metallings totalling one metre in depth was revealed. This probably spans the period from the beginning of the 8th century to the mid 19th century, after which the street level was raised by approximately 1 m to its present level. Very few datable finds were recovered from any of the surfaces. No late Saxon surfaces were identified. The next group of surfaces which could be dated with any degree of confidence belongs to the 13th/14th centuries. A shallow ditch appeared to mark the W. limit of these surfaces.

Trench 1 was excavated to define the E. limit of a small graveyard found on an adjacent site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 185) in 1981. Two further inhumations can now be added to the previous total of 18. The extent of the burials closely reflected that of some

(HAMPSHIRE)

substantial spreads of iron slag and charcoal, debris from an earlier smithy. The burials were aligned E.-W. in coffins without grave goods. A late 9th-century date is suggested. The ground plans of three post-built structures were uncovered, one of which had been partially excavated in 1981. These fronted an E.-W. street, and one in particular was a good example of the typical domestic structure found at Six Dials. It measured *c.* 12 × 6 m and was aligned at right-angles to the street. Its wall lines were marked by a series of substantial post-holes, and inside were two partitions, several clay floors, two groups of hearths, and two possible storage pits. Trench 1, along with the other areas excavated, produced the usual range of mid Saxon pits and walls, though one pit was unique in that it had a funnel-shaped top.

Trench 4 (N. of 1, 2 and 3) was excavated to locate the E. edge of the N.-S. street, and to expose the rest of a smithy partially excavated in 1978 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxiv (1980), 222). The edge of this street was found and subsequently a contractor's trench cut across its line enabled a 9 m wide section to be recorded. The smithy was located at the junction of the N.-S. and an E.-W. street. It comprised a single shallow pit containing slag and charcoal. Around this were spreads of slag and charcoal, several clay floors, stake-holes, and other associated features of uncertain function. The working area was contained within a substantial,

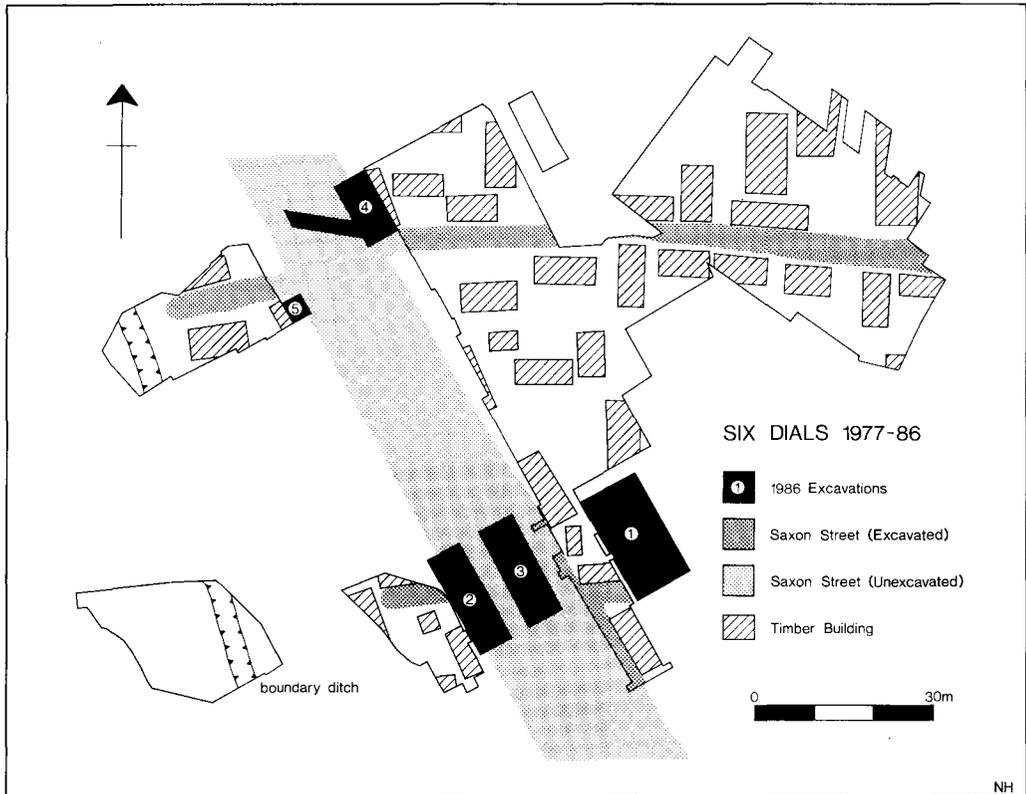


FIG. 2

## SIX DIALS, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE

Features of Saxon *Hamwic* recovered in 1977-86 excavations

two-phase timber building. A unique circular whetstone/grindstone came from a pit in the area of the smithy.

Trench 5, on the opposite side of the N.-S. street, was a small trench which extended a previously excavated area in order to locate the W. edge of the street. The excavation lay within a sequence of timber buildings which almost certainly fronted the street.

Work is now concentrated on producing a final site report of all excavations at Six Dials between 1977 and 1986, along with a companion series on the finds. A watching brief is being maintained during construction work which is expected to last two years.

110. At *York Buildings* (SU 421 116) H. Kavanagh continued work funded by Bargate Securities (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 147). Trench 6, located in the NW. of the site, 2 m S. of the town wall, revealed the rampart of the town defences, described below. Trench 7, 20 m to the S., contained a large number of features from the late Saxon to post-medieval periods. The most notable early medieval features were two timber-framed structures and an associated gravel path. Late Saxon and early medieval pits appear to be scattered across the area; in the high and late medieval periods they become concentrated in the S. half of the trench, while in the NW. corner a series of five yard surfaces, cut by gullies and interstratified with spreads of smithing slag, probably represent the yard of a late medieval smith's workshop. A W. alignment of late medieval and early post-medieval pits which appears to mark a boundary between High Street properties coincides with this earlier differentiation of use between yard area and pits.

No traces of the town's E. wall or rampart were found, but inner and outer ditches were located. The inner ditch, 12 m wide, was located 2 m outside the line of the wall. A berm of 7 m separated it from the outer ditch, 21 m outside the wall. However, since both ditches had shallow V-profiles, truncation by cellaring has affected these dimensions. Investigations were also carried out on the town wall to the N. for the City Architect's Department, including the NE. corner tower (Polymond Tower), and evidence from here and from Trench 6 can be summarized:

The early rampart was a bank of redeposited brickearth, at least 2 m high, its S. boundary 8 m S. of the later stone wall, which was inserted along the crest; pottery from the bank dates to *c.* 1200. The wall was trench-built. On the N. side the wall is roughly coursed and faced; on the S., where the rampart was cut into for its insertion, there is no coursing or facing. The wall is *c.* 3 m wide. Above the level of the rampart, the wall was rendered with lime. At 5.5 m above foundation level the wall narrows to a parapet, creating a 1.2 m wide wall-walk. This parapet wall has been rebuilt, and no features survive in it, although there are medieval references to defensive 'loops'.

The earliest backfills of the town ditch located in the E. trenches were sealed by a turf line cut by the foundation trench for a half-round tower bonded to the town wall. The ditch must therefore pre-date the wall and be associated with the rampart. Although no trace of a revetment was found, it seems likely that the stone wall replaces an earlier timber construction. The footings of Polymond Tower rest on a rubble-filled penannular trench 2 m deep; the N. curtain wall appeared to be poorly bonded to the tower although investigations in 1957 found that the E. wall butted to it.

Various small-scale watching briefs were also carried out.

111. At *262 Priory Road* (SU 436 141) two small trenches were observed by M. F. Garner during work to underpin the rear of a house, located 45 m S. of the standing remains of St Denys Priory. Two walls of rough limestone blocks and mortar probably formed part of the priory outbuildings. They were overlain by layers containing medieval and later pottery.

112. At *Castle Square and Castle Lane* (SU 418 114) observations were made by M. F. Garner during resurfacing work. A section of a wall of dressed limestone blocks was exposed. The wall was 0.5 m wide and 9 m long.

(HAMPSHIRE)

113. At *Porters Lane* (SU 419 109) M. F. Garner observed resurfacing works which exposed stone foundations along the S. side of *Canute's Palace*. This may be associated with a former external staircase which led to a first-floor doorway.

114. At *Upper Bugle Street* (SU 418 113) trenches excavated by Southern Water Board on the W. side of the street were observed by R. Lindsey. A medieval N.-S. dressed limestone wall was recorded.

115. At *Castle Way* (SU 419 115) a trench excavated by developers was observed by C. Scott and R. Lindsey. A substantial medieval E.-W. orientated limestone ashlar wall was recorded.

116. At *45-52 St Mary Street* (SU 425 117) in *Hamwic*, trenches excavated for a large redevelopment area were observed by R. Lindsey and P. Andrews. Trenches in areas not previously archaeologically excavated (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 177-78) revealed Saxon and medieval pits, and traces of an E.-W. gravel surface, as well as a N.-S. gravel surface, the latter presumably a continuation of the surface uncovered in 1982.

WINCHESTER. Work by Winchester Archaeology Office.

117. In the Outer Courtyard of *Bishop's Waltham Palace* (SU 552 175) G. Scobie directed excavation. Two phases of a ditch c. 2.5 m wide and 0.8 m deep were identified; they probably represented the N. boundary of the Saxo-Norman building complex excavated by E. Lewis in 1967 (*Proc. Hants Field Club*, 41 (1985)). Associated fence lines were also identified. Later the site lay below part of the bishop's fishpond complex, as evidenced by 1.1 m deep green-grey silt deposits. The base of a timber structure c. 2 m square may represent a fish trap.

118. At *10 Colebrook Street* (SU 486 292), J. Zant and M. Barden undertook excavation of a small site just inside the E., riverside, city wall. Two phases of medieval wall construction survived, though badly disturbed: the earlier of chalk and flint in pale buff mortar; the later of large flints in hard, bright yellow mortar. To the W. the earliest medieval deposits recorded were three successive phases of flint cobbles which formed the E. edge of Colebrook Street. In the 12th century a substantial chalk wall was built, encroaching onto the street edge, but further evidence for this structure and any other early medieval activity was removed when two large, interconnecting pits were dug probably in the 13th century. One was fully excavated; it measured c. 3 by 3.9 m and was 2.2 m deep with undercut sides and a flat bottom. It had contained liquid, and evidence from 1951 excavations just to the N. (*Proc. Hants Field Club*, 22 ii (1962)) suggests there may have been a series of linked 'tanks', perhaps for dyeing, along Colebrook Street. The pits were filled in the late 13th or 14th century, and a small house or cottage, built of low flint and mortar walls with a timber superstructure, was erected soon after. To the rear of the 4.4 m wide structure was a metalled path, about 2.8 m wide, between the house and the city wall, to which it presumably provided access. After several phases of alteration the building was demolished at the end of the 15th century.

119. At the *Lido, Worthy Lane* (SU 4802 3018), excavation was directed by J. Zant in advance of car park construction on a site some 600 m outside the City's North Gate. A 13th- or 14th-century undercroft was discovered about 15 m back from the frontage of the lane. It survived to a depth of 1.25 m and was originally 7 m long; its full width could not be established. The structure was later lengthened and the floor level raised by 0.5 m. It was demolished in the 15th or 16th century.

120. Excavation was undertaken at the N. end of *St Martin's Close* (SU 4883 2975) before house construction in an attempt to identify the limits of the E. cemetery of the Roman town.

No graves were recorded, but work directed by M. Morris revealed two rectangular post-hole structures thought to be of the 6th–8th centuries because of their plans and construction. Building 1 was between 8.5 m and 10.5 m long and 5.5 m wide. It had off-centre opposed doorways in the long walls and a centrally-placed door in the short E. wall. The long walls were generally of double post construction. Building 2 lay just to the W., at a slightly different alignment. It measured 10.5 by 4.5 m and had opposed doorways set slightly off-centre in the long sides. All wall posts were of double construction although those in the end wall were less substantial.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

121. FLANESFORD PRIORY (SO 579 194). Excavations by J. B. Kerr for Central Excavation Unit formed one part of H.B.M.C.'s response to the conversion of the surviving buildings of this Augustinian priory (founded 1346) to holiday accommodation, being preceded by survey (including photogrammetric survey) and followed by a watching brief throughout the period of the development. The main building, a first-floor hall with annexe, was previously identified as the refectory, but it is now thought more likely that it was a guest house, possibly with accommodation for the prior attached. At the W. entrance two phases of stairway to the main door were identified, succeeded by a two-storey extension to the hall. Inside, it was found that two rooms had been formed at the W. end of the ground floor, divided by a corridor leading in from the W. At the E. end the foundations and drain of the reredorter were located, and it was shown that the annexe, although substantially rebuilt within the life of the priory, was of one build with the hall.

122. NORTH AND MIDDLE LITTLETON, BLACKMINSTER (SP 0705 4477). J. Pickin, Warwickshire Museum, reports that an Anglo-Saxon gilded bronze saucer-brooch with spiral decoration was found in March 1986 by a metal detector user. There are no records of a contemporary cemetery in this area.

123. PEBWORTH (SP 110 471). Salvage recording by D. Watson on the edge of Ullington deserted medieval village revealed a completely infilled linear feature, 3.9 m wide and aligned E.–W. This undated feature was probably a hollow way as several possible ruts were visible in section. Upcast from it had been used to make a low bank on its N. side. Beyond were the remains of a half-timbered building with an internal hearth. Examination of daub from the wall line of the building indicates that it was either burnt down or damaged by fire. Unstratified pottery of 12th- to 13th-century date and a fragment of rotary quernstone were collected from the vicinity of the building. The main area of the settlement is a series of irregular low earthworks, under cultivation during the 1960s and early 1970s but now pasture. Survey has revealed a number of house platforms and quarry pits.

124. REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). The eighteenth season of excavations (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 153) was funded by British Museum and Redditch Borough Council, with support from the Universities of Birmingham, Reading, York and Rochester, New York. S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavation on the church, D. Walsh being in charge of architectural analysis and I. McCraig of masonry recording and surveying. G. Astill directed work on the mill site. The excavation of the gatehouse chapel of St Stephen was completed under an M.S.C. funded scheme directed by B. Mead and M. Newman; a further M.S.C. scheme will include its laying out for public display.

Excavation of the S. side of the W. choir and retrochoir, the E. end of the nave and the S. aisle was continued. In the choir the period 3C (c. 1330) tiled floor and the earliest phase (period 3B, c. 1300) of stone-based choir stalls were removed, and the backfilled emplacement slots for the preceding (period 3A, c. 1260/80) timber-based stall excavated.

In the retrochoir the tiled floor contemporary with the period 3C choir stall which was first exposed in 1985 was removed, together with some underlying make-up, to reveal dirt

(HEREFORD AND WORCESTER)

floor levels interleaved with, in places very thin, limey spreads and elsewhere thin spreads of mortar debris. This may represent the period 1 (c. 1150s) floor level in this area.

Excavation in the S. aisle of the construction trenches associated with the major rebuilding c. 1400 of the S. nave arcade exposed sections of the period 1 work (c. 1150s). The lower courses of a cut-down pilaster survived on the S. face of the first nave arcade pier. It is likely that an analogous feature projected from the interior face of the robbed-out S. aisle wall. These pilasters must have functioned as the responds of an arch thrown across the E. end of the aisle adjacent to the ceremonial entrance to the aisle from the cloister. In period 2 (13th century) in the nearby entrance to the transept from the S. aisle there was a narrowing of this door with jambs with crow's foot chamfer stops. This change was accompanied by the laying of an elaborate tiled floor throughout the S. transept and S. aisle. In period 1 the stalls probably did not extend E. very far into the crossing and their principal entrance from the S. transept was at their E. end (*superior introitus*). In period 2 the stalls were extended E. through the crossing and it would seem that the way to the stalls through the S. aisle and the pulpitum door and into the W. end of the stall (*inferior introitus*) was emphasized.

Further work at the W. end of the excavation showed that part of a lime-based screed survived in the W. part of the S. aisle, dug by T. Rowley in 1967–68. Three graves in this area were excavated this year, one that of a baby of c. 6 to 12 months buried in a wooden coffin.

The excavation was extended to the N. to include the NW. end of the choir, the N. half of the retrochoir, and the N. aisle (including the remains of the N. aisle wall). Masonry of the second N. nave arcade pier lay immediately below the turf.

Work continued on the mill site. Excavation of the head race, wheel pit and tail race of the earliest mill is now complete. The first mill, and presumably the wheel, was constructed in the late 12th to early 13th century, and in the area of the leat evidence was found for ground clearance prior to building operations. The channel for the head race, wheel pit and tail race had then been excavated out of the clay; it appeared to have a regular gradient, and that part which formed the tail race had been cut through the thickness of the clay and into the pebble layer. The upcast seems to have been used to create a platform on which the mill building was constructed. Trenches were then cut into the clay and pebbles to take the timbers of the water channels; pits were dug on the S. side of the leat to accommodate the uprights of a timber structure. The timbers forming the sluice gates and bank revetting of the head race now appear to have been part of the original mill and to have remained unchanged throughout the time the site was occupied. No timbers survived from the original wheel frame. The massive timber tail race, first uncovered last year, was excavated and lifted. One of the major timber seatings of the bottom of the tail race showed clear signs of reuse. There is thus a possibility of an even earlier tail race which was dismantled and reused. Previews of the pre-mill ground surface, sealed by the clay platform on which the mills stood, suggest that there were earlier timber buildings on the site, of the 12th century or earlier.

The first mill building was earthfast, and the most substantial part of the building had uprights which were founded in post-pits 0.4 m square and faced the wheel pit. The N. part of the building was less sturdy and appears to have been more like a lean-to. Charcoal-lined pits, interpreted as hearths, have been located in that part closest to the wheel pit, so it seems that the earliest mill was, like its successors, being used to provide power for metal working.

At some time in the 13th century the post-building was replaced by a padstone structure of the same size; it was of a similar character to those already excavated. The major uprights of the early mill were removed and the pits filled with clay, iron slag, charcoal and daub. In the NE. corner of the building there was a thick charcoal layer containing many globules of melted lead. These do not appear to be residues from industrial working, but may instead suggest that that part of the mill caught fire; that corner of the building seems to have been rebuilt soon after.

Since the last season a collection of thick ceramic tiles (which had been built into the pitched tile hearths of the later mill building) has been identified as kiln furniture of a tile kiln.

125. WYTHALL, BLACKGRAVE MOAT (SP 066 755). The site was surveyed as part of a study of remaining moated sites in the parish of Kings Norton by G. Demidowicz, Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society, and S. Price, City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham. (C.B.A. Regional Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 29 (1986), 12-14.)

#### HERTFORDSHIRE

126. ASHWELL, LOVE'S FARM (TL 252 402). In December 1985 the earthworks of this medieval moated site were surveyed and planned by members of an M.S.C. Community Programme team supervised by D. Hillelson, under the overall direction of G. Burleigh. In addition, a resistivity survey was conducted on the N. moated island. This field seems to contain a double moat with the N. half well-preserved, but with the S. moat partly filled-in and disturbed. A third moated enclosure lies to the W. across Love Lane, around Ashwell End Farm. The moated island contains a 16th-century timber-framed house.

127. ELSTREE, HIGH STREET (TQ 178 955). Excavation of part of the garden of *The Holly Bush* public house was directed by S. A. Castle for Elstree and Boreham Wood Historical Research Group prior to building works. The area N. of the standing 15th-century two-bay open hall, with crown-post roof, disclosed flint and clay foundations of a 15th-century service bay demolished in the 1920s. Below was a burnt clay floor and a fragment of a charred timber sill of an earlier, perhaps 14th-century, building. Below this a thick layer of silty soil contained 13th- and early 14th-century pottery. To the N. the foundations of an 18th-century cottage overlay an earlier brick oven, itself overlying a post-hole with the base of a post in position; the infill of the hole contained a 15th-century jetton; soil containing 13th- to early 14th-century pottery extended into this area.

128. GRAVELEY HALL FARM (TL 233 281). The earthworks lying NW. of the present farm buildings and medieval church were surveyed in November 1986, as part of an M.S.C. project (see *Ashwell*, above) (Fig. 3). There are two surviving ditched and banked enclosures containing probable building platforms. To the N. and S. lie hollow-ways while the earthworks have been partly quarried away on the SE. Immediately to the SW. of the enclosures is a spring seasonally feeding a double stream-bed which runs out before reaching the S. hollow-way. Graveley Hall farmhouse is perhaps 16th century. The earthworks probably represent the remains of a medieval farmstead, perhaps manorial.

#### HUMBERSIDE

129. BEVERLEY PRIORY (TA 039 392). Excavations have been undertaken within the scheduled area of the priory in advance of building development. Work was directed by M. Foreman on behalf of the Archaeology Unit, Humberside County Council, and was funded by H.B.M.C., the developers (Beverley Borough Council), M.S.C. and the landscaping contractors, T. Miller Homes Ltd.

Recent excavation has identified a second cloister appended to the earlier layout at an eccentric angle, perhaps dictated by the course of the priory boundary. The N. range of the second cloister has shown evidence of high status occupation, including painted window glass, a formal decorative fireplace and numerous coins. Possibly that demonstrates lay involvement in the life of the community, perhaps in the form of corrodian accommodation. Benches set around a warming hearth indicate communal aspects to the occupation.

The great cloister has been re-examined. At least three phases of modification have been recorded, the most notable of which was a massive extension of the N. range from an original covered corridor. A communal reredorter and a lined water-tank are of high quality stonework.

A large open hall of earth-fast post construction pre-dates the extension of the great cloister; this hall was extended W. This earliest phase of occupation represents temporary accommodation occupied by the friars while the claustral ranges were under construction. It was eventually sealed beneath the garth and W. range of the secondary cloister.

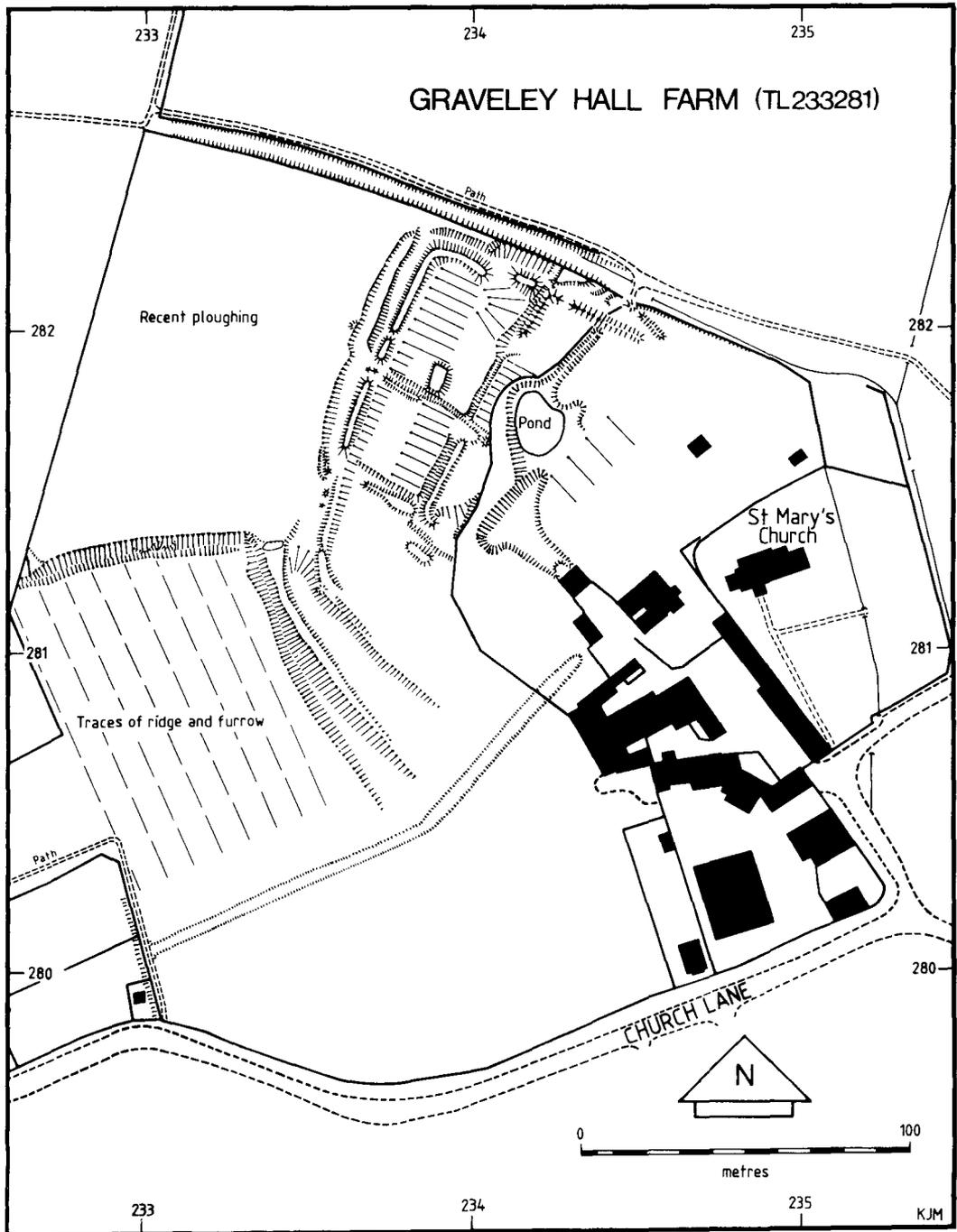
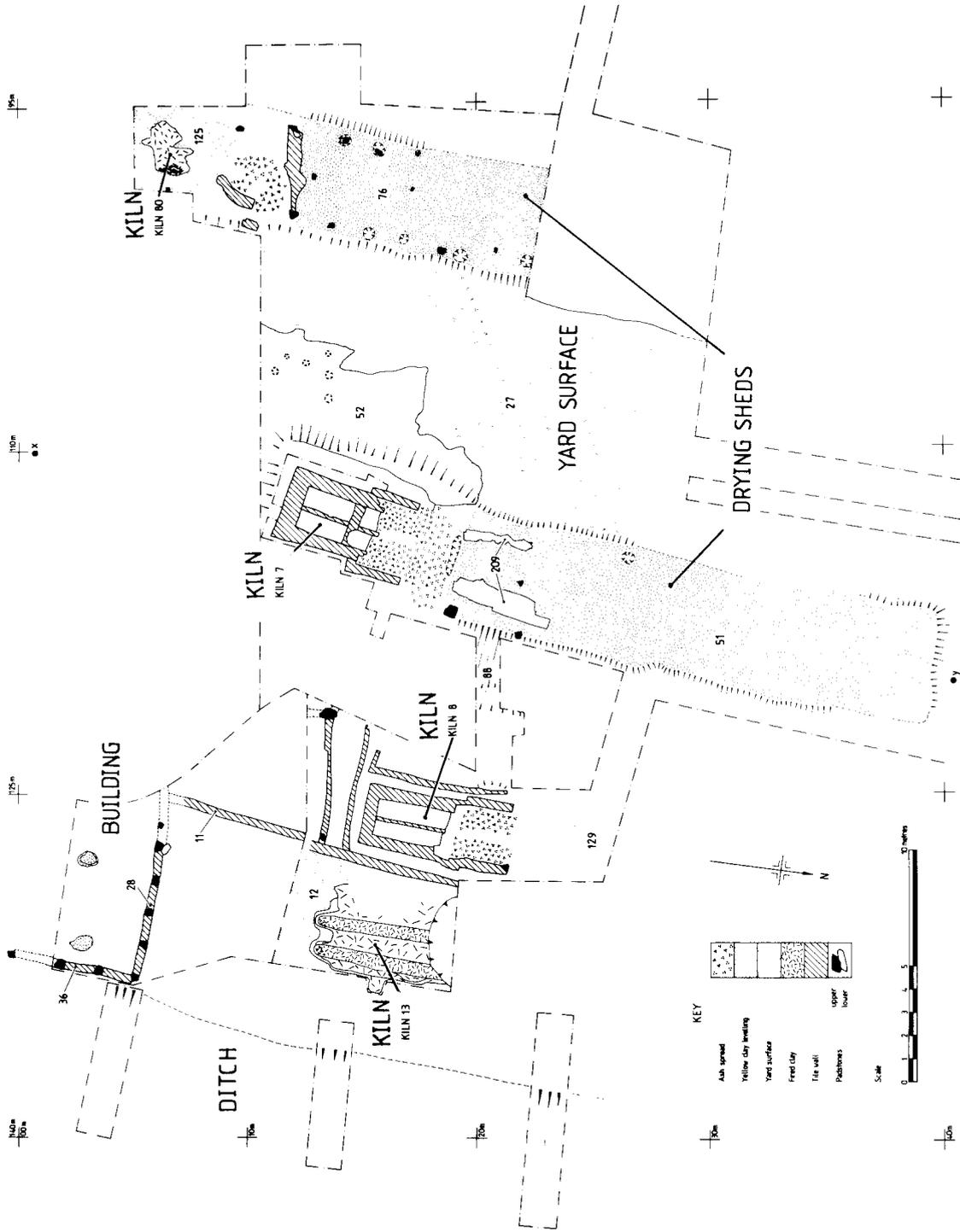


FIG. 3  
 GRAVELEY HALL FARM, HERTFORDSHIRE  
 Earthworks NW. of farm buildings and church

KJM



(HUMBERSIDE)

130. BEVERLEY, BECK VIEW ROAD (TA 050 393). A medieval clay roof-tile factory complex was investigated by C. Atkins and P. Armstrong for the Archaeology Unit, Humberside County Architect's Department, funded by H.B.M.C. and Goxhill Tileries Ltd (Fig. 4). Site clearance for building works in Grovehill, a medieval industrial suburb of Beverley along the course of Beverley Beck which linked the town to the R. Hull, revealed a spread of clay roof-tile over an area of c. 1.75 ha and the remains of two tile kilns.

The remains of six kilns in all were identified. Five were tile-built, twin-flued, rectangular structures of which two survived complete in plan. The sixth was twin-flued and of clay construction. All the kilns were orientated NE.–SW. and lay in the S. half of the site close to the Beck. The best preserved examples had projecting wing walls of tile around the stoking point at the NE. side, and evidence for at least two phases of kiln rebuilding was found. Surviving in association with each of two of the kilns was a long, narrow shed, 21 × 5 m, aligned on the same axis as the kiln and lying immediately next to the stoking point. The buildings were on slightly elevated clay platforms with well-swept yards of ash and burnt clay granules lying between. The sheds were timber-built on padstone supports or post-holes without intermediate walling, showing them to be open-sided structures, probably drying sheds from which the tiles would be loaded directly into the kiln. Part of a more substantial timber building of padstone and sill wall construction lay next to the Beck and contained evidence for two circular hearth or brazier positions within. Two ditches on the recurring NE.–SW. alignment may have been for surface drainage but could be evidence for plot divisions between industrial units each of which would have had direct access to the waterway.

The products of the kilns were predominantly flat roof tiles in two sizes, 270–95 × 165–80 × 13–15 mm and 310 × 190–205 × 15–18 mm, with a single pulled suspension nib. Hip and ridge tiles were also in evidence. Pottery finds were sparse but of early to mid 14th-century date, and a penny of 1351–77 recovered from the surface of one of the yards suggests production into the second half of the century. No evidence of contemporary clay pits was found but later pits cutting through one of the kilns at the W. end of the site contained brick and tile wasters, indicating that a later period of production expanding into brickmaking took place. No evidence for brick kilns was found, however.

131. GRIMSBY, NEW BAXTERGATE (TA 269 095). Excavations directed by D. Tomlinson for the Archaeology Unit, Humberside County Architect's Department and funded by Ham-merson Group, Humberside Technical Services and Great Grimsby Borough Council took place close to the junction of Freshney Haven (a diversion of the R. Freshney, perhaps 14th century) and the River Head, which formed the early medieval harbour. A timber waterfront associated with harbour improvements in the 18th century was found to have disturbed an earlier timber revetment lying c. 3 m to the W. and aligned SW.–SE., parallel with the present edge of River Head. A clay ridge extending NE.–SW. behind this waterfront had tile and pebbles set into it, and was probably a road or track leading to the river's edge; associated pottery indicates a 13th- to 14th-century date. The absence of timbers to the N. towards Freshney Haven suggests there was no continuous waterfront on this side in the medieval period. The trackway was sealed by a deposit of clay, presumably to raise the ground to prevent flooding; later, cobbled surfaces were laid down.

132. HOLME-ON-SPALDING MOOR, STRAY FARM (SE 843 395). Development of an irrigation scheme resulted in the identification of the timbers of a medieval bridge across a relict stream bed. Excavations were directed by P. Halkon and M. Millett, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham. The structure incorporated reused house timbers. An associated revetment post-dated a fish weir. Artefacts from the stream bed included some apparently deliberately dumped. Dating is difficult, but a late medieval to early post-medieval date is suggested. The droveway associated with the bridge was also identified.

133. KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, THE BEVERLEY GATE (TA 0971 2872). Excavation to locate and expose the remains of the medieval Beverley Gate was undertaken by P. Armstrong of the Archaeology Unit, Humberside County Architect's Department. The work was funded by Hull City Council with a view to incorporating the monument into a new scheme of pedestrianization in the city centre.

The Beverley Gate was sited at the NW. angle of the defensive wall circuit which from the 14th century protected the landward side of the medieval port of Hull. The gate was the principal entrance into the town and survived in a ruinous state until 1776. Excavation exposed the N., front, side of the gate and its attached guard house, together with a short length of the town wall. The S. side of the gate was located, but not fully excavated, giving a width of 4.4 m. All was constructed of brick laid in English bond; different types were used for the wall and the gate, which was also mortar-rendered. The gate structure stood to a maximum height of 2.45 m, or 34 courses, and showed evidence of later additions. The gate was 4.1 m wide with forward projecting buttresses at each end and a respond for the original simple opening. It was supported on a foundation of chalk and limestone, and courses 7 to 16 were built on a batter which reduced the width of the gate wall above ground to 0.87 m. The town wall was built separately from the gate but was also carried upwards on a batter for the first 18 of the surviving 20 courses, or 1.3 m. At its vertical face the town wall was 1.03 m thick, 0.16 m wider than the gate. It was constructed from a higher level than the gate, was not bonded into it, and was only tied-in to the gate above the batter using the alternate courses of the gate structure which were left projecting for this purpose. This and the differing brick sizes indicate a modular scheme of construction, and the standard of workmanship, which was better in the gate, suggests varying skill levels among the work gangs.

Both the internal gate arch, built to support an upper chamber, and the guard house (one of a pair inferred from surviving plans) were erected independently of the gate front. They were without separate foundations being built into the clay bank of a pre-existing rampart which the brick defences were designed to strengthen. The guard house measured 3.6 by 3.3 m internally. The gate arch wall was of massive thickness, 1.3 m wide where it had escaped robbing shortly after demolition, and had angle buttress support at the inner, E. end.

Almost totally destroyed by a 19th-century culvert insertion, a barbican wall was identified which appears to have been added to the gate entrance, projecting some 4 m forward from the original opening. The external moat was not located.

A cheek wall of limestone containing a socket with the remains of a timber post surviving *in situ* was evidence for an original gate setting which was associated with the clay rampart and which was still in position when the brick gateway was introduced. Pottery from the construction levels in front of the Beverley Gate indicates that it was probably built after 1350, some thirty years after grant of a licence to crenellate. Documentary references to works on the defences before 1350 therefore suggest that the earliest activity was concentrated elsewhere in the circuit, probably on the sea-wall at the Humber foreshore.

#### KENT

CANTERBURY. Work for Canterbury Archaeological Trust, supported by an M.S.C. scheme.

134. At *All Saints Church, St Peter's Street* (TR 1480 5791) A. Ward undertook excavation in advance of a new paving scheme, financed by the Canterbury City Council and British Telecom. The church, extant by 1200, measured 62 by 36 ft with a S. nave and chancel and a N. aisle, with S. tower extending into St Peter's Street. A piscina was located in the S. wall by the S. door. A cobbled yard enclosed by a wall fronting onto St Peter's Street flanked the S. side of the church, E. of the tower. West of the tower was a separate, possibly timber-framed, structure with a door opening onto St Peter's Street. North of, and parallel to, the church was a cobbled lane giving access to an adjacent cemetery. The excavated remains of the church will be marked out in the pavement.

(KENT)

135. At *Christchurch College* (TR 1551 5793) I. Anderson carried out trial trenching and a full watching brief during the cutting of foundation trenches for two new buildings. Both stages produced evidence for mid Saxon occupation, possibly the site of a small secular settlement established soon after the founding of the Abbey of St Augustine c. A.D. 598 and continuing until the late 9th century. In the later Middle Ages the area was called 'Nordholm'. Features included a track with shallow side ditches and pits of 8th- to 9th-century date, many containing metalworking debris. Some yielded boss-decorated Ipswich wares. Later medieval pits and boundary ditches were also recorded.

136. At *Barrett's Garage, Pound Lane* (TR 1465 5813) M. Houlston conducted an excavation in advance of development, financed by the developer Mr G. Barrett. Earlier stratigraphy was overlain by a complete mid 12th-century single-flue pottery kiln, containing large quantities of pottery of types that were hitherto thought to have been made in N. France or the Low Countries (Pl. VIII, B). It seems likely that the kiln and its contents are the products of an immigrant French potter.

137. At *Ridingate, Watling Street* (TR 1496 5745) P. Blockley undertook excavations beneath the road and pavement in advance of road improvements. Work was funded by Kent County Council and H.B.M.C. Late Roman levels within the blocked S. carriageway of the Roman gate were overlain by late Saxon deposits. The Roman door of the S. carriageway, which had been permanently shut since the 4th century, was fronted by a flint and mortar blocking wall during the early Norman period, when a church was established within the blocked S. carriageway and adjacent guard chamber. The church was later extended to the W., the N. wall abutting the central foundation of the gate. It was abandoned in 1349. Traces were also located of the wall which had blocked the N. carriageway during the early 14th century. A contemporary chalk and flint semicircular bastion abutting the gate was also excavated. The N. carriageway was reopened in 1430 and the gate stood largely intact until 1782.

138. At *St John's Lane* (TR 1475 5759) P. Blockley conducted excavations along the street frontage, funded by Canterbury City Council, H.B.M.C., Kent Council Council and the Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust. The latest Roman deposits were overlain by sparse late Saxon activity and cut by rubbish-pits. Until the later medieval period the area lay vacant as gardens, behind properties on the Castle Street frontage. Late medieval structures built on the street frontage were badly disturbed by post-medieval truncation of the area.

139. At *St Margaret's Church* (TR 1488 5774) A. Ward conducted the excavation, funded by the Wolfson Foundation, of the interior of the redundant church, prior to the establishment of an interpretation centre. Demolition and abandonment deposits of the Roman public baths were overlain by a brief phase of Saxon activity, beneath the first stone church which was constructed in the mid 12th century. The church was rebuilt after a fire in the late 12th century with new arcade foundations and a bell-tower. A sequence of laminated earth, clay and mortar floors developed within the church over the next five centuries. Three complete medieval cooking-pots cutting the floors in the SW. corner of the church may have contained heart burials. The church was extensively rebuilt in the late 14th century.

140. At *20 St Margaret's Street* (TR 1493 5774) M. Houlston and I. Anderson conducted an excavation, funded by the owner Mr Phillips, in the cellars and maintained a watching brief on the fabric of the building during extensive refurbishment. The Roman public baths were partially robbed during the 11th or 12th century and cut during the 13th century by a cellar which reused the lowest floor of the bath's hypocaust system. Medieval pits cut other parts of

the bath house. The watching brief recorded parts of the frame of a mid 15th-century timber building, fronting onto St Margaret's Street.

141. At 36–37 *Stour Street* (TR 1462 5768) J. Rady undertook the excavation of two areas, one adjacent to the R. Stour, the other against the Stour Street frontage. Excavations were funded by Canterbury City Council, Colin Strickland the developer, and H.B.M.C. In the riverside trench, Roman layers were capped by extensive deposits of flood silts and peaty clays deposited in riverine conditions of late Saxon and later date. Early 12th-century timber riverside revetments were overlain by flood and dumped deposits. Later masonry riverside walls were abutted by late medieval kitchens, containing large circular bread ovens. The Stour Street frontage trench located dark earth deposits overlying Roman stratigraphy. A late 5th- or early 6th-century sunken-featured building and associated rubbish-pits were sealed by mid 13th-century timber structures containing bread ovens. A complex sequence of timber buildings occupied the site until the present day.

142. CHIDDINGSTONE, BORE PLACE (TQ 506 490). P. E. Leach for Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, London) excavated in the vicinity of the house, mainly of the 16th century with an earlier core and set in a moated site. Two demolished wings were found, both having several phases of construction or alteration. Excavation will continue in 1987.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE

143. MOUNTSORREL (SK 583 150). J. Lucas for Leicestershire Archaeological Unit excavated two sites in advance of a major redevelopment in the centre of this medieval market town. Documentary evidence and the evidence from the excavations suggest a 12th-century origin for the town.

At 13 *Market Place* small rubbish-pits, post-holes and stake-holes were found dating from the 12th to the early 14th century. These were found in a great concentration at the front of the plot but only in a light scatter throughout the rest of the area. It was possible to determine the presence of small timber structures from the evidence of the post-holes. A large cesspit of the late 12th to early 13th century was found 25 m back from the street frontage. Very few features could be dated to the later medieval period. This was also the case in the excavation at 1–3 *Leicester Road*. Here both plots were not occupied until the 14th century. The remains of this occupation consisted of a narrow ditch dividing the two plots, with, at 3, a pitched stone floor and a well and at 1 a disturbed cobbled surface associated with a timber structure indicated by a few small post-holes. There was little evidence of any further activities on the sites until the late 16th century. It is possible therefore that the town suffered a decline in the later medieval period. On both sites the activities associated with the post-medieval revival were traced to the present day. (Interim report, *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. Hist. Soc.*, LXI (1987)).

#### LINCOLNSHIRE

144. BOURNE ABBEY (TF 097 200). Excavations N. of the parish church were directed by C. M. Mahany for Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, Stamford Office, in 1985 (not reported here last year) on the site of this house of Augustinian canons, founded 1138. A range of stone buildings lay on the N. of the cloister garth, separated from it by a wide alley. The S. wall of the frater was represented by a robber trench 5 ft thick. The frater was 23 ft wide internally, and plaster/mortar floors survived. The cloister alley had a mortared floor. The cloister wall itself had been rebuilt in the 15th century. The rest of the N. range was disturbed by the 18th-century vicarage. The W. range was also disturbed by later buildings, but would appear never to have been completed in stone. There was evidence of 12th-century activity in this area. The E. range lay outside the area available; the cloister was probably c. 95 ft square internally. (Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1985–1986* (1986), 15).

(LINCOLNSHIRE)

145. CROWLAND, TRINITY BRIDGE (TF 239 103). C. M. Mahany, Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, Stamford Office, directed the recording of the pathways of the 14th-century bridge for H.B.M.C.

146. GOLTHO CHURCH (TF 116 774). N. Field, Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, Lincoln Office, directed excavations in advance of the installation of new drains by the Redundant Churches Fund at the surviving brick-built church (late 15th- and 18th-century) at Goltho D.M.V. The stone foundations of an earlier church were located underneath the 15th-century nave, comprising a roughly coursed limestone footing with a chamfered sandstone plinth beneath. The footings broadened and extended W. beyond the W. end of the present nave; presumably the present nave lies on the site of the earlier chancel, with the original nave further W. under the present graveyard. The excavation indicated a time lapse between the demolition of the former church and the construction of the surviving building, which seems to have been erected after the desertion of the village. (Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1985-1986* (1986), 3-5.)

147. GREAT HALE (TF 142 427). R. H. Healey for Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology mounted a rescue excavation when part of an inhumation cemetery of unknown extent was found on a building site. The bone report, by A. Cameron, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, records a total of eight individuals of both sexes. Later burials had disturbed earlier burials. All burials were aligned E.-W. and only two small finds were recorded, an iron buckle and an unidentified bronze object. The site, 70 m E. of the present edge of Great Hale churchyard and 90 m SE. of the church itself, may represent outlying burials from the original churchyard. Alternatively, its situation on the gravels of the fen edge, and the relatively shallow depth of burial, may suggest that the group is part of a Saxon cemetery. A number of such cemeteries along the fen edge between Ruskington and Bourne is known and discoveries of new sites occur all the time.

148. HORNCastle, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TF 258 695). Before the laying of a new floor in the Early English tower, excavations were directed by N. Field for Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, Lincoln Office. Removal of a chalk deposit extending over the whole area revealed the lower part of a blocked doorway in the NE. corner of the tower, originally leading to an intra-mural stair. Burials in the centre of the tower were perhaps 18th century. The foundation trench for the tower cut a series of mortar floors related to an earlier phase of the church. Further burials were recorded at these levels. Earlier levels could not be fully explored. (Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1985-1986* (1986), 5-6.)

LINCOLN. Work by Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, Lincoln Office. (Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1985-1986* (1986), 18-30.)

149. At *The Cathedral* (SK 978 718) excavations E. of the N. transept, sponsored partly by the Dean and Chapter, exposed the foundations of the chapel built c. 1220-30 and demolished in 1772. They abut earlier foundations at the W. end. At the E. end are two octagonal tower bases. The foot of a stone coffin may be that of Bishop Lexington (d. 1258) or even St Hugh (d. 1208). The earlier foundations may be those of an external tower added to the city wall in 1068, and were probably reused by St Hugh when he rebuilt the cathedral in the late 12th century.

150. At *Monks Abbey* (SK 989 713) the Trust recorded the standing remains, part of the nave and choir of the Priory of St Mary Magdalen, for Lincoln City Council, before restoration.

151. At *St Mark's Station* (SK 973 708) K. Camidge directed excavation on the site of the Carmelite friary, founded by 1269 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 158). The area between the platforms of the disused railway station was stripped, locating a number of walls. Two substantial E.-W. walls partly under the N. platform seem to have been partially robbed at the Dissolution; associated pottery suggests construction in the 15th century. They probably represent the S. limit of the friary buildings. Nine graves lay S. of the E. end of the walls; two were cut by wall buttresses. An earlier building in this area, robbed in the 14th century, may be part of the original friary. The bulk of the friary lay under the N. platform and station buildings.

A poorly constructed wall ran E.-W. across the whole site, and probably represents a boundary. A long building lay to the S., under the S. platform. Erected in the late medieval period, it was probably of timber on a stone sleeper wall: clay floors, a hearth and a soakaway survived in patches. A small area investigated at the E. end of the site revealed early medieval/Saxo-Norman pits.

152. Work continued at *St Mary's Guildhall* (SK 974 705) by D. A. Stocker in conjunction with the Civic Trust's restoration project (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 191). In the W. range the position of the 12th-century doorway at the N. end of the E. wall was located; original voussoirs were discovered built into an 18th- or 19th-century wall. Masonry blocking windows at first-floor level was removed, and repairs in the NW. corner were unpicked. Reused fragments from the fireplace and other features were recovered. Several oak timbers from the roof, which had been repaired at least twice since the 17th century, were removed; it is thought some might have been salvaged from the medieval roof. The full archaeological and architectural report on the medieval Guildhall will appear in the *Archaeology of Lincoln* series.

153. RUSKINGTON (TF 08 51). J. Hunter for Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology supervised an emergency watching brief as building trenches were dug by machine. Parts of seven Saxon inhumations were revealed in and around the machine trenches. One partially complete infant was recovered and approximately six adults, one of which was accompanied by a juvenile in the same grave. That burial consisted of a flexed, presumably male, inhumation, the head resting on a shield boss. The juvenile, also flexed, was on a similar E.-W. alignment, and appeared to have been placed over the male skeleton's feet and legs. One of the adult inhumations contained several undecorated sherds of a pottery vessel. The circumstances of the investigation prohibit generalizations, but where it was possible to judge the alignment it was invariably E.-W., with the heads to the W. Examination of the trench edges indicated that further burials remain under the house floors and in the driveway.

LONDON *see* GREATER LONDON

NORFOLK

154. ITTERRINGHAM (TG 154 303). Air photography and survey by D. A. Edwards, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, identified the site of an apsidal-ended church, 20 × 56 ft, with a hall-like building 22 × 60 ft to its S. (Pl. ix). The function of a smaller open-sided structure between the two is not clear. The width of the marks indicates substantial buildings. Pottery sherds and tile from the site of the 'hall' suggest a date not later than the 15th century. Documentary research by N. Batcock indicates that the church is most likely to be the Chapel of St Nicholas and the hall that of the lost *Nower's Manor*, which belonged to King Harold in 1066, thereafter passing to the see of Thetford/Norwich. The chapel was apparently still in existence in 1430.

NORWICH. Work by Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

155. At *The Castle* (TG 2316 0850) excavation and survey in the basement of the keep was undertaken by B. S. Ayers and J. E. Bown, funded by Norfolk County Council, forming part

(NORFOLK)

of a survey of the keep by P. J. Drury. Three areas were excavated, the largest immediately S. of the spine wall. Here evidence suggested that apparent changes in plan at a higher level were in fact provided for when foundations were laid; that a further wall existed midway between the spine wall and the S. wall of the keep; and that this wall was subsequently converted to an arcade. It was possible to suggest *c.* 1500 as a date for the destruction of the arcade. Pre-keep, that is late 11th-century, deposits were also located. A second excavation checked the line of the intermediate wall/arcade and examined the footings of surviving internal walls; a third excavation demonstrated that the N. wall had been subjected to early failure, probably during construction, and almost completely rebuilt. Selective unpicking of the E. wall revealed that the battered remains of an impost are primary and that a blocked doorway in the NE. stair turret is secondary.

156. Survey work on the *Cow Tower* (TG 2396 0919) by B. W. Ayers, J. E. Bown and R. Smith, funded by H.B.M.C., was completed (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 158–59). Study of the chases between ground and first floors has shown them to be an integral part of the structure, with springs across apertures where necessary. It remains difficult to adduce whether they supported a vault or gallery.

157. At 79 *King Street* (TG 2345 0873) excavation was undertaken by M. Heaton and P. Millington-Wallace for M.S.C. Community Programme Agency and B. S. Ayers for the Unit prior to conversion and redevelopment of the building and its surroundings by Norwich City Council. A trench at the rear of the property at right-angles to the street uncovered more than 6m depth of archaeological deposits, the earliest material late 11th to early 12th century. A sequence of rubbish levels was overlain by late medieval and post-medieval surfaces and cobbled yards. The great depth of deposits was due to terracing out from the street towards the river marsh. Finds included a large fragment of rim, handle and spout of a red-painted vessel of Pingsdorf-type ware.

158. At the rear of 21–23 *St George's Street* (TG 2305 0898) trial excavation was undertaken by P. Millington-Wallace for M.S.C. Community Programme Agency and B. S. Ayers for the Unit in order to test the nature of the deposits and establish a dating sequence. The constraints of the site meant that work had to cease at a depth of 5 m, when only 12th-century levels had been reached. These deposits consisted of homogeneous black silts and rubbish, similar to levels encountered above river marsh elsewhere in the city. The location of such deposits here, however, at some remove from the River Wensum, heightens speculation that the line of St George's Street S. of Colegate may represent an early outfall of the Muspole stream.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

RAUNDS (SP 99 73). G. Foard reports further work on the Raunds Project by the Archaeology Unit, Northampton County Council (cf. *Medieval Archeol.*, xxviii (1984), 234 and *Northamptonshire Archaeol.*, 20 (1985)) funded by H.B.M.C., Northampton County Council and M.S.C. The study area of 40 sq. km in the Nene valley comprises the medieval parishes of *Raunds*, *Ringstead*, *Hargrave* and *Stanwick* which may have comprised a single Saxon estate.

159. Fieldwalking directed by S. Parry in 1985–86 and 1986–87 covered 1/3 of the area on 15 m spaced traverses. Seven early Saxon pottery concentrations were located at the fringes of and beneath later settlements. Only at *Mallows Cotton* (SP 980 732) was there coincidence with a Roman settlement area. Two sites produced mid Saxon pottery. Late Saxon and medieval pottery concentrations were recorded around existing villages, suggesting settlement drift, while manuring scatters have been recovered from contemporary open fields.

160. At *Burystead Manor* (TL 007 731), N. of the village church, the site has remained as pasture since the last manorial building was demolished in the early 19th century. Since 1982 geophysical and earthwork surveys (A. Boddington and G. Foard) combined with trial trenching (D. Windell, S. A. Power and M. Audouy) have been carried out as preliminaries to full-scale excavation. A stratigraphic sequence from the 6th century onwards is expected. Work continues.

161. At *Langham Road* (SP 998 732) excavation was carried out by M. Audouy between 1984–86. It lies S. of *Furnell's* and at the rear of the *Rotton Row* medieval tenements. There was intensive settlement in the 6th to 7th centuries with a number of timber buildings. There followed a break in occupation until the late Saxon period when a rectilinear pattern of enclosures was laid out containing several timber buildings. This was the first stage in the creation of the regular tenement row; after this the W. area of the site became part of the medieval open fields.

162. At *Midland Road* (TL 007 732) excavation 1985–86 was directed by M. Audouy. On the E. side of the small Raunds valley, adjacent to *Burystead Manor* (see 160) lay a row of medieval tenements fronting N. onto Midland Road. At the frontage because of post-medieval and modern disturbance the site yielded only an isolated stratified area but this showed a sequence from later Saxon to post-medieval times. The rear of the tenements however produced a sequence of activity from the 6th–7th centuries onwards with replanning in the late 9th century.

163. At *The Orchard, Rotton Row* (SP 998 730) small-scale excavation was conducted by M. Audouy in 1984–85 150 m S. of *Langham Road*. Two small plots of land yielded traces of occupation dated to the 6th–7th centuries (pottery, slot, post-holes) and the later Saxon period (part of timber building, ditches) probably representing the first stage in the laying out of the Rotton Row tenements.

164. At *Brook Street* (SP 998 728) small-scale excavation in 1986 was directed by S. Parry. Later Saxon ditches may represent property boundaries of a tenement row fronting Brook Street. Post-holes and slots were observed towards the frontage. There was an absence of earlier Saxon material.

The combined preliminary results from all excavation allow the following provisional sequence of village development: a 6th-/7th-century loosely agglomerated settlement spread over at least ten hectares; replanning of the area to the W. of the valley with concentration of activity into a single rectangular enclosure on the *Furnell's* site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 107–22). The character of activity on the E. side is still to be determined. The first stages of the laying-out of tenement rows occur in the late 9th and 10th centuries and coincides with the establishment of the manor at *Furnell's*. Thereafter the medieval tenement system develops with the establishment of frontages and toft and croft division by the 12th century.

———, WEST COTTON (SP 976 725). Excavation of 5,200 sq.m of this deserted hamlet in Raunds parish has been carried out by D. Windell, Archaeology Unit, Northamptonshire County Council, in advance of road construction. Before 1985 the site was intact, and consisted of well-preserved earthworks of about five tenements around a village green connected to a lane, once a main road from Higham Ferrers to Thrapston. Excavation revealed a complex sequence overlying a late Neolithic/Bronze Age ritual complex. In the early Saxon period (late 5th–7th centuries) a small enclosure c. 11 m by at least 13 m, without internal features, was laid out over a Bronze Age barrow. Following a break in activity in the mid Saxon period, during the late 9th to late 12th centuries the area was divided by a complex of ditches. The initial layout may have been regular, with plots having a consistent width (c. 4

## (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

rods). This pattern then developed with the formation of a frontage of ditches to what became the medieval green. No major buildings of this period were found within the excavation, though large quantities of domestic waste indicate occupation. Between 1200 and 1250 the hamlet was reorganized, with stone buildings fronting the green. The layout of these buildings closely followed the boundaries established in the preceding period and, once established, lasted until the final desertion between 1400 and 1450. The buildings were well-built and exceptionally well preserved. Arranged in four tenements, they included domestic ranges of halls and kitchens, with agricultural elements including a barn and three malt-houses. Occupation of these buildings seems to have ceased during the 15th century with some secondary reuse thereafter. The boundaries, particularly of the green, were maintained into the 18th century even though the area had reverted to pasture.

## NORTHUMBERLAND

166. BYWELL (NZ 04 61). Survey work on this D.M.V., with its two Saxon churches and medieval castle, was carried out by students of the Departments of Archaeology, Geography and History, University of Durham. It included documentary research, geophysical survey, contour survey and graveyard recording. Resistivity survey S. of St Andrew's church seems to show a rectangular building, perhaps with an adjacent hollow-way. Memorials recorded there include 25 stones or fragments of 13th- and 14th-century date set in the exterior wall. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps for 1986* (Durham, 1987), 52-58.)

167. NEW BEWICK (NU 061 605). Trial excavation by C. O'Brien for the Archaeological Unit for North East England, sponsored by the University and the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, confirmed the suggestion made by T. Gates that a group of sub-rectangular crop marks which he had observed here and also at Milfield and Ewart, may represent *Grubenhäuser*; a building type not hitherto noticed in Northumberland.

Against a background of much natural variation of the glacial gravels, human activity was represented by linear boundaries, enclosures and some eight sub-rectangular marks which are considered as possible *Grubenhäuser*, all spread over an area of 3 ha. The feature selected for excavation lay close to a boundary ditch, a short length of which was excavated, and some pits. The *Grubenhäuser* was represented by a pit 0.5 m deep, measured from the top of the subsoil, with steeply cut sides and a flat bottom. It measured 4.7 m by up to 3.9 m. Post-holes were within the pit at each end on the long axis; that at the S. end was a double post. Both posts had been removed with the demolition of the building, and the holes were filled with loose sand. Occupation debris in the lower fills contained circular loomweights, both baked and unbaked.

168. WELTON (NZ 065 676). P. J. Fowler directed survey work by students of the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, at this D.M.V. Measured survey has so far covered the NE. and E. parts of the settlement. The hall building and pele-tower respect the symmetry of the croft-and-toft earthworks. Parts of the presumably medieval earthworks are overlain by slight ridge-and-furrow garden features. Recording of the hall and adjacent buildings has begun; the hall contains medieval, perhaps 13th-century, elements. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps for 1986* (Durham, 1987), 9.)

## OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD. Excavations by Oxford Archaeological Unit; survey work by J. Munby.

169. At 6 Broad Street/4A Ship Street (SP 513 063). B. Durham and M. Collard carried out excavations and survey adjacent to Oxford's Bastion 4 on behalf of Heritage Projects, in advance of their conversion of the adjoining warehouse for their 'Oxford Story' exhibition. The bastion was shown to be oblique to the city wall line. It therefore seems likely that it was

the corner of the walled enclosure added to the town in the 11th century to provide a churchyard for St Michael's at the Northgate (see below, 174). The E. wall of the enclosure survives as a 1.5 m thick basement wall, with a postern in the angle where it meets the main wall. The stonework is assumed to be 12th or early 13th century, replacing the original ragstone wall of the enclosure, itself dated by the 11th-century church tower. The three above-ground storeys of the bastion are thin-walled with domestic windows and fireplaces, suggesting medieval and later alterations.

170. At the *Cathedral cloister, Christ Church* (SP 515 059), excavations by C. Scull and B. Durham and survey by J. Munby over two years have cast light on the history of Oxford's minster church. In the first season eighteen burials were found in the cloister, mostly pre-dating a large infilled 12th-century pit or quarry. Two of the earliest were stratigraphically related, and gave radiocarbon dates which calibrated to the range A.D. 735–825 at the 68 per cent confidence level (HAR 6817, HAR 6820). With two later dated burials, they give considerable support to the view that this was the site of Oxford's minster church, which legend tells was founded by St Frideswide before 727. The early burials had no datable grave furniture, but later examples had stone 'ear-muffs', and the 12th-century burials were in mortared stone cists familiar elsewhere in Oxford at this time. Two graves had beds of charcoal. The latest burials perhaps belong to the period when the minster had been refounded as an Augustinian priory in 1122, and regular burial may only have ended when this area was subsequently enclosed by a cloister before 1190, the year of a major fire which left its mark on the Chapter House, and on the plain Romanesque doorway of a night-stair at the N. end of the E. range. The inside elevation of the doorway was surveyed during alteration to the choir practice rooms. The tiled landing inside the door formed part of the stairway rising 2 m to the dorter above a rubble-vaulted undercroft; the Romanesque door was blocked and replaced in the 15th century when the cloister was rebuilt. The early 13th-century rafter roof of the Chapter House was also investigated as part of a survey project of the cathedral roofs.

171. At 26–27 *Cornmarket Street* (SP 512 063) the standing building (Zacharias') has been shown by J. Munby to comprise much of the timber frame of the *New Inn* of c. 1390. As a result, Jesus College gained an Historic Buildings grant to renovate it as a timber frame, under the consultancy of F. W. B. Charles. J. Munby has completed his survey; B. Durham has surveyed the stone components and watched the foundation work. It is clear that the inn originally comprised five shops facing the Cornmarket, jettied at first- and second-floor levels. To the rear it had a gallery with crown-post roof. The gallery overlooked a long narrow courtyard formed by ranges which can be largely reconstructed from the drawings of J. C. Buckler (c. 1860s) and W. Allfrey (c. 1900). Part of the N. range survives as an open hall at first-floor level, with two doors at its W. end opening onto the N. end of the gallery. The courtyard entry from Ship Street comes in beneath this point, opening awkwardly under the gallery. Excavation showed that the inn of 1390 replaced a similar courtyard arrangement of the earlier 14th century, from which the stone walls had been reused.

172. At *Magdalen College* (SP 522 061) excavations in advance of proposed college kitchens were carried out by B. Durham and G. Waite for H.B.M.C. and Magdalen College. The existing kitchen had been recognized as a building surviving from the medieval Hospital of St John the Baptist, refounded by Henry III in 1231 and suppressed in favour of the college in 1458. The excavation showed a massive wall which continued the kitchen alignment 20 m S., forming the river wall of an arcaded range alongside the Cherwell. The position of the single excavated pier base suggested that the arcade may have been central within the range. Along the inside of the river wall was an ashlar-lined culvert reminiscent of that found beneath the Common Hall at Ospringe in Kent, a hospital apparently founded by the king within three years of St John's. The Oxford culvert survived much better, with five courses of ashlar, and evidence of ashlar arches at 2.91 m spacing, presumably taking the weight of wall shafts

## (OXFORDSHIRE)

opposite each arcade pier. The culvert is assumed to have distributed water brought by aqueduct (1246) from a spring 400 m away, keeping it separate from the river. A similar culvert was found beneath an outshot latrine in the N. range of the college in the 19th century, assumed then to be a hospital feature. The newly excavated culvert was presumably not a latrine since it had a flight of steps for access within the building.

The S. gable of the excavated range suggested that it was an addition to a pre-existing structure, perhaps a range fronting the street leading to Magdalen Bridge. This, a large, slightly irregular courtyard of buildings, includes a chapel and range to the S., infirmary hall against the river to the E., and perhaps private chambers in the N. range.

173. At *Rewley Abbey* (SP 506 064) an assessment of the recently enlarged scheduled area of this Cistercian site was carried out by B. Durham for British Rail and Oxford City Council in advance of comprehensive redevelopment. The courtyard demolished in 1850 was shown to be a small monastic cloister, undershot in its E. range and with a well-preserved larger building at the SW. corner. Further trenching suggested that this cloister was offset to the NW. of the abbey church, and, based on an 18th-century reference to a 'chapel' in its N. range, it is conjectured that this cloister was the 'house of studies' specified by the founder in 1281. This would make it the earliest formal Oxford college plan. The church was shown to have been built with symmetrical aisles in what was presumably the nave, although the crossing was not seen. There was a modest number of internal burials. The area trenched to the S. was too disturbed to show claustral buildings in any conventional relation to the church, which would in any case be largely outside the development area. The assessment confirmed that extensive excavation would be required before redevelopment.

174. At *St Michael's at the Northgate* (SP 512 063) B. Durham, T. Morgan and L. Turner made an external and internal survey of the Romanesque tower during alterations to provide public access. The tower with all its windows, double belfry openings and its three doorways was shown to be of a single build, including the ground and first-floor windows facing the town ditch. These low windows mean that it was not part of the defences, and it must therefore post-date the known diversion of the town wall which provided the church with its churchyard. The tower is therefore suggested as one part of a collaborative reorganization by which the church gained a cemetery and the town defenders gained a lookout, possibly reached by an external stair to the unexplained second-floor N. doorway. A new and larger upper doorway was exposed at first-floor level in the S. wall, perhaps communicating with a gallery in a pre-existing church to the S. A single port-hole window with basket-work centring was reopened above one jamb of the upper N. belfry opening, balanced on the other side by a 'mock-window' formed by a ring of stones on the exterior and a fossil ammonite on the interior. This feature is apparently unique in Romanesque architecture. The tower has been dated architecturally to the mid/late 11th century, and considering the crudeness of its construction in this prominent location, this date seems acceptable.

175. WALLINGFORD CASTLE (SU 609 896). The upstanding stonework of the S. curtain wall was surveyed by M. Collard, Oxford Archaeological Unit, for Wallingford Town Council in advance of attempts to rectify a serious outward lean. The wall had eroded badly, leaving the mortar and pointing standing proud; close inspection suggests the stone may originally have been squared and finished to an ashlar face. A 14th- to 15th-century window presumably lit a building of St Nicholas's College (c. 1107), of which the first storey W. elevation still survives.

## SHROPSHIRE

176. LUDLOW, CORVE STREET (SO 511 752). Excavations on the site of the 14th-century Carmelite friary by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit were completed. Funded by M.S.C. Community Programme and by public subscription, the excavation had

been commissioned by Shropshire County Council in response to a proposed residential development. Two seasons' work revealed four broad phases of activity. The earliest, belonging to the 12th and 13th centuries, when Ludlow was becoming a flourishing town, was evidenced by a post- and stake-hole structure, fronting onto Corve Street, which was immediately succeeded by a more substantial building, interpreted as an aisled hall with possible cross-passage.

The late 13th or early 14th century saw the construction of a large, well-built town house on the site. This comprised a large reception room with elaborate glazed tile floor with a central hearth, and two other rooms whose floors were of compacted clay, covered with the remains of organic and hearth debris. The tiles in the main hall had been lifted prior to demolition of the house and it is suggested that they were reused in the friary and then taken to Stokesay Church after the Dissolution whence they were later removed to their present position in the north tower of Stokesay Castle. The house is likely to have been the property of Lawrence de Ludlow, a leading wool merchant, who is known to have donated this land to the Carmelites in 1350 for the foundation of the friary.

The construction phase of the friary was represented by several features including a bell-casting pit. The main occupation phase was evidenced by the complete ground plan of a building, interpreted as the refectory, with what appeared to be a pulpit base on one wall. Although much of the fabric of the building had been robbed, it was possible to deduce something of its appearance from demolition debris in layers of the Dissolution phase. Also located within the excavated area was part of the friary cemetery. Six burials were discovered, thought to be lay burials and possibly a family group since two were children. One of the adults had a silvered bronze cross around his neck.

The friary was systematically demolished in the 20 years after 1538.

#### MUCH WENLOCK

177. At 23 *Barrow Street* (SO 623 999) three burials recorded by Y. Staelens for Much Wenlock Museum (cf. *Trans. Shropshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Soc.*, LXIV (1985), 111-13) have been dated by radiocarbon determination. The calibrated date for Burial 3 was A.D. 340 ± 110, for Burial 2 A.D. 570 ± 75, associating them with the late Roman and post-Roman settlement of Much Wenlock.

178. At *Wenlock Priory* (SJ 625 001) excavation and recording of the fabric was completed by H. M. Woods for H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 202-03, and xxviii (1984), 239). The earliest building was Roman; a layer of collapsed wall plaster represents the abandonment of the building; the plaster layer was sealed by a layer of midden, dated by radiocarbon determination to A.D. 660. This layer represents the reoccupation of the abandoned Roman building for use as part of a double monastery. Above the 7th-century midden layer was a cemetery for which five radiocarbon determinations gave a date span of 860 × 1140. The Roman building was demolished by Roger de Montgomery to make way for a Romanesque church in 1076-87. The N. and S. aisles of his basilica were excavated. There was no crossing. Report in *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, civ (1987).

#### SHREWSBURY. Work by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit.

179. At the *Abbey* (SJ 4980 1238) excavations on behalf of H.B.M.C., M.S.C., Shropshire County Council, Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council and British Rail, are taking place in and around the former monastic outer court. The principal excavated area lies on the edge of the gravel-capped peninsula on which the abbey was founded in 1083. This excavation has shown that the gravel terrace was defined by or revetted by a series of double post-settings that were replaced by a green sandstone rubble precinct wall. To the S. lay an area of open water, represented by pond deposits. The first precinct wall was demolished and replaced by a successor a short distance to the S., representing the first encroachment into the pond area. The second precinct wall was itself demolished in the mid or late 14th century,

## (SHROPSHIRE)

when a new, square, masonry building was superimposed over it, projecting further into the pond area. The building was provided with a stone-built drain channel along its S. wall. The form of this building, and artefacts deposited in the remaining low-lying area to the W., suggest that it may have been a kitchen, possibly serving guest accommodation within the outer court. The building was demolished *c.* 1540 and the foundation platform was subsequently used as the site for a tannery.

180. At *Bennet's Hall (Pride Hill)* (SJ 492 126) excavation and a subsequent watching brief found a late medieval quarry (or rubbish pits) at the bottom of properties backing onto the 13th-century town wall. The wall was recorded during construction work. The ashlar face had been almost completely rebuilt in the post-medieval period, though the original core survived. Remains of *Bennet's Hall*, a mid to late 13th-century first-floor hall, are now incorporated in modern buildings on *Pride Hill*. A remaining section of its back wall, exposed by demolition of later buildings, incorporated 16th- or 17th-century alterations.

181. Excavations at *Market Street (Talbot Chambers)* (SJ 490 125), close to *The Square*, a new market place of *c.* 1261, found no evidence of activity before the late 12th or 13th century. Late medieval pits cut into yard areas behind modern cellars and the site of a medieval undercroft recorded in the 19th century.

182. WROXETER, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (SJ 5633 0825). Excavations at the Saxon church in the SW. corner of the Roman defended area, were conducted by C. Moffett of Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit for H.B.M.C. and the Redundant Churches Fund. Deep excavations for two sumps produced a small number of sherds of hand-made pottery of possible 5th-/6th-century date. Most of these were recovered from post-medieval graves, but one sherd came from the uppermost fill in a sequence of pits and ditches cut into natural, which otherwise contained only residual Roman ceramics and building demolition material. The foundations of a S. aisle of the later 12th century were exposed, to which a chapel had been added in the first half of the 13th century. The foundations of a late medieval porch were encountered W. of the aisle.

## SOMERSET

183. BRIDGWATER, WEMBDON HILL (ST 279 378). The Bridgwater and District Archaeological Society excavated three further burials at the cemetery site first encountered in 1984 during the building of an extension to the property at *100 Wembdon Hill*, Bridgwater. All were extended inhumations with feet to the E. From the soil into which the burials were cut a tinned copper-alloy penannular brooch was recovered, which by analogy with similar Cannington brooches from stratified contexts at Cannington and Cadbury-Congresbury has been dated to the 5th-6th centuries (cf. *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 130 (1986) forthcoming). Excavation continues.

## STAFFORDSHIRE

184. HANDSACRE HALL (SK 090 157). Recording began of this moated enclosure containing the remains of a 14th-century base-cruck open hall with later extensions and repairs, by A. Simpson, Staffordshire County Council Archaeological Roving Team II (M.S.C. funded), in liaison with the Community Programme Vernacular Building Survey Team, Lichfield. Vegetation was stripped and a detailed contour survey carried out. Rubble was cleared and surviving timbers recorded; many have been lost through vandalism. Work continues in 1987.

LICHFIELD. Work by A. Simpson and Staffordshire County Council Archaeological Roving Team II, funded by M.S.C. (C.B.A. Regional Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 29 (1986), 29–35).

185. A trial trench at *Friars Alley* (SK 116 094) on the N. edge of the Greyfriars site revealed medieval soil. Clearance of undergrowth in Friars Alley revealed c. 15 m of well-mortared sandstone wall running E.–W.; it was abutted by soil containing medieval pottery.

186. Work in *St John Street* (SK 117 092) on the probable site of the *Hartshorn Inn* was assisted by a grant from the developers, Masstype Properties Ltd. Nineteenth-century building had left no structural evidence of the inn. The N. edge of the city ditch, dug 1129 × 1135, was located at two points cutting the natural sandstone; the fill contained 18th-century pottery.

187. MUSDEN GRANGE (SK 1235 5117). Earthworks to the W. of the present farmhouse, believed to be the site of grange buildings of Croxden Abbey, were surveyed by F. Cleverdon. (C.B.A. Regional Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 29 (1986), 35–36).

188. ROCESTER, NEW CEMETERY (SK 111 395). A. S. Esmonde Cleary and I. M. Ferris for JCB Excavators Ltd., H.B.M.C., Staffordshire County Council, East Staffordshire District Council and the University of Birmingham resumed excavations on the site of the Roman fort (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 162). In a southward extension of the 1985 area were two semi-sunken malting kilns. In one of these the collapsed clay of the dome overlay a deposit of burnt grain. These kilns date to the 13th or 14th century, as did the ‘smithy’ excavated in 1985.

189. STAFFORD CASTLE (SJ 902 223). W. D. Klemperer directed the Stafford Castle Project, funded by Stafford Borough Council and M.S.C. Following the earlier work on the deserted medieval settlement (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 198) excavation concentrated on the inner bailey. Two circular structures, 3 m in diameter, were revealed on the crest of the clay rampart in the SW. corner, associated with three rectangular stone hearths and a circular oven partly of stone. Lead and iron slag from within these structures and associated burnt material may indicate industrial activity. A large funnel-shaped pit may represent a well. (C.B.A. Regional Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 29 (1986), 38–39.)

190. THROWLEY (SK 110 525). F. Cleverdon surveyed an area E. of Throwley Hall containing what may be part of the ‘vill of Throuleg’ mentioned in 1306. Before embarking in 1508 most of the area was arable. A fishpond overlies one of the furlongs. Work continues on the rest of the area, which includes lynchets and ridge-and-furrow.

#### SUFFOLK

191. BRANDON, STAUNCH MEADOW (TL 77 86). R. D. Carr for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage continued work on the settlement site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 162). The area excavated in 1986 lies just S. of the rectangular enclosure which is taken to be the focus of the settlement, and across the line of the road leading from causeway to enclosure. It had been expected that the cemetery located in 1982 (190 inhumations) would continue into the new area. In fact, the edge of the 1982 trench was precisely the northern edge of the cemetery and only 0.5 m beyond it was the wall trench of the church. That was a three-cell building, c. 24.5 m long, built of planks set into trenches, many plank stains being well preserved. The central nave cell was c. 14 m × 6.5 m with opposed central doorways. The chancel measured c. 5 × 4.3 m (E.–W. by N.–S.); a western annex measured c. 5.5 × 4.3 m. The building went out of use during the life of the site. The chancel was cut through by a ditch which disturbed a single burial (the only one in the building); the partially articulated remains were redeposited on the ground surface next to the ditch.

(SUFFOLK)

192. IPSWICH, GREYFRIARS ROAD/ST PETER'S STREET (TM 1630 4415). K. Wade for Suffolk County Council, Ipswich Borough Council and H.B.M.C. excavated about 1,000 sq.m. The earliest occupation comprised two sunken-featured buildings and rubbish pits, of late 6th- or early 7th-century date, associated with handmade pottery and imported Frankish wares. The mid Saxon period was represented by rubbish-pits, wells, boundary features, and numerous post-holes, presumably the remnants of buildings. During the 9th century an antler-working industry was established principally manufacturing combs. Ten inhumation burials were of late 9th-century date. The later 10th to early 12th centuries were represented by six 'cellared' buildings, one of which had burnt down leaving the charred evidence of its timber construction.

193. SNAPE (TM 402 593). W. Filmer-Sankey for the Suffolk County Council excavated an area of  $c. 16 \times 17$  m on the site of the cemetery and ship-burial (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 163). Eleven cremations, two definite and eleven probable inhumations were recorded. Plough damage is believed to be continuing at a small but cumulatively serious rate.

194. SUTTON HOO (TM 288 478). M. O. H. Carver, director of Sutton Hoo Research Trust, sponsored by B.B.C., British Museum, National Maritime Museum, Society of Antiquaries of London and Suffolk County Council reports that three years of site evaluation have been completed. In the first sector to be excavated work continued throughout the winter; Mounds 2 and 5 were divided up by a grid of running sections. Expectations from the work done so far on Mound 2 are that the remains of a ship comparable in size to that discovered in 1939 may be found. The top surface has been removed over half the sector and Basil Brown's 1938 trench showed as an area of particularly disturbed soil. Several ship-rivets have been found which must have been displaced, although a great number has now come from wartime weapons pits on the W. side of the mound. Displaced natural, possibly upcast from a ship trench, was seen in places around the base of Mound 2. A gilt-bronze shield mount with zoomorphic interlace was found unstratified in ground disturbed by the 1938 excavation of Mound 2. It is identical to one excavated in the mound in that year. Around Mound 5 a buried soil and possible palisade trench were visible. The backfill was removed from Longworth's 1970 excavations, and the box protecting a burial discovered then located.

Excavation out in the field continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 163-64) with a second  $16 \times 24$  m area; the E. limit of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery was confirmed. Among new features were pits left by trees which had blown down. They were undated and could be prehistoric, or perhaps a grove associated with the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Three more graves were found, one containing two bodies buried face down. The deepest grave revealed traces of a body in a flexed position contained in a wooden box or barrel. Moulds were made of some of the excavated burials in order to produce fibreglass replicas for public display. Work continues.

SURREY

195. BETCHWORTH. Excavations by D. Williams for Surrey Archaeological Society and Beechams Ltd.

At the *Tithe Barn, Church Street* (TQ 210 497) a trench  $12 \times 4.5$  m was excavated within the partially demolished 17th-century tithe barn prior to domestic conversion. The adjacent church retains a reset Saxon capital. A deep natural feature,  $c. 5$  m wide and bottomed at  $c. 2.2$  m below the level of the barn floor was the earliest feature encountered. It is thought to have been a watercourse. Its initial silting contained a few struck flints. This hollow seems to have been used in the medieval period as a rubbish dump. Overlying the silt was the butchered and headless carcass of a probably medieval ox. Above this was a substantial

deposit containing 11th- and 12th-century pottery. Following this was a sequence of layers considered to represent the demolition of a building. The final layer in this sequence of charcoal, daub and floor plaster comprised a concentrated dump of roof tiles of 13th-century type including a pottery object with applied pinched face — probably a louver fragment. In turn these layers had been cut by the digging of a large, undated, flat-bottomed pit, c. 4 m wide by 1.4 m deep, containing only clay and roof tiles. It is interpreted as having once been waterfilled.

At *The Street* (TQ 212 496), above the R. Mole, a gully containing Saxo-Norman pottery was located.

196. SHEPPERTON, SAXON COUNTY SCHOOL (TQ 070 676). R. J. Poulton directed excavations in advance of building works for the Conservation and Archaeology Section, Planning Department, Surrey County Council, funded by the Education Department, Surrey County Council. Earlier work on the site in 1967 and 1973 (cf. *Trans. London Middlesex Archaeol. Soc.*, 30 (1979), 97–124) had revealed a burial ground and an associated settlement site occupied between the 6th and 12th centuries A.D.

The character of earlier Saxon occupation remains elusive, but a notable discovery was a substantial midden deposit of early Saxon date, which had been dumped in a natural hollow. Finds from this included plentiful animal bone and pottery (including stamped and decorated sherds of various types), as well as a number of bone artefacts, including two combs. The main period of occupation was revealed by a number of ditches running parallel to those found by Canham. This confirmed his suggestion that the site had been regularly laid out, and indicated that this had occurred in the late Saxon period. The site appears to have gone out of use in the 12th century, though a scatter of medieval pottery may be sufficient to suggest that occupation did continue in the immediate vicinity, perhaps on a reduced scale.

STAINES. Excavation by Planning Department (Conservation and Archaeology, Surrey County Council, funded by the developers, aided by Community Task Force team.

197. At '*Johnson and Clark*' excavations and site-watching on a 5,000 sq.m redevelopment site between *High Street*, *Thames Street* and *Penny Lane* directed by P. Jones and N. Shepherd revealed that the southernmost third of the site had formed part of an inlet of the Thames throughout the Saxon and medieval periods. Two ditches of early to mid Saxon date, immediately N. of and parallel to the bank, are presumed to be a continuation of those found on excavations further E. The earliest deposition of 'black earth' that covers all Roman levels across the site contained Saxon pottery including a stamped sherd of late 5th- or 6th-century type. The High Street and most of the Penny Lane frontage zones had been destroyed by modern foundations, and Thames Street was considerably widened in recent times, so no medieval buildings were revealed in those areas. Close to the riverbank, however, a curious building of 13th-/14th-century date with close-set parallel beams was uncovered; and further N. the deep flint and mortar foundations of a multiple-bayed building of similar date were found, the northern part of which may once have extended to the High Street. Penny Lane was found to have been laid out in the early 13th century over the line of a late 12th-century ditch, and a succession of timber and daub buildings were constructed on either side at its southern end. Some pits and wells associated with the Penny Lane buildings contained leather soles and off-cuts which may indicate the presence of a cobblers workshop. The whole of the zone between the street and lane frontages and the riverbank was used for pit-digging from the late 11th to 14th centuries, but there was almost a complete absence of late medieval features or finds.

198. At *Courage Brewery* P. Jones directed site-watching and sampling excavations on an 18,000 sq.m redevelopment site between *Church Street*, *Bridge Street* and the R. Thames which showed that most of the site had been part of the river or was periodically flooded

(SURREY)

meadowland throughout the medieval period. On the permanently dry land to the N. Saxon sherds and a penannular loomweight were found; an 11th- or early 12th-century ditch lay parallel to Church Street; and some post-holes and a concentration of 13th-century pottery indicated medieval habitation along the Church Street frontage. A watercourse in the NE. corner of the site, which was extant from the Roman period until the mid 13th century, may be an earlier line of the R. Wraysbury which together with its sister tributary, the R. Colne, separated this area of dry land from the High Street area where all previous excavations in Staines have taken place (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 167).

SUSSEX, EAST

199. CAMBER, BROOMHILL CHURCH (TQ 997 184). M. F. Gardiner and A. G. Woodcock directed excavations by Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, for East Sussex County Council, which continued work on the buried church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 167). The NW. corner of the nave was examined and evidence for a W. tower discovered. Four phases of church building have now been recognized commencing with broad, shingle foundations, evidence of an abortive attempt to construct a church in the late 13th or early 14th century. A more modest church was built shortly after and was replaced by a crude, heavily built structure, possibly in the late 14th century. This was enlarged in the early 15th century with the addition of a S. aisle. Traces of earlier, possibly domestic, occupation were found.

200. LEWES CASTLE (TQ 412 101). Excavations by P. L. Drewett of Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, concentrated on the N. half of the S. motte, within the shell keep. Two phases of domestic buildings were located. The first phase is probably late 11th or early 12th century and may be contemporary with the construction of the shell keep. Later construction removed most traces of the first phase but enough remained to suggest a substantial free-standing structure, perhaps a hall. Traces of mortar flooring within this structure suggested a tiled floor. Window glass and lead window-cames indicate a well-finished building. This building was probably demolished in the major 13th-century reconstruction, which involved the construction of the great polygonal angle towers on the shell keep. It is likely that in the 13th century all the domestic buildings in the shell keep were rebuilt. In the area excavated a substantial new range was constructed against the shell keep wall. This well-built range had at least two doorways opening to the S. and was divided into two rooms by a N.-S. partition wall. The floor was mortared and probably originally set with green-glazed floor-tiles, many of which were found during the excavation. All the walls were plastered and whitewashed. The roof was tiled and the windows contained glass set in lead cames. This building almost certainly lasted until the mid 16th century when, together with the curtain wall on the N. side of the shell keep, it was demolished.

201. LEWES, GREY FRIARS (TQ 418 102). D. Gregory directed excavations for Lewes Archaeological Group in 1985-86. The site was situated on the W. floodplain of the R. Ouse, E. of *Friars Walk*, adjacent to excavations conducted by University of London Field Archaeology Unit in 1985 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 167-68). Excavation revealed medieval and post-medieval wall foundations and three human interments aligned E.-W. Finds included pottery, decorated medieval floor-tiles, glass, worked masonry and butchered animal bones. Environmental samples were taken for seeds and molluscs. Augering provided evidence of earlier medieval activity inundated by alluvial clays.

SUSSEX, WEST

202. BRAMBER, BOTOLPHS (TQ 193 093). Trial excavations by M. F. Gardiner of the Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, funded by the

Margary Research Fund of the Sussex Archaeological Society, located two sunken-featured buildings in a field S. of the church and adjacent to the river valley floor. Post-pipe traces were noted running up through the fill of one of these, suggesting that rubbish had been deposited in it shortly after it went out of use. Finds included a large quantity of pottery, butchered bone, a bone comb decorated with ring-and-dot ornament, a whetstone, two glass beads, and pieces of burnt clay — possibly from a daub wall faced with a chalk wash. Some of the pottery was stamped or otherwise decorated and suggests a late 5th- or early 6th-century date.

Late Saxon pottery from a pit and from a layer sealing the early Saxon features comprised both local fabrics and imported red-painted wares which may have reached the settlement through the historically documented pre-Conquest port at nearby Steyning.

CHICHESTER. Excavations by Chichester District Archaeological Unit.

203. At 73 *North Street* (SU 8615 0495) excavations, funded by Chichester County Council and Dixon's Commercial Properties Ltd, were carried out in advance of rebuilding. The principal medieval features were a robbed N.-S. wall and a layer of mortar to the W. interpreted as the back wall and associated floor of a structure fronting onto North Street. The area had later been greatly disturbed by deep pits. Glazed, decorated floor-tiles were recovered from one of them.

204. At *Swanfield Drive* (SU 872 054) excavations, funded by Chichester District Council, took place on the site of the medieval and early modern graveyard of the Hospital of St James and St Mary Magdalene in advance of housing redevelopment. The hospital was founded in c. 1118 as a leper house and became an almshouse by the late medieval period, going out of use around the mid 17th century. Skeletons had been discovered nearby in 1947. Excavations were confined to the cemetery, S. of the assumed site of the hospital buildings. 330 burials were recorded, of both sexes and all ages. Burials at the W. end of the site included some with leprosy changes. Burials to the E., which were more orderly and on a slightly different alignment, included women and children. The areas must relate respectively to the leper hospital and the almshouse which succeeded it, but the division between the areas was archaeologically indistinct. Analysis of the skeletons is to be carried out by the Calvin Wells laboratory at the University of Bradford. The sites will be published in the *Chichester Excavations* series. Finds and records will be deposited with Chichester District Museum.

205. COMPTON APPLIEDOWN (SU 79 13). A. Down for Chichester Archaeological Advisory Committee undertook a fifth season of excavation of the pagan Saxon cemetery (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 168). The work concentrated on Area 2 where most of the 6th-/7th-century graves were known to be. The total surface area dug in Area 2 was 2,340 sq.m; all topsoil was removed by machine. A trench cut down the slope of the hill to confirm the N. boundary of the cemetery produced three further inhumations, well spaced out, the most northerly burial being within a ring ditch, but a further extension N. of the cutting did not produce any more and the very thin soil covering in this area is an indication that few, if any, burials would have survived earlier ploughing. On the E. side of the site excavation was extended towards the field boundary and it is now clear that the E. limits must lie on the other side of the right-of-way which runs S. towards Upmarden. Trial trenching on the E. side of the path in 1985 produced an inhumation lying partly below the footpath, and further trial trenching after the harvest this season located another one a few metres to the N. This was left undisturbed and will be investigated as part of next year's programme. A total of 25 burials was excavated. Fourteen were inhumations and included four males buried with spears, two of whom also had shields. The total for the five seasons of excavation is now 168. The burials produced a relatively small quantity of finds this season, with weapon assemblages dominating the inhumation grave contents. Grave 145 contained a spearhead, shield boss with handle, and a knife; Grave 152 a spearhead, shield boss (interestingly without a handle), iron

(SUSSEX, WEST)

buckle and a knife; while Grave 163 had a spearhead, purse-mount, iron ring and a knife. All three are datable to the 6th century. In Grave 148 a spearhead was found displaced outside the grave cut, probably as a result of ploughing, but it may be associated with the small hipped bone pin, two copper-alloy miniature buckles and a knife, buried in the second half of the 7th century. Another furnished burial of that date probably belonged to a woman, as it contained a small copper-alloy pin found at the throat with an orange paste glass bead, together with a knife. The head of yet another bone pin was associated with a knife in Grave 165, an iron buckle in Grave 157, while Grave 161 and 164 each contained a knife.

The most important aspect of this year's work was the discovery of another thirteen four-post structures, which brings the total number to 31. One of the structures was of special interest and consisted of a central un-urned cremation surrounded by a small, roughly rectangular ring ditch with the four posts cutting the corners of the ditch (Pl. x, A). It seems likely that the cremation would have been covered with a small mound and a roofed structure erected above it (Pl. x, B). The posts around some of the other structures found this year had clearly been replaced and the post-holes recut. In three instances, cremations had been placed in the post-holes. One of these (burial 154) was in a pot and appears to have been inserted alongside the new post. A careful analysis of the contents of all the post-holes from the 31 four-post structures found to date shows that one or more post-holes from a number of the structures contain amounts of calcined bone. Originally thought to be earlier cremated material redeposited accidentally in the post-holes, the pattern now seems to be too regular to be accidental, especially as some of the deposits are quite large and occasionally include fragments of grave goods. It now seems likely that these structures were shrines, erected originally over a small tumulus which covered a central cremation dug into the chalk or alternatively into the mound. It is clear that they continued in use for several generations, with the posts being renewed as required and with new cremations being inserted, sometimes into the mound and sometimes into one or more of the post-holes. They are not confined to cremation burials. A four-post structure was identified around Grave 99 in 1984 and this year a six-poster was recorded around the warrior burial in Grave 157.

Trial trenching in Areas 1, 3 and 4: it was hoped to excavate more of Area 1 at the top of the hill in order to trace more of the later ?Christian cemetery found in 1982, and to carry out trial trenching S. of the reservoirs to trace the elusive settlement. Trial trenching had to be restricted to Area 3 and Area 1, where two graves were found just W. of those excavated in 1982 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 205-06). There appeared to be no burials surviving between the group in Area 1 and the most northerly recorded burials in Area 2 nor were any recorded in trial trenches dug on the E. and W. sides of the reservoir. It seems, therefore, that the group in Area 1 is a small one, but excavation of the area W. of those found previously should reveal the rest of the cemetery. Two burials located on the same alignment as those found previously will be investigated in 1987.

Extensive trial trenching was carried out in Area 4 with a view to tracing the possible settlement which, on analogy with the Saxon settlement at Chalton four miles to the W., ought to be on the flat ground just S. of the old reservoir. After machine stripping a total of 1,000 sq.m no Saxon long-houses were found, but a scatter of pottery had previously been found during field walking in an area SW. of the reservoir. Trial trenching located a shallow ditch which yielded two sherds of Bronze-Age pottery. The ditch is similar to the one found in Area 2, which is there seen to pre-date the Saxon cemetery. What appears to be a palisade trench was located N. and E. of it, but no dating evidence was found.

#### TYNE AND WEAR

206. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, QUAYSIDE (NZ 254 640). Excavations directed by C. O'Brien of Archaeological Unit for NE. England, funded by H.B.M.C., M.S.C. and City of Newcastle upon Tyne continued in 1986 with investigation of the area E. of Broad Chare which is to be developed for new Crown Courts (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 171-72). A quay wall

was identified and it seems that the land between this and the present-day quayside was reclaimed in the 14th century. Thus the development of the riverside E. of the Pandon Burn was perhaps a century later than on the W. side. This completes the excavation stage of this project. Results of the first quayside excavation at Queen Street and Dog Bank have been prepared for publication. The report is expected to appear as volume 3 of the Monograph Series of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.

## WARWICKSHIRE

207. ALCESTER (SP 102 574). W. A. Seaby, Warwickshire Museum, reports the identification of a 'sceatta' of 'porcupine' type found by a metal detector in 1984. It is a typical VICO or VOIC coin of Metcalf series E, in good condition, with high silver content and weighs 1.90 g. Apart from a C type 'sceatta' found at Coventry in 1860 this is apparently the earliest Saxon coin discovered in the present county of Warwickshire.

208. BIDFORD-ON-AVON (SP 10 51). J. Pickin, Warwickshire Museum, reports that the head and part of the bow of an undecorated square-headed brooch was found in 1986 by a metal detector user a month after a fragment of a decorated gilded bronze saucer brooch was found, also with a metal detector, c. 200 m away. These two finds may indicate the presence of a second Saxon cemetery. It is interesting to note that the decoration of the saucer brooch is identical to that on a complete brooch (PRNWA 4555) found in 1984 near Grafton Lane, Bidford.

209. BISHOPS TACHBOOK, OAKLEY WOOD (SP 306 592). Fieldwork by R. Hingley, Warwickshire Museum, revealed the supposed Iron-Age hillfort to be part of a complex of ditched and banked earthworks linked to a boundary earthwork around the wood; it is possibly related to medieval or later woodland management.

210. CHADSHUNT (SP 3499 5313). P. Booth, Warwickshire Museum, carried out a trial excavation on a cropmark site NE. of Chadshunt House in an area where earthworks of a medieval village have been identified. The cropmarks proved to be the result of post-medieval dumping of stone, perhaps related to rebuilding work on the house itself.

211. DORDON (SK 253 000). R. Hingley, Warwickshire Museum, investigated an area of cropmarks including a D-shaped enclosure. Medieval pottery was recovered during field-walking; the site may be a medieval settlement.

212. NUNEATON, ST MARY'S PRIORY (SP 355 920). M. Jones carried out an exploratory excavation for Warwickshire Museum, funded by Diocese of Coventry, c. 50 m E. of the cloisters. A robbed-out wall ran N.-S. for at least 9 m. A slighter wall extending W. may be part of the same structure, presumably part of the extra-claustral layout of the priory. The structure was abandoned in the 16th century and robbed in the 17th.

WOOTTON WAWEN (SO 15 63). S. R. Bassett, School of History University of Birmingham, reports that further seasons of work were undertaken in 1985 and 1986 by the School of History of Birmingham University.

213. At *St Peter's Church* the stone-by-stone recording of the external wall-faces continued. Drawings and interpretations of the N. wall of the tower and the N. and W. walls of the nave have now been published (Bassett 1985; 214 below). Inside the church, plaster was removed from the W. wall of the chancel to reveal the lower part of the outer face of the tower's E. wall. Scars left by the removal of the N. and S. walls of the Anglo-Saxon chancel were located, as well as sockets for the wall-plates and ridge-piece of its roof. This had a pitch of 45 degrees and was of simple, apparently king-post, construction. Close examination of the E. tower-arch, together with further work around the head of the S. tower arch in the Lady Chapel,

(WARWICKSHIRE)

showed that they were both original features of the tower. In the nave, removal of 19th-century panelling revealed evidence that in the church's first phase its nave and tower were of identical width. This work also confirmed an earlier discovery, that there are two early fabrics in the present nave; the later fabric is demonstrably Norman, but the earlier is undated.

The survey of St Peter's graveyard continued. Over half the memorials have been recorded. The fieldwork survey of an area about 1 sq.km centred on St Peter's church is now almost complete. Selective fieldwork has also been done along considerable lengths of Wootton Wawen's parish boundary.

214. At the earthworks in *Ullenhall* (formerly in Wootton) known as *Hob Ditch Causeway* (SP 133 689) a field survey was made. At Warwick Record Office, detailed map analysis was made of an area of about 330 sq.km, comprising most of the drainage basin of the Arrow-Alne river system. This, together with the results of the fieldwork survey, revealed a great many previously unrecognized pre-medieval roads, as well as two different but related field systems. The earthworks at Hob Ditch Causeway can now be tentatively identified as of early Saxon date, constructed to mark the limits of one or more territories before the emergence of characteristic mid Saxon land-units in the area. See S. R. Bassett 1983-86, *The Wootton Wawen project: interim report nos. 1-4* (Birmingham University).

#### WEST MIDLANDS

COVENTRY. Excavations for Coventry Museums. (C.B.A. Regional Group 8, *West Midlands Archaeol.*, 29 (1986), 65-71).

215. Rescue excavations and a watching brief at *Much Park Street* (SP 336 787) by B. Coates and M. Rylatt on the site of the New Law Courts produced industrial material from two series of pits of late 13th- to 15th-century date, in two areas aligned E.-W. Finds indicated leather-, metal-, bone- and textile-working. A section was recorded across the Red Ditch, the town ditch of c. 1150-1200.

216. Continuing work at *St Anne's Priory (Charterhouse)* (SP 345 783) by M. Rylatt and I. Soden was funded by M.S.C. and assisted by Coventry and District Archaeological Society (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 172). Some 80 per cent of the church and associated structures has now been stripped. The following main phases have been recognized:

Phase I (c. 1385): rectangular church, c. 48 × 10 m, with three main internal divisions; burials in nave.

Phase II (early 15th century): insertion of central tower.

Phase III (c. 1500): addition to chapel, 9 × 8 m, on N. side of nave W. of tower.

Twenty-five burials have now been excavated within the church, including one stone-lined cist, first excavated in 1968. Remains of one coffin were complete enough for reconstruction. A small area was exposed behind cell 5 at the SE. corner of the Great Cloister, one of the first built c. 1382-85. The rear garden wall was located c. 18 m from the cloister.

217. DUDLEY CASTLE (SO 947 907). Excavation continued, directed by A.J. Linnane for Dudley Zoo Development Trust, funded by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 172). Excavations have concentrated on the motte top within and around the keep (c. 1300). North of the keep a complex entrance arrangement is at present being excavated, provisionally dated to the 16th century, with a secondary usage in the 17th century as an iron-working industrial unit. Within the masonry of the NW. tower of the keep, two garderobe shafts have been excavated. North-west of the keep the original drainage arrangements for these garderobes have been excavated, revealing a substantial gully which fed down the motte side

and eventually into the moat. East of the keep a sequence of late medieval cobbled tracks has been excavated overlying an area of clay and rubble dumps which enlarged the surface area of the motte top prior to the construction of a concentric chemise wall. Work is nearly complete on the motte top and new excavations have begun, concentrated on the Great Chamber and Chapel complex in the SE. of the bailey.

218. SANDWELL PRIORY (SP 024 913). The excavation of the E. part of the priory church was directed by M. A. Hodder of Sandwell Valley Archaeological Project for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, financed by M.S.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 173). The church was shown to have originally consisted of a nave, S. aisle, crossing, N. and S. transepts, chancel and two N. and two S. chapels. The chancel and chapels each had an apsidal E. end. In the centre of the chancel there was a stone coffin which had probably been covered by a life-sized stone effigy of a knight in chain mail; the head of this effigy was found in demolition rubble nearby. In the 15th century the entrances to the S. chapels were blocked off and tiled floors were laid in the chancel and N. and S. transepts. Graves were dug in the S. transept, crossing and chancel. In each a wooden staff had been laid on the right-hand side of the body, and some of the bodies wore leather boots. The staffs may indicate that the individuals had undertaken a pilgrimage during their lifetime. At a later stage a timber-lined drain was constructed across the crossing. East of the priory buildings, a ditch, partly reused for an 18th-century ha-ha, may have been part of the priory's precinct boundary.

#### WILTSHIRE

219. AVEBURY TRUSLOE (SU 096 694). C. K. Currie undertook survey of the earthworks of the shrunken medieval settlement of Avebury Trusloe for Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology at the request of the Wiltshire County Archaeologist. Although disturbed by modern pipe-laying the earthworks probably show the former site of houses with their adjoining closes, S. of the present Frog Lane. Some medieval ceramics were recovered from animal disturbances in the area giving a possible date to the habitation there.

220. BEVERSBROOK (SU 004 729). Survey of earthworks of the deserted medieval settlement of Beversbrook was undertaken by C. K. Currie for Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology at the request of the Wiltshire County Archaeologist. They cover c. 25 ha and typical village earthworks were recognized, including a double moated site, believed to have been the manor house mentioned in 14th-century documents. Hollow depressions clearly represent small holding ponds for fish keeping.

221. BRINKWORTH (SU 006 852). Large areas of ridge-and-furrow were observed by C. K. Currie of Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology at Brinkworth Golf Course whilst undertaking rescue excavation work on nearby Roman kilns.

222. DEVIZES (SU 006 617). Rescue excavation and watching brief were undertaken by C. K. Currie for Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology ahead of development on the site of Wadham Stringer garage, adjacent to St Mary's church. The expected line of the town defences along the N. edge of this area was not encountered and it was concluded that the defences either did not exist in this sector or lay further N. Excavations uncovered evidence for habitation in the vicinity from the late 12th century onwards in the form of pits. Any substantial features that may have been present must have been removed by Victorian cellaring and later activity.

223. MALMESBURY, POSTERN MILL (ST 933 871). Excavations were started ahead of development by C. K. and T. C. Currie for Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology. The foundations of a substantial building attached to the mill, known in the 19th century as the Mill Brewery, were uncovered. Evidence seems to suggest this building is of some antiquity and large quantities of later medieval ceramics have been discovered. Outside the building was a large

## (WILTSHIRE)

rectangular pit in association with medieval pottery and large quantities of animal bone, particularly head and feet bones. It is suspected that tanning may have taken place on, or near, this site.

224. QUEMERFORD (SU 006 701 to SU 014 698). Over 16 ha of earthworks were surveyed by C. K. Currie for Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology at the request of the Wiltshire County Archaeologist. Documentary research indicated former settlement of some sort in the area, and it is considered that it was of a scattered nature and not nucleated. A number of the earthworks were clearly associated with drainage works although one disturbed area was shown by documentary evidence to be the site of a small farm building or cottage.

225. SALISBURY, 39 BROWN STREET (SP 1463 2986). Small-scale excavation in advance of redevelopment was undertaken by J. W. Hawkes and J. M. Mills for Trust for Wessex Archaeology to establish the structural sequence and provide further evidence for the quality and survival of archaeological deposits as part of an overall evaluation programme for the centre of the medieval city. The building as excavated comprised sill-beams of flint, stone block, tile and clay construction. Four principal phases dating from the later 13th to late 16th/early 17th century were recorded, the latest phase and subsequent (modern) alterations identifiable on an R.C.H.M.(E.) survey. Underlying the earliest building phase, partially waterlogged deposits have been sampled to provide indications of the pre-urban environment.

226. TROWBRIDGE CASTLE (ST 855 580). A small-scale evaluation of the castle site by S. M. Davies, Trust for Wessex Archaeology, in advance of redevelopment was funded by the developers, Hunters Tor Ltd. Excavation at the base of a wall reputedly on the line of the W. side of the outer bailey showed it to be of several phases, possibly originating in the late medieval period, and constructed in the fill of a ditch, at least 2.5 m deep, which produced material of 12th- to 14th-century date. Further excavations within the outer bailey revealed sequences of medieval and later usage. Large-scale excavations funded by H.B.M.C., the developers, West Wiltshire District Council and Wiltshire County Council began in January 1987.

227. WOOTTON BASSETT, HIGH STREET (SU 068 826). C. K. Currie for Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology excavated trenches behind nos. 134 and 137, revealing medieval pottery redeposited in later features. At no. 32 trenches contained a number of post-holes of uncertain or post-medieval date, together with two ditches running parallel to the street, dated to the late 12th or 13th century. The S. ditch ended abruptly and contained an ashy fill; the N. Ditch emptied into a large square pit containing medieval ceramics, much apparently of local production. A trench behind no. 34 was considerably disturbed by post-medieval phases and showed little sign of medieval activity.

## YORKSHIRE, NORTH

228. CAWOOD CASTLE (SE 574 377). A watching brief by D. A. Brinklow for York Archaeological Trust during restoration by the Landmark Trust of the gatehouse and attached brick range of Cawood Castle, the former residence of the Archbishops of York, enabled details of the construction and the associated archaeological deposits to be recorded. The gatehouse proved to be a stone-clad brick structure. The two-period timber roof of the main brick range was recorded, and the relationship of the castle to a nearby watercourse was established.

229. JERVAULX ABBEY (SE 172 858). Archaeological observation and recording by A. Davison for York Archaeological Trust, H.B.M.C. and the owners continued during the conservation programme. Minor excavations were undertaken in the Chapter House. Work continues.

230. RIPON, AILCY HILL (SE 3171 7114). E. of Ripon Cathedral R. A. Hall carried out research excavations sponsored by Ripon 1100 Festival Committee. Six small area excavations on the summit, flanks and base of the hill demonstrated that it is essentially a natural feature used for some time as an inhumation cemetery. Two groups, on slightly different alignments, have been recognized. Objects in association include iron nails and chest or coffin fittings thought to date within the Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian period. Further excavation is planned in 1987.

231. SYNINGTHWAITE PRIORY (SE 4619 4870). A series of trenches dug by the owner were observed for York Archaeological Trust by D. A. Brinklow. Four burials and structural elements of the priory were recorded.

WHARRAM PERCY. The 37th season of the Wharram Research Project was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst for Medieval Village Research Group and H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 173-74).

232. On *North Manor, Sites 82 and 83* (SE 858 645) S. Roskams supervised excavations. In the first area post-holes and surfaces of mid Saxon date were cut by a medieval ?terrace measuring at least 11 by 3 m. That cut was backfilled in the 12th or 13th century, and its site was later crossed by a track whose alignment corresponded with that of the tofts and crofts. On *Site 83* re-excavation of an area first examined in 1961 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-63), 336) determined that a burial then found was of Saxon or medieval date and not prehistoric or Roman as previously thought. It was sealed by a medieval manorial building decorated with painted wall plaster which supports the accepted identification of it as the hall.

233. On *Toft 10, Site 81* (SE 858 643) P. A. Stamper and R. A. Croft showed that the main N.-S. 'lynchet' between the tofts and crofts was built, perhaps of turf, in the 12th or 13th century. However, the alignment of underlying mid Saxon ditches and surfaces suggested that the bank may have restated an existing boundary rather than created a new one. Excavation of the mid Saxon levels was completed. The post-holes reported last year apparently represented a post-in-hole and post-in-trench building; to the E., on the edge of the previously-excavated yard areas, was a possible bog-house pit. Notable finds included a piece of ?Rhenish vessel glass; a small spearhead; a bone comb; bone, bronze, and iron pins and needles; a hammer head; and a broad-bladed chisel.

234. On *Croft 6 West, Site 78* (SE 858 642) P. Herbert completed the excavation of this area, which apparently lay on the edge of a farmstead in use between the Roman and mid Saxon periods. The excavation also shed light on the use of the back end of Croft 6 in the Middle Ages.

235. Beneath the N. range of the 18th-century courtyard farm on *Site 51*, excavation under the general supervision of S. Wrathmell examined medieval structural remains. They may be evidence that the village's E. row extended as far S. as the parsonage.

236. On *Glebe West, Site 77* (SE 858 642) J. Wood supervised removal of destruction levels from around the late medieval ?parsonage.

(YORKSHIRE, NORTH)

237. Final work by C. Harding on *Glebe North, Site 54* (SE 858 642) included the excavation of numerous cut features beneath the post-medieval parsonages. Although the fills were aceramic it seems probable that some or all were of early medieval date.

YORK. Work by York Archaeological Trust.

238. At *46-54 Fishergate* (SE 6065 5115) R. L. Kemp supervised area excavations on the site of the Redfearn National Glassworks (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 175-76), revealing part of an Anglian settlement including at least six timber halls set between two N.-S. gravel roads some 45 m apart which ran approximately parallel to the bank of the nearby R. Foss. Subdividing the area was a major boundary feature, replaced once on a similar alignment but different position. Occupation levels and associated rubbish-pits and latrines produced an important corpus of finds including 32 coins dating between the 8th and mid 9th century, and pottery including local wares and imports from East Anglia and the Continent. All primary Anglian deposits (over 50 tonnes) were sieved to provide environmental data. The settlement is probably part of an extensive area of occupation, c. 25 ha in size, stretching from Fishergate to Walmgate Bar. It presumably represents *Eoforwic*, perhaps the commercial and industrial area of the Anglian settlement at York, on a new site well outside the area of Roman *Eboracum*. Occupation seems to have ceased at about the time of the Viking attack on York in 866-67.

In the 11th century a timber church with clay floor and associated burials was constructed on the site. One of the burials, in an axial position outside the E. end, may possibly have been translated. Nearby in the 11th or 12th century was constructed a substantial rectangular stone structure, buttressed to N. and S., with two circular 'turrets' at the E. end. This may well have been *St Andrew's Church*, a cell of Newburgh priory. It was used as the nave of the subsequent Gilbertine church of 1202 and later. A long chancel with chapels or aisles to the N. and S. was added. N. of the chancel was a chapter house, then a dormitory range possibly with scriptorium. At right angles to this E. range was a N. range housing the refectory. The W. range had been destroyed by factory works. The three domestic ranges were connected by the cloister ambulatory which surrounded a cloister garth with central well. A post-Dissolution lime-kiln also stood within the cloister garth. The cloister may have been placed N. of the church to avoid disturbing the site of the preceding timber church. A cemetery of c. 350 burials in and outside the church, chapter house and cloister ambulatory, was excavated, providing, with the burials from preceding phases, a useful population spanning the 11th to 15th centuries and exhibiting a range of burial practice. There is a good artefact and ceramic series from the Gilbertine priory, and extensive environmental data were recovered in a thorough sampling programme.

239. At *St George's Fields* (SE 605 512) M. R. Stockwell excavated a single cutting, some 8.5 m deep, through deposits on the bank of the R. Foss, in advance of flood defence work by Yorkshire Water Authority. The deposits were mostly river alluvium dating from the 10th century to the present and gave valuable insights into river history and usage over this period. Roman and post-Roman deposits below could not be investigated.

240. At *Haymarket/Peashome Green* (SE 6073 5193) D. A. Brinklow excavated most of the church of All Saints, Peasholme Green, and part of its cemetery. In an early phase the church was a small two-cell structure with a cobble foundation. This was replaced later in the Middle Ages by a larger structure, of which the robbed-out foundation trenches were found. The structure had a clasping buttress at the NW. corner and several side wall buttresses. The robber trenches produced architectural fragments including a dog-tooth decorated string-course fragment. A difference in character of the robber trench at the E. end suggests there may have been a nave and chancel, as documentary evidence suggests, though in plan the later church seems to have been a simple rectangle. Burials within and N. of the church were

excavated. Two papal bulls, one of a Pope Urban (number illegible) and one of a Pope Clement (number illegible) were found. One had apparently been in the hand of a burial. Otherwise there were few finds.

241. In Layerthorpe traces of the burial ground of *St Mary, Layerthorpe* (SE 6091 5213) were recorded by D. A. Brinklow in a watching brief in advance of factory construction.

242. At the *Yorkshire Museum* (SE 5997 5212) during improvement works at the Tempest Anderson Hall, N. Oakey excavated the S. wall of the S. transept of the 13th-century church of St Mary's Abbey and nearby the cobbled foundations of part of the preceding church of c. 1088. Most of these structures had been excavated in the 1820s by Charles Wellbeloved, and covered in 1912 when the hall was constructed. They will now be left on view. Inside the Yorkshire Museum further parts of the abbey were recorded by D. A. Brinklow in a watching brief during alterations.

243. At 36 *Coney Street* (SE 6025 5183) D. A. Brinklow identified and recorded the greater part of a three-bayed three-storeyed late medieval timber-framed building with added crosswing. It had been completely encased in 19th-century brickwork and was revealed during conversion works for a superstore. The roof was of paired common rafters with collars and there was a pegged scarf-joint in the wallplate — perhaps suggesting a 15th-century date.

246. In *Low Ousegate* (SE 6029 5167) a watching brief during British Telecom trenching revealed architectural fragments presumed to derive from the medieval chapel of St William on Ouse Bridge. Nearby were found parts of the cemetery of the church of St John.

245. In *St Saviour's Church, St Saviourgate* (SE 6059 5189) a programme of conservation and reflooring by York Archaeological Trust enabled the Trust to record a number of medieval ledger slabs and matrices for brasses. Two reused medieval altar slabs and three inscribed medieval tombstones were recorded from secondary positions and will be displayed in the St Saviour's Archaeological Resource Centre.

#### YORKSHIRE, WEST

246. EMLEY, BENTLEY GRANGE (SE 266 133). The construction of a water pipeline by Yorkshire Water Authority cut through the precinct and well-known bell-pit complex of this important industrial grange of Byland Abbey. A detailed drawn survey of part of the site (SE 2685 1310) by S. Moorhouse and T. Wilmott for West Yorkshire Archaeology Services, in advance of pipe-laying, revealed at least two phases of low-profile settlement earthworks as well as a complex and at least two-phase ridge-and-furrow pattern all sealed below the bell-pit mounds. The underlying earthworks belong to the medieval monastic grange, whose extensive precinct boundary can still be traced both N. and S. of the medieval line of Woodhouse Lane.

A four-week excavation on the corridor line was carried out N. of Woodhouse Lane (SE 2670 1235) in advance of pipe-laying, supervised by S. Moorhouse for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service and funded by Yorkshire Water Authority. The purpose was to examine what was thought to be part of the peasant settlement of the grange and date the overlying bell-pit mounds. No evidence for medieval occupation was found on the presumed platform, but a spread of charcoal which extended beneath and clearly pre-dated an adjacent bell-pit mound contained late 16th-/early 17th-century pottery. It now seems likely that the assumed post-medieval date for the bell-pit complex at Bentley can be confirmed.

247. HORBURY, HORBURY HALL (SE 295 183). Renovation work on this important late medieval timber-framed building by the owner, D. J. H. Michelmore, has provided an

(YORKSHIRE, WEST)

opportunity to excavate the floor area of the surviving hall. The alignment of a demolished wing suggested that the hall had been rebuilt. Excavations by S. Moorhouse within one of the rooms and against the N. wall of the hall revealed a succession of buildings. The earliest occupation was represented by a free standing sandstone slab, tightly packed into a post-hole and with half its length protruding above the contemporary ground surface. Associated pottery was of 12th-century date and its purpose is possibly as a boundary marker to the medieval chapel of Horbury which lay N. of the building. The first three structural phases were substantial timber slots, with evidence for interrupted-sill construction. All lay on a different alignment to the later halls, and suggest replanning of the site in the 15th century. The massive demolished wall of the earlier stone-built hall, contemporary with the demolished wing, was located, confirming the alignment recorded previously in what is now the kitchen. Timber stains for the joists of the raised dais of the latest and surviving hall were found. Two sets of post-holes within the building are interpreted as for scaffolding, one set possibly for the walls and the other for the roof.

248. LEEDS, KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SW 260 361). Work on the Guest House site was continued during 1986 by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service on behalf of Leeds City Council and in association with M.S.C. The excavation, supervised by M. Lawler, S. of the main Guest House complex, was completed. Beneath the monastic horizons reported last year (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 178) were earlier features sealed by a pre- or early-monastic plough soil. Two successive underlying ditches were located, the later associated with a wattle-and-daub structure that probably lay S. of the excavation. This structure burnt down and its remains were pushed into the ditch, sieve sampling of whose fill produced charcoal, burnt daub, bone and carbonized cereal grains. No dating evidence is available yet for these features but they may belong to the documented occupation of the site by hermits at the time of the abbey's foundation in 1152.

A survey of the earthworks within the monastic precinct was completed. The survey has located, among other features, what appears to be the precinct's 'lost' E. boundary and it is hoped that a geophysical survey programme will define this further.

PONTEFRACT. Work by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

249. At *Ass Hill* (SE 4625 2615) excavations supervised by T. Zeffert began in association with M.S.C., following the earlier discoveries of a Saxon cemetery and a medieval industrial complex on The Booths and Tanners Row, between the E. gate of Pontefract Castle and All Saints Church. The excavations have so far revealed the remains of the stone foundations of a structure fronting onto The Booths, though much had been removed by Victorian cellars. To the rear of this structure pits and post-holes provided evidence of intense medieval and post-medieval activity. An earlier stone rubble bank running E.-W. may have formed the S. boundary to the Saxon cemetery. Excavation continues.

250. At *The Booths* (SE 4615 2613) T. Wilmott directed further work on the Saxon cemetery and church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 178-80) and identified two generations of burial, the first, having a radiocarbon date of  $690 \pm 90$ , pre-dating the earliest stone building. This was the small church, which was associated with burials including a group of some 20 still-born or infants, situated close to the W. wall of the structure. The nave was butted onto the chancel at a later date.

251. I. Roberts carried out some additional work at *The Castle* (SE 4609 2238). A large rectangular pit immediately S. of St Clement's Chapel, over 3 m deep, measured 3 m by 2 m at its base where it cut over 1 m into bedrock. The pit fill comprised a series of discrete 15th-century refuse deposits, all tipped in from the S. edge of the pit. Pottery, animal and fish bone

were found in abundant quantities. At the lowest levels the pit cut through a well-organized Christian cemetery that pre-dated the construction levels of the Norman chapel. The pit remains enigmatic.

252. I. Roberts reports that workmen looking for sewers excavated an area across the SW. end of *Castle Garth* (SE 4607 2227). This area would have been just inside the main gate in the upper outer bailey of Pontefract Castle. A watching brief established that archaeological deposits lay 0.8m below the present ground surface and had suffered little by the recent trenching.

253. Limited excavations carried out by I. Roberts during construction of new bungalows on the site formerly occupied by 22-28 *Micklegate* (SE 4601 2218) has established activity on the site from the 12th century. The medieval street frontage had been removed by cellars and the area excavated represented the rear of the tenement which appears to have been partially terraced into the hillside sloping down to South Baileygate. Undisturbed 12th-century pottery lay on natural and the latest feature discovered was a conduit system, disused by the 17th century.

254. At *St John's Priory* (SE 4630 2273) building work on the corner of Box Lane and Ferrybridge Road in the NE. part of the priory precinct revealed part of a cemetery, possibly that of the priory. Excavation by T. Wilmott, I. Roberts and E. Houlder, assisted by Pontefract and District Archaeological Society, revealed inhumations which were cast into magnesian limestone bedrock, and intercut one another in many cases. The remains of 70 individuals were recorded and exhumed. In at least one case an entire family appears to have been buried. Two adults and an adolescent child were laid side-by-side in a rectangular rock-cut grave, with a young child laid above in the grave-fill. Grave goods were absent except for a cruciform carving in copper alloy found on the skull of one burial. References exist to the removal of some 300 skeletons from the adjacent site during malt-kiln construction in the last century. This included mass graves dating to the Civil War of the 1640s.

255. ROTHWELL MILL (SE 343 282). Redirection of the Haigh Beck by Yorkshire Water Authority provided an opportunity to investigate the dam of the well-documented medieval and potential late Saxon mill site. A watching brief carried out by S. Moorhouse and T. Wilmott for West Yorkshire Archaeology Service revealed at least three phases of dam construction. The earliest was a dumped clay bank above what appeared to be an old ground surface, revetted at the front by massive vertical pile-driven oak posts either side of adzed oak planks 0.15 m thick and 1 m wide. This was succeeded by a massive stone dam on a different alignment, which in turn was replaced by another stone dam, attributed to alterations in 1825. Successive floor levels and beam slots for the mill building were seen in the trench section, but not examined. No dating evidence was found. Unfortunately, dendrochronology dating of the timbers was not possible.

Another medieval corn-mill in the Rothwell manor, at Fleet Mills, was destroyed by N.C.B. opencast work in 1984. Here a succession of box-framed timber dams on different alignments was uncovered, with end-set stone, sand and faggot cores. It seems likely that the two types of dam construction reflect the two settings. Fleet Mills lay on the major water course of the R. Aire, and was subject to fluctuating pressures on the dam, while Rothwell Mill lay on a gently flowing stream, with far less pressure variation on the structure.

#### ISLE OF MAN

L. S. Garrad of the Manx Museum and National Trust reports that fieldwalking continues to reveal traces of Dark-Age and later ironworking in the N. parishes.

## (ISLE OF MAN)

256. At *Andreas/Jurby*, Rhendoo (SC 390 880) above the Lhen, bar moulds of red sandstone, stone implements and slag were recovered (as at Kiondroghad, *Medieval Archaeol.*, XIII (1968), 77, fig. 32).

257. At *Andreas N.* of Round Ellan earthwork (SC 412 893) slag from smelting has been recovered (as at Ballavarry, *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXVIII (1984), 252).

258. PEEL CASTLE (SC 242 845). The fourth full season of excavation was carried out by D. Freke of Liverpool University Archaeological Services for St Patrick's Isle (I.O.M.) Archaeological Trust with funds provided by the Manx Museum and National Trust, The Manx Government Property Trustees and donations and sponsorship from private and commercial interests. The work was designed to complete the excavation of part of an extensive 6th- to 15th-century Christian cemetery begun in 1985 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XXX (1986), 180-81), and further investigate the medieval defences and domestic buildings. The areas newly opened were the Kitchen Courtyard, a stretch of rampart and adjacent tower, and a trench designed to test the ramparts on the S. side of the castle.

The cemetery proved to continue N. under the Kitchen Courtyard as suspected, although this level was not fully investigated and remains for completion in 1987. The trench near the cathedral revealed complex, long-lived cemetery levels which added another two and possibly three more pagan burials to make a total of seven or eight for the site, among about 300 Christian graves. The two pagan graves contained a buckle, a ring-headed pin, a coin of the mid 10th century and bracelets or cuff ornaments of wire-wound silver balls similar to those found in 1984 around the knee of another pagan burial. The other possible pagan burial was in a more elaborate coffin than usual with closely-set nailed narrow planks. The lowest level of the cemetery comprised three rows of ten stone-lined 'lintel' graves, overlain by the pagan graves, which were in turn superseded by a mass of burials which seem to have ceased in the late medieval period.

The excavation of the tower revealed the original floor level about 1 m below the present-day turf although the floor had been robbed. The construction trench for the outer, E. wall produced 13th- or 14th-century pottery, strong evidence to support the contention that the tower pre-dated the 15th-century curtain wall. A fine garderobe shaft was found in the NW. angle of the tower, with a tunnel through the length of the wall to discharge outside the castle. Access to the garderobe was through a short corridor in the W. wall which was thickened internally to accommodate it. This facility had been retained when the tower was demolished in the 15th and 16th century, and utilized by the architect of the new hall to the W. with access through the E. wall of the hall. An oven was revealed under the post-medieval flags of the Kitchen Courtyard, but its relationship with the other medieval structures discovered in previous years to the S. is unclear. Two late medieval walls were found running parallel to the curtain wall, but excavation of these is to continue in 1987, when further evidence of the medieval defences is expected. South of the castle a trench from the 10th-century tower to the curtain wall was excavated to determine the date of the rampart and wall. The wall and rampart appeared to be contemporary and 15th-century in date, with no evidence of earlier defensive structures or earthworks.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

## CO. ANTRIM

259. CONNOR, ST SAVIOUR'S CHURCH (J 150 969). N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) conducted sampling excavations in a field adjacent to the NE. before development. The church was the site of an Early-Christian period monastic foundation and the bishopric of Connor. Fifteen trenches, mostly 3 × 3 m, were opened

throughout the field. Topsoil and upper soil deposits yielded Early-Christian period pottery mixed with later finds. Early archaeological deposits had been disturbed and only subsoil-penetrating features survived intact. No structural remains were found. Size of early pot sherds suggested proximity to an area of domestic/ecclesiastical settlement. The major discovery was a large ditch up to 3 m wide at the top and up to 1.5 m deep, of rounded 'U' profile, infilled with layers of (eroded) clay, dark soil deposits (probably redeposited 'occupation' debris) and lenses of ash. Souterrain ware occurred in some quantity in the upper layers. The ditch was traced in five trenches and appeared to have a lightly curving NW.-SE. course across the E. half of the field. Souterrain ware indicates that the ditch is of Early-Christian period origin but its absence in the earliest infilling suggests that the ditch was opened before this ware was in general use. It is probable that the ditch originally functioned as a boundary for the monastic site (reputed 5th- to 6th-century origin) which gradually went out of use. It may also have circuited the early church, although its line is not preserved as a topographical feature.

Other finds included a fragment of a large mill-stone or rotary quern, a long rectangular whetstone perforated for suspension; a circular stone disc with asymmetrically-placed central perforation, and a bronze pin, broken, but surviving to a length of 70 mm and with a highly decorated head. These objects are compatible with a date late in the first millennium A.D. Two sherds of glazed pottery and a rim sherd of 'everted rim' cooking pottery attest tenuous medieval occupation.

260. GLENARM, DEER PARK FARMS (D 288 088). C. J. Lynn and J. A. McDowell continued the excavation of an Early-Christian period rath-mound, to be destroyed in a farm scheme, for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 181). Two trial cuts 4 m wide and reaching subsoil were made into the sides of the mound on the N. and S.; elsewhere an average of 2 m of archaeological deposits was removed from the mound and remains of about 30 circular houses were exposed in upper levels. A tentative summary of the sequence of the site's development begins with traces of prehistoric activity and a small ditch; next, construction of a rath with simple dumped bank 1.2 m high, later heightened to a total of 2 m with the concurrent addition of an internal dry-stone revetment. This was followed by dumping of midden material and gravel against the inner face of the bank at the lower N. side. Construction of an 'inturned' entrance passage 3 m wide and 10 m long followed. It was stone paved and revetted internally. A circular double-walled wicker house (structure X) 7.5 m in diameter was erected on earlier occupation levels at the centre of the rath. The door of structure X faced E. down the entrance passage, the inner ends of which initially came to within 1 m of the house walls on either side of the door. This is the lowest level so far reached (in part) in area excavation. Contemporary finds, which were not numerous, include a decorated bronze brooch pin from a bedding area in the house and the hub of a horizontal mill wheel from an external midden layer. This phase may have begun in the later 8th century. During the lifetime of structure X low platforms carrying other structures were built up inside the rath on the S. and W. and thick deposits of organic rubbish accumulated. Areas not already raised by local platforms were then heightened by dumping an average of 2 m of gravelly subsoil inside the rath. The entrance passageway was filled in and an access ramp was constructed higher up on the same axis. The walls of structure X were still standing to a considerable height when encased in this build-up. A low bank was made around the edge of the summit and the sequence of 'penultimate phase' houses was started.

About half-way through this sequence of houses a further small stone-revetted bank was built over that noted above and a massive cladding of boulders was added to the dressed-back outside of the mound. This was best preserved on the uphill side where it rested on the inner edge of a 2 m wide platform, deep down in the ditch. Finally a fresh layer of build-up was added to the mound, thickest on the S. where a souterrain was built in step with the heightening. Occupation continued to abandonment, probably before the end of the

(CO. ANTRIM)

Early-Christian period. Environmental samples were taken and a final season of excavation will explore the early phases of the rath.

261. GLENGORMLEY (J 314 815) N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Building Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.), conducted two sessions of excavation in advance of housing development. The earthwork was a low mound of 45 m in diameter and 1.5 m high. The first session of excavation in the SW. quadrant found that subsoil had been cut by a series of curvilinear gullies, up to 1 m wide and 0.25 m deep, infilled with a charcoal-flecked leached clay. It is assumed that these features are drainage channels around ephemeral structures occupying the earliest phase of ringfort occupation. Sealing this a thick layer of redeposited clay suggested deliberate heightening of the ringfort interior. Lenses of charcoal and some boulders in alignment indicated a second phase of occupation on this clay surface. Early-Christian period souterrain ware pottery sherds were present in small quantities in both levels.

A second excavation commenced with the mechanical stripping of the entire E. half of the interior. A circular gully of 5 m in diameter suggested another (smaller) structure but no 'occupation' debris was found. A large void, 1.5 m deep and traced for 15 m within the ringfort interior, was thought at first to represent a collapsed souterrain. Filled with waterlogged organic silts containing butchered animal bones and worked wood, the feature yielded insufficient stone for this souterrain interpretation to be confirmed. The earthwork has been destroyed by housing development.

262. TEMPLEMOYLE, KELLS ABBEY (J 141 971). N. F. Brannon for Historic Monuments and Building Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) and Ballymena Borough Council conducted brief excavations here to elucidate architectural features prior to conservation work. A large break in the W. gable wall extended to the ground from the splay of a window above. Within the last century this gap was formalized as a gateway, but evidence for an original door in the gable was lacking. The excavation was limited to trenching down beneath the gap (1.53 m wide at ground level). The removal of topsoil, including disturbed human remains, rapidly encountered the footings of the W. gable running N.-S. without interruption. There was a clear break in build and change in mortar between these footings and the asymmetrical splay of the gateway above, and it is very probable that the gateway is a modern masonry addition to the medieval structure. It seems unlikely, given the downwards extent of the original window splay above, that an original W. door could have been accommodated within the height of the gable.

The lines of the N. and S. walls of the Augustinian church can be detected at ground level, and an attempt was made to locate the line of the E. gable and thus achieve the ground plan. A 2.2 × 1 m trench was excavated and located a mass of mortared stone 0.5 m below modern ground level, identified as the SE. corner of the church. The survival of *in situ* masonry less than 2 m E. of the vaults suggests that the ground plan of the church could be recovered by further excavation.

CO. DOWN

263. DOWNPATRICK, CATHEDRAL HILL (J 483 344). N. F. Brannon, for Historic Monuments and Building Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) conducted a second season of excavations on the SW. slopes of Cathedral Hill (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 181-82). Continuing the process of total excavation of the area due to be developed as a new graveyard the long 1985 season trench was expanded, the primary aim being to examine the large ditch and its environs previously sampled.

Excavation of a further 7 m length of the ditch confirmed that its upper fill was medieval in date, and indicated that a medieval recut had occurred. The primary fill, while not

completely removed, continued to yield Early-Christian artefacts. The ditch is interpreted as a perimeter boundary/defensive earthwork for the hilltop monastic settlement.

At the N., upslope end of the excavations a number of articulated human skeletons was uncovered, buried in simple graves. The medieval reburial of skulls and groups of human longbones, presumably following the incidental disturbance of earlier graves, was also noted.

Further downslope, an earthen baulk between two 1985 trenches which had encountered the W. end of a 'robbed' medieval stone building and part of an Early-Christian cemetery, was removed. While this yielded little more structural evidence the well-preserved skeletons of a young adult and a baby were discovered. The stratigraphy of the site continued to be complex, with layers generally interpreted as redeposited (ditch, pit and grave fills) or accumulations on long-time open-area surfaces.

The quantity and quality of artefacts remained high. Large quantities of souterrain ware and medieval pottery were found, also glass beads, bronze dress pins and rings, fragments of medieval dressed stone, one bearing graffiti, a trial/motif piece covered in interlace engraving, a crude gaming board, numerous whetstones and hammerstones. On-site processing of animal bones yielded three bone comb fragments, while a porcellanite axe-head was recovered from the 18th-century 'robbing' debris of the medieval building. Work continues.

CO. TYRONE

264. DUNMISK (H 628 706). R. J. Ivens on behalf of D.o.E. (N.I.) continued excavating 'Dunmisk Fort' in advance of gravel quarrying (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 182-83). A further sample of Early-Christian burials was recovered. The glass/copper working area discovered last year was fully excavated, and a possible domestic complex revealed in the NW. quadrant. It would seem that the site was divided into several quite specific functional areas — heavy metal working in the SW. quadrant, and elaborate metal and glass working in the NE. one. The NW. quadrant seems to have been primarily domestic, while the SE. one appears to have been the ecclesiastical and religious zone.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. DUBLIN

265. BALLYMAN (16O 238 186). The final season of excavation has been completed at this site under the direction of E. O'Brien, Rathmichael Historical Society. The site is located close to the early Christian/medieval church of *Glen Muneri* (Ballyman) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1985), 184). Excavation has revealed four possible phases of activity at the site:

Phase 1: Early Historic period. A key-hole shaped corn-drying kiln was in use at the site in the 5th century. Material recovered from the kiln included six-row hulled barley and hazel charcoal.

Phase 1/2: The presence on site of large quantities of burnt/heat-shattered stones and of fresh-water springs indicate the possible existence of a destroyed *fulacht fiadh* (cooking place), of unknown date, but pre-dating the medieval activity at the site.

Phase 3: In the 13th/14th century the burnt stones were spread over part of the site to form a cobbled area where intensive iron-working activity was concentrated. The dating context is indicated both by finds (metal and ceramic) and C<sup>14</sup> dating.

Phase 4: After the iron-working activity had ceased, the site became waterlogged and was eventually covered by a layer of peat.

DUBLIN CITY

266. At *Dublin Castle* (16O 154 340) excavations in advance of restoration work were carried out between April 1985 and May 1986 by A. Lynch of the Office of Public Works, and were concentrated in areas immediately outside the line of the original medieval curtain walls of the castle.

(DUBLIN CITY)

Part of a possible late 12th-century *enceinte* wall, which had been modified in the early 13th century to form part of the curtain wall, was found close to the SW. corner tower (the Bermingham Tower). This tower was rebuilt in the 18th century, but excavation revealed the foundations of a square tower projecting from its base and contemporary with it. The function of this extra tower is uncertain but it may have formed part of the medieval town defences since the 13th-century town wall crosses the moat and abuts the tower at this point. A large portion of the NW. corner tower (the Corke Tower) was also exposed and was found to have been rebuilt in the 17th century.

The form and extent of the 13th-century moat were established. It was largely earth-cut, U-shaped in section and measured *c.* 20 m wide and maximum 9 m deep. It had been used as a refuse dump by the townspeople throughout the centuries and was finally filled in and levelled off in the mid to late 17th century. Houses were built on the filled-in moat in the 18th century and the remains of these were fully recorded.

Pre-Norman remains were recorded in a small area just beyond the outer edge of the moat. The remains of at least two Viking wattle houses were revealed as well as boundary divisions, a wooden trackway and a cesspit (see 269 below).

267. An area between the *Genealogical Office* and *Castle Street* was excavated by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works. This area coincided with the outer portion of the Castle moat opposite the main entrance. The outer edge of the moat was found to kick in at this point to abut one end of a large rectangular barbican aligned on the main entrance which, itself, was outside the area available for excavation. Only the lower part of the barbican survived and there was a drawbridge pit in it about mid-way across the moat. There was evidence for later repair to the W. face of the barbican and post-medieval buttressing work in the drawbridge area.

268. Excavations at the *Powder Tower* by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works began after the demolition of Blocks 8, 9 and 10. The area involved is the NE. corner of the medieval castle. Most of the base of the massive circular corner tower here, known as the Powder Tower, was uncovered. Within the tower a 14th-century layer produced pottery, coins and a large amount of scrap iron and bronze. At a lower level within the tower pre-Norman layers were found and clear traces of the E. ramparts of the Viking town. The earliest of these was a bank with dry-stone facing built on the shore of the Poddle estuary.

A section of the medieval city wall was uncovered where it crossed the moat and abutted the Powder Tower. This wall originally had a large open arch spanning the moat at this point, through which the sea could flow at high tide. The moat was partly rock-cut here and the foundations of the tower were found to be sitting on the rock. In late medieval times the arch was blocked up and this blocking wall was built on *c.* 1.5 m of moat fill.

A 21 m long section of the foundation of the N. curtain wall was also uncovered and a long narrow strip of Viking-Age material immediately inside it. This wall was founded on the boulder clay but its sloping base continued down the inner face of the moat where it rested on a quarried ledge of rock.

269. At the *Corke Tower* further Viking-Age deposits were uncovered by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works in the extreme NW. corner of the modern castle complex, outside the medieval moat and adjoining the area excavated by A. Lynch in 1985–86 (see above). This was only found after the building contractor had moved onto the site and had to be excavated as a salvage operation. Large portions of three successive rectangular post-and-wattle houses of the usual Dublin type were excavated as well as part of a timber-lined pit. The finds uncovered include a saw frame made from a curving piece of antler, and the cross-beam of a light wooden loom.

270. SCHOLARSTOWN, 'FAIRY FORT' (16O 115 260). Radiocarbon dating for V. Keeley's excavation (see *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 185) is now available: Gr.N. 14,252 — 970 ± 60 b.p., which when calibrated indicates a date of c. A.D. 980–1160.

CO. KERRY

271. SCEILIG MHICHIL (20V 248 609). Excavations were undertaken by A. Lynch of the Office of the Public Works at the entrance to the monastic enclosure, the ledge below the little oratory and the little oratory terrace. Limited excavations were also carried out inside the large oratory.

At the entrance area it was shown that the W. and N. revetment walls of the entrance passage had been built in the 19th century for the lighthouse men. No trace of the Early-Christian walls could be seen. The cutting excavated behind the W. revetment wall revealed c. 0.5 m of 19th-century deposits resting on c. 1 m of sandy clays which produced flecks of charcoal and a few small animal bone fragments but no datable material.

Repair of the terrace revetment wall just E. of the little oratory involved the construction of a reinforced concrete buttressing arch on the narrow ledge outside the revetment wall. The depth of soil cover on the ledge ranged from c. 0.6 m at the northern end to over 1.50 m at the S. end due to shelving bedrock. The few artefacts recovered were all modern. The excavation also revealed that the drystone revetment wall was sitting on a loose rubble layer without any proper foundations.

At the little oratory terrace the ground level needed to be reduced to relieve the pressure on the revetment wall and to facilitate improved drainage. Excavation revealed up to 0.3 m of peat growth on the terrace which when removed, exposed some of the original paving and steps on the W. side of the oratory. The N. wall of the oratory was shown to rest on the rubble fill of a drain which ran E.–W. and which must have been constructed as part of an original oratory complex. The paving slabs exposed to the E. of the oratory extended under the oratory wall serving the dual purpose of paving and wall footings. No dating evidence was recovered for any of the features associated with the little oratory.

CO. LAOIS

272. AGHABOE ABBEY (15S 324 856). Excavation of the site of the church N. wall took place in advance of rebuilding, directed by A. Candon for the Roscrea Archaeological Survey team and funded by AnCO, the Industrial Training Authority. This is not an 'abbey' but a Dominican friary: all that remains are the ruins of the church. The friary was built at the end of the 14th century by the Fitzpatrick lords of Upper Ossory within the enclosure of the pre-Norman monastic settlement; it was suppressed in 1541. In 1985, restoration work was begun by a local committee; virtually the entire N. wall of the church was missing, and it was proposed to rebuild it. Two short portions of the foundations of the N. wall of the church were found. These were respectively 3.5 m and 3 m in length, 1.55 m in breadth and survived to a height of 0.4 m. The foundations rested on the heavy yellow clay which was probably brought to the site to provide a firm base on which to build the church. Artefacts and skeletons were probably post-medieval.

CO. OFFALY

273. BLOOMHILL (15N 070 337). T. Breen for Irish Peat Development Authority (Bord na Mona) and Office of Public Works, carried out a second season of excavation to investigate the strata below the stone roadway discovered in 1983. A cutting of 5 sq.m was opened immediately NW. of the southernmost cutting of the first season. The stone roadway here was found to lie directly on a foundation of sods cut from the surface of the bog. Under this was a layer of brushwood which in turn overlay a series of alternating layers of marl and peat, containing some timber, to a depth of 2 m below the stone roadway. Further horseshoes of 13th-century type were found, and two leather shoe-fragments, immediately above the stone roadway. An exploratory pit dug towards the NE. end of the road showed that the single line

## (CO. OFFALY)

of flagstones which represents the stone roadway at the end rests on a thin layer of gravelly clay, and that the lower layers are absent here.

## CO. SLIGO

274. BUNNACRANAGH (7G 49 05). Before removal of the W. half of the ringfort (*Mulligar's Lands*) under the proposed N17 Improvement Scheme excavations were carried out under the direction of P. M. Harvey, financed and equipped by Sligo County Council. Seven cuttings, five in the W. and two in the E. part of the fort, were excavated. A bank (3 × 4 m) surmounted by a stone rampart, one course remaining, and outer ditch (1.6 × 3 m) enclosed an area of 30 m. Breaks in the bank, especially in the W., proved to be later. The original entrance was stone-lined and faced E.

Below a thick deposit of topsoil was a sandy layer into which the majority of features had been cut. The interior of the fort had been cultivated by a series of spade furrows, partially obliterating earlier features. Occupying much of the W. sector was a U-shaped construction trench, into which were driven paired posts and enclosing a roughly oval area (5 m greatest length). An area of burning surrounded by a haphazard arrangement of stones was found within this enclosed area. A concentration of post-holes and stake-holes, enclosing roughly circular areas, lay between the oval structure and the bank in the NW., their complexity suggesting rebuilding on several occasions. Several isolated post-holes and areas of burning were investigated in other parts of the site. Finds were scarce, although some animal bones and charcoal were found.

## CO. TIPPERARY

275. DERRYNAFLAN, LURGOE (18S 108 490). The 1986 season by R. Ó Floinn of the National Museum of Ireland concentrated on the area surrounding the hoard findspot (first area in *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 187) and involved the re-excavation of a trench partially explored in 1980. Re-excavation of the hoard pit indicated that it had been partially dug in the W. edge of an oval pit 3 × 2 m which contained sterile boulder clay. It is thus not possible to establish a *terminus post quem* for the hoard's deposition.

A further stretch of the linear ditch contained imported Bii ware. It is the earliest feature on the site, and its orientation is at variance with the other ditches and buildings.

Excavation indicated that the field bank overlay a ditch running N.-S. outside the E. gable of the church. The V-shaped ditch contained charcoal and animal bone, bronze and iron stick pins, bone comb fragments, cut antler and a piece of sheet bronze decorated with an engraved Ringerike-style foliage pattern.

A large pit, 1.8 m deep, dug into boulder clay was backfilled with a mixture of clay and mortar and contained a sherd of medieval pottery. The pit may be associated with one of the building phases on the site.

## CO. WATERFORD

## WATERFORD CITY

276. At *Grady's Yard* (23S 607 119), B. Murtagh directed a second season of excavation on the city walls at the S. end of the medieval city. It was carried out in relation to the conservation of the walls between *Manor Street* and *John's River*. It was also to determine the line of the defences along the river in relation to the construction of a new motorway. Work concentrated mainly on exposing more of the large mural fort discovered in the 1984/85 season (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 216-18). Work to date has revealed that this late medieval structure is oval in plan and projects from an angle in the city walls into what was

once the marsh known as John's Pill. Four arches which lead into it were defended by early gun-loops and a wall walk. The interior was filled with water. Excavation revealed that a channel of John's river ran through the fort. It entered the large W. archway, leaving via the E. archway, where it formed a moat outside the city wall. This is clearly shown in the earliest map of the fortifications in this part of the city, dating to *c.* 1590. The purpose of the fort initially may have been to act as a haven in times of trouble for small boats navigating the river, a tributary of the Suir. The interior of the fort had been raised by the redeposition of riverine mud. On removing this at the W., at a depth of 3.5 m below the modern ground level the bottom of the fort was located, on a gravel bed on either side of the channel that ran through it. Built into the channel was found a large, well-built timber structure that had collapsed under the weight of the 17th-century tannery above. Wedge-shaped in plan, the entrance from the outside was made through the W. archway of the fort. The purpose of this feature may have been associated with the docking of boats into the fort. However, due to flooding and lack of time, the excavators were unable to dismantle it. It is hoped to continue work in the near future.

277. At *Peter Street* (23S 608 123) a major excavation programme has recently been instituted by Waterford Corporation in advance of urban redevelopment in part of the Viking/Medieval city centre. A. Gittins directed an exploratory excavation on the site of *St Peter's Church* which revealed a series of building phases and associated human burials spanning a period of *c.* 700 years. Parts of three of the church walls have been revealed and available evidence suggests foundation in the 13th century, with extensive later modifications. Records indicate that the latest was carried out in the first half of the 17th century and that the church was abandoned in A.D. 1651. Finds from a series of burials inserted through the destruction deposits overlying the latest floor level concur with the documentary evidence. Residual finds of medieval pottery suggest the possibility of occupation phases pre-dating the church. So far, no evidence for pre-Norman occupation has come to light. Many line-impressed tiles have been recovered from secondary contexts within the church.

#### CO. WEXFORD

278. NEWTOWN (19S 979 278). C. Cotter excavated the interior of a site in a prominent position overlooking the R. Slaney *c.* 2 miles N. of Wexford which has been identified as the *municipium* built by FitzStephen shortly after 1169. Prior to excavation a substantial bank and traces of an external ditch enclosed a D-shaped area. Excavation in 1984 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 219) revealed the profile of the original rock-cut ditch and the foundations of a wall which may have formed a revetment along the external face of the bank. As the site forms part of the Wexford Heritage Park it was proposed to reveal the entire rock-cut ditch and any surviving internal features. The ditch varied from 2 m wide × 2 m deep along the W. sector to 5.4 m wide × 1.2 m deep at the E. end. Large chunks of mortared masonry lay in the E. half of the ditch but were not associated with any artefacts. Locally made 13th-century cooking ware was recovered from the ditch bottom. No trace of any entrance feature survived but disturbance at the E. end of the ditch may have destroyed any surviving evidence.

Excavation indicates that the late 19th-century construction of the Round Tower considerably disturbed the interior. Thirteenth-century pottery, animal bones and oyster shells were found in the disturbed soil. Two Henry III silver long-cross pennies and a rowel spur were also recovered. A revetment wall on the inside of the enclosing bank has also been exposed but it is not clear whether this is a primary or secondary feature. The W. sector of the interior has been disturbed by drains probably cut in the 19th century. It is hoped that further excavation will reveal undisturbed deposits and a context for the internal revetment wall.

## SCOTLAND

## BORDERS

279. FAST CASTLE (NT 861 710). Excavation by K. L. Mitchell for Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 188) within the room designated as the 'kitchen' N. of the hall. At least three occupation levels were established, composed of clay and clay-rubble floors interspersed with ash destruction levels. The earliest use appears to be late 15th century, corresponding with the lowest levels discovered in the lower courtyard. The well, located on the mainland, was cleared out to its base, 3.78 m below the surface. The upper part contained over 100 pieces of timber, but the scarcity of finds in the bottom half suggests that the well was cleared out, possibly in antiquity. Two occupation levels were uncovered near the well. The foundation of a low, curving, clay-bonded wall, half-way between the well and the base of Hawksheugh Hill, is assumed to be a revetment protecting those using the well from falling rocks.

280. KELSO, SPRINGWOOD PARK (NT 7207 3340). Excavation was resumed in Spring 1986, supervised by J. Cotton for Border Burghs Archaeological Project (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 188–89).

The Stone Walled Phases: Three main phases of stone structure had been identified the previous year. These had been robbed and damaged by modern ploughing and the intrusion of a 19th-century field drain. Phases 2 and 3 comprised a row of three buildings (11–12.5 m × 5–6 m) parallel to the terrace, the middle building being the latest of these. The terracing of these buildings into the sloping ground had destroyed the E. ends of two earlier structures, 15 m apart and built gable end onto the river terrace, which comprised Phase 1. The stone walls (0.7–1.1 m wide), surviving to a maximum of three courses, were faced with a rubble and earth core. A 2 m extension to the S. of the site revealed further lengths of similar walls, but no obvious buildings. An extension (2 m) to the NW. corner of site revealed no further structures and indicated either the limit of the settlement or a gap in the row of buildings. The later buildings of Phases 2 and 3 were characterized by areas of cobbling at the lower (N.) ends. Two of them incorporated stone-lined and covered drains. Although the various structures were damaged, evidence was found of a stone threshold with timber doorstops in one building, a stone cruck setting within the wall of another and several shallow post-holes, also possibly for cruck timbers. The Phase 1 buildings appear to have used pit-dug settings for structural posts and stone hearths set in shallow scoops.

The Timber Built Phase: There was evidently more than one phase of post-set structures pre-dating the Stone Phase. In the N. part of the site one group of four post-holes (all of them with posts c. 0.3 m across) formed a N.–S. row 10 m long, but that at the S. end was set in a post-pit and may belong to another row on a different line (c. 6 m long). A third row (c. 4 m long) forms a right angle with the first row suggesting some form of timber building. A series of ditches and gullies, either for drainage or enclosure, forms the earliest evidence of activity on the site. Pits and post-holes to the W. of the stone structures were not well stratified, whilst a number of pits belong to the timber phase but were of indeterminate use. The pottery from all phases, apart from material in post-destruction silting, was mostly White Gritty Ware of late 12th- to 14th-century date. Two coins were found in the destruction layers indicative of an abandonment in the first half of the 14th century, and two coins were found in occupation levels including one of 1174–95, giving a *terminus post quem* for the Stone Phase of the late 12th or early 13th century. Other finds include stone spindle whorls, loom-weights, hones, querns and a copper-alloy key and small spoon. Pollen analysis from a primary ditch has indicated the presence of substantial quantities of grain.

281. PEBBLES, BRIDGEGATE (NT 252 405). Excavations were completed under the supervision of M. Parker and P. Francis for Border Burghs Archaeological Project (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 189). The site lies on the edge of a gravel river terrace, but the lower part beside the Eddleston Water lies on riverine sands and silts. The site as excavated

(36 × 14 m maximum) was divided into three plots from an early date, henceforward known as Plots A, B and C; Plot A lying at the E. end of the site on the river terrace, B in the middle on the terrace edge and Plot C on the flood plain of the river, the W. end of the site.

Plot A: A cinema built in the early 20th century destroyed much of this part of the site. No medieval remains were encountered.

Plot B: No medieval structures were encountered, but a hearth and quantities of carbonized wood, slag, and sand were found forming a layer up to 0.25 m thick between the Town Wall (but not related to it) and the cross wall marking the edge of Plot C. This metal-working site does not appear to have had any shelter, but at least one post-hole was found and it is quite possible that later activity had destroyed the other evidence of supports for a workshop shed. Prior to this activity the site had been levelled up after the medieval wall dividing it from Plot C had been built. The earliest deposit on the lower part of the plot was midden rubbish possibly of 13th-century date on the basis of the White Gritty Ware pottery found in it.

Plot C: This plot was occupied by a workshop from 1872. Prior to this the plot had been a garden since c. 1700 when the *Tolbooth* had been finally demolished. The Tolbooth, in use by the mid 15th century, lay at the extreme W. end of the plot beside the road to the river and alongside the river. Only about a quarter was uncovered due to the presence of the road along the riverside. Its remains lay beneath 1 m of garden soil. There was little rubble so the Tolbooth must have been carefully demolished. The foundations survived to barely 0.3 m high. The walls were 1 m wide and were mortared. Around its walls lay a cobbled path with a retaining wall and a well. As excavated the dimensions were 6.5 × 4 m, but there was a 2 m wide baulk between the site and the street and 6 m between the site and the river giving a total of c. 12 × 6 m maximum. A party wall was found in the baulk section which was a secondary insertion giving a room 5 m wide. Five floor levels were encountered. Prior to the Tolbooth Plot C was first defined by a deeply founded stone boundary wall 0.8 m thick and earth cored which enclosed an area 15 × 15 m as excavated or 17 × 21 m at its fullest possible extent. Inside it, a stone-built workshop (?) was built against the boundary wall which went through at least two phases of alteration and levelling up, probably to guard against flooding. A stone hearth was found in the second extended phase of this building when it was divided in half by a stone party wall.

Plot C was formed out of a piece of reclaimed flood-plain which was used for midden deposition in the early medieval period, c. 12th to 13th centuries.

#### CENTRAL

282. DOUNE CASTLE (NN 728 010). J. Cannell directed excavations for S.D.D.(H.B.M.). An area in the NE. corner of the courtyard between the ruined E. range and the gatehouse was cleared of modern debris. A disturbed cobbled surface, perhaps divided N.-S. by a light partition, was provided with a shallow drain through its entrance into the courtyard. The area may be the remains of a stable block. The circular vault of the NE. tower within the gatehouse has long been identified as a well chamber. Excavations exposed the massive stone foundations of the tower. A central pit 1.65 m deep may have held a large post used in the construction of the tower.

283. MUGDOCK CASTLE (NS 549 771). Excavations prior to restoration work to the NW. tower involved clearance at first-floor level. Following the insertion of a vault into the ground floor of the original 14th-century tower the first floor was converted to kitchen use. The remains of a fireplace arch probably reused earlier masonry. The N. curtain wall was traced at its junction with the NE. tower, where it was 1.45 m wide. There was evidence of the inner cobbled courtyard.

284. STIRLING CASTLE (NS 790 940). Excavation by J. Cannell for S.D.D.(H.B.M.) took place immediately N. of the Great Hall after pipe-laying work had exposed dense midden

(CENTRAL)

deposits. In a small trench, 2.6 by 2.0 m and up to 1.6 m deep, the bedrock, sloping steeply S. to N., had been partially levelled prior to construction of the Great Hall annex and inner castle wall in the mid 16th century. Rubble above further levelling dumps may have come from the early chapel, immediately to the W., replaced in 1594.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

285. BARHOBBLE (NX 310 494). Further excavation by W. F. Cormack (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 190) confirmed that a small E.-W. building in the enclosure is a single-chamber church of clay-mortared stone, 4.6 by 10.8 m internally, with a S. door. It was later reduced to a chapel 6.4 m long by the insertion of a cross wall and a new S. door E. of the wall. Positioned centrally against the E. gable wall is an altar with a surviving height of c. 0.3 m into which were built some human bones. A small fragment of cross shaft with stopped-plait interlace of the Whithorn school came from the rough paving of the floor and a cross slab of the Anglo-Norse period was inserted in the structure during the building of the new S. doorway.

286. WHITHORN, WHITHORN PRIORY (NX 444 433). Excavation was directed by P. H. Hill for Whithorn Trust, sponsored by Church of Scotland, S.D.D.(H.B.M.), Royal Bank of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Bank, Midland Bank, Napier Foundation, Mouswald Trust, Catholic National Endowment, Diocese of Galloway, Wigtown District Council, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council. The first season of research excavation by the Whithorn Trust, established as a consequence of rescue excavation in 1984 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 223), lasted ten weeks. A 65 × 8 m trench traversed the S. side of the low hill crowned by the medieval priory and ran up to the backlands of the medieval town. Excavation revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence representing some 1,500+ years of activity but work ceased before the earliest deposits could be examined. Five main phases of activity were determined.

1. Early Christian (c. 400–700), associated with the British bishop, St Ninian. Excavation in 1984 produced clear evidence of construction, burial and occupation in the Early-Christian period. The 1986 excavation confirmed the survival of extensive stratified deposits of this period. A broken cross-of-arcs had been reused in a later building.

2. Anglian (c. 700–850). Bede recorded the acquisition of Galloway by Bernicia and the names and dates of the Northumbrian bishops are known till A.D. 802. Excavation evidence indicates that Northumbrian control was maintained until about A.D. 850. Work in 1984 and 1986 revealed a massive stone-built terrace which probably defined the perimeter of the Anglian 'monastery'. The terrace had been enlarged at least twice. There is no dating evidence from the first two phases. The last phase terrace is abutted by a deep rubbish tip incorporating tens of thousands of animal bones. The upper part of the deposit produced a scatter of coins comprising sixteen 'sceats' and 'stycas' of Eanred (808/810–41) and Aethelred II (841–44, 844–48) indicating Northumbrian contact until at least the mid 9th century. A 'sceat' of Eadberht (c. 738–57) was found beneath the midden. Structural remains on the terrace and within its perimeter may date to this period.

3. Anglo-Norse (c. 850–1125). Whithorn has no reliable historical records between 802 and 1125 but excavation has produced abundant evidence dating to this obscure period. The deposits are deepest in the low ground between priory and town. This area has revealed two small, single-room houses similar to buildings from Viking Dublin. Deposits overlying the houses have produced substantial quantities of manufacturing debris and a scatter of artefacts. Manufacturing activities include leatherwork, antlerwork (combs and possibly tine handles), ironwork and smithing, leadworking and copperworking. Artefacts include combs; stick-pins; 'Saxo-Norman' pottery; querns; waisted, grooved hones; a decorated lead weight; a piece of steatite bowl; two large lead vessels; a boat-shaped net-sinker and a

Hiberno-Norse coin of *c.* 1050. The area towards the top of the hill produced artefacts but little manufacturing debris. The houses probably comprised part of a secular settlement on the fringes of the ecclesiastical site. The associated finds suggest its function as a trading post. The culturally diagnostic finds are consistently Norse.

4. High medieval (1125–1560). The first of a new succession of bishops was appointed to Whithorn in 1128. Excavation has shown that most of the field S. of the priory was used as a burial ground. This use seems to date between *c.* 1250 and 1400. The character of 12th-century activity is unclear. Approximately 430 burials have been excavated in 1984 and 1986. Examination indicates that the graveyard was organized with certain areas preferred for women and young children and others for men. During the 15th century the graveyard was levelled off and a series of cobbled surfaces was laid down. The area at the foot of the hill lies beyond the graveyard. This area revealed a confusing sequence of structures (ovens, drains, walls, paving and cobbling) apparently dating to the 14th century. Finds include coins; pottery; a bronze sword pommel and a broken lead pilgrim's token depicting the figure of a bishop, possibly St Ninian. The area may have served as a market or reception area for pilgrims to the shrine of the saint.

5. Post-Reformation (1560–present). After the Reformation the ground to the S. of the Priory was encompassed within the glebe of the parish of Whithorn. Excavation has revealed many phases of spade and plough cultivation, field drains and fragments of the original manse latterly used as a private school.

FIFE

287. ST ANDREWS, ST LEONARD'S SCHOOL (NO 509 165). Monitoring of playground resurfacing by D. Hall for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D.(H.B.M.) revealed a stone wall at a depth of 0.2 m, possibly part of St Leonard's Chapel. Two further stretches of wall footings and a paving stone were recorded by Fife Archaeological Index during redevelopment of the courtyard entrance area of the school. Green-glazed pottery and bone fragments were recovered from soil adjacent to the first stretch of wall. The wall was probably part of the original frontage of the chapel.

GRAMPIAN

288. ABBEY OF DEER (NJ 968 481). J. A. Stones carried out a small excavation to estimate the extent of medieval activity, prompted by an application to develop land between the guardianship site and the estate wall. Some medieval features were found, particularly S. of the abbey buildings and to the W. where the line of the main drain was identified. There was no trace of structures E. of the abbey, and it seems that burials may be confined to the guardianship area.

289. ABERDEEN, 45–75 GALLOWGATE/3 ST PAUL STREET/52–64 LOCH STREET (NJ 940 065). Total redevelopment of the area necessitated large-scale excavation; this offered the opportunity not only to examine a much larger area of the Chapel Court site (*cf. Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 191) but also to record listed standing buildings, and to test the survival of settlement and loch deposits throughout the 1.6 ha development. This was carried out by D. H. Evans for S.D.D.(H.B.M.) and Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums.

The main work was concentrated on an open-area excavation of *c.* 412 sq.m centred on *Chapel Court*. A long and complex sequence was recovered. In the early Middle Ages the edge of the lock extended up to 24 m W. of its 19th-century position. No evidence was found for any activity on the site before *c.* 1250, when some open-cast quarrying for sands and gravels seems to have been taking place at the S. end of the Gallowgate frontage. In the later 13th century the disused workings were filled and the site levelled with massive deposits of midden material, up to 0.4 m deep; organic remains included animal hair, textiles, wooden barrel-tops and other objects, eleven shoe soles and several hundred fragments of cobblers' waste. Associated pottery included an Aardenburg-type face-on-front jug, a Scarborough ware

(GRAMPIAN)

condiment or sweet-meat dish, a rider's head and a horse's head from a Scarborough ware knight jug, and large quantities of plain or simply decorated Scarborough ware. During the following century, two deep cesspits were cut through this midden; these, together with a gully and a number of smaller pits to the W., point to some sort of occupation in this block. The latest material in the cesspits include the base of a Siegburg stoneware mug.

In the later 14th century a tannery or skin-yard was erected on the site. The S. half of the excavated area was extensively cobbled, and some half-a-dozen industrial hearths were built on this surface; two were sunk into the cobbling, as fire-pits, while the rest were laid level with the surface, and surrounded by raised clay superstructures. All appear to have been wood-fired, and were associated with a resin-using process, such as the water-proofing of moulded leather vessels. This part of the site was clearly an open yard. The N. half of the site was dominated by a row of four deep, steep-sided, rectangular pits; these were clearly intended for the soaking of hides or skins, but it is not yet clear which particular stage of the process these represent. The tannery appears to have gone out of use by c. 1400, and was deliberately dismantled: complete pottery vessels were abandoned in beds of charcoal in some of the hearths, while the clay superstructure of some of the others was torn down and used to infill the 'tanning' pits. Elsewhere, large sheets of bark were abandoned. Finds associated with the end of this phase include two ceramic industrial vessels (one of which was divided into three compartments), a complete Low Countries greyware pitcher of c. 1375-1400, a complete local jug, part of a stone mortar, a broken fragment of a Decorated sandstone window moulding, half of a decorated Rouen ware jug, and some residual fragments of a York Seal jug.

During the 15th and 16th centuries the area was split into three tenements, presumably when domestic occupation on the frontages began. In the yards this is mainly reflected in the accumulation of surfaces on top of the earlier cobbling of the 'tannery'; these are associated with Langerwehe and Raeren stonewares.

290. ELGIN, BUTCHER LANE (NJ 215 627). Trial trenches by D. Hall for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D.(H.B.M.) in advance of supermarket development encountered natural sand, cut by one large pit of probable medieval date.

291. OLD RATTRAY (NK 088 579). Nearly two-thirds of the castle mound was excavated by H. K. and J. C. Murray for S.D.D.(H.B.M.) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 191), revealing the foundations of the main 13th-/early 14th-century phase; the perimeter wall including two mural buildings and harbour-side entrance, and a freestanding multi-storeyed building on the mound centre. Large-scale trial trenching in the burgh area between castle and church revealed a possible medieval occupation floor. A pottery kiln was found with pottery in all stages of production; a partly-fired imitation in local fabric of a Grimston-type vessel suggests a 13th-century date. A magnetometer survey is being undertaken to identify further kiln sites.

SPYNE PALACE (NJ 230 658). The complete excavation of the palace enclosure — the principal residence of the medieval Bishops of Moray — is planned to commence in 1987. To assess the archaeological potential several trial trenches were opened on all sides of the palace by J. H. Lewis, on behalf of S.D.D.(H.B.M.). The sandstone and clay floor of a lean-to building was found outside the W. end of the N. curtain wall, in whose face could be seen putlog holes for the building's roof-supports. A small latrine tower abutting the E. end of this wall presumably once served the ?15th-century banqueting hall in the N. range. From the tower a stone-lined channel led N. towards the now drained Loch of Spynie. Probably in the 16th century when part of the curtain wall was rebuilt, the tower was abandoned as a latrine and reused for an industrial purpose.

East of the palace were found the lower courses of a substantial stone wall, perhaps part of a stable block, and a section of cobbled road leading to the entrance in the curtain wall. Another, superior, cobbled road, to the SW. of the enclosure, may have connected an earlier entrance through the S. range to Holy Trinity Church (the site of the early 13th-century cathedral) 40 m away. Nearby were the possible robbed walls and crude metalled floor of a building.

Outside the S. range, SW. tower and W. range were the rubble foundations of an outer precinct wall and, on a similar alignment, a possible earlier ditch. Massive deposits of rubble beyond the W. range were probably associated with phases of rebuilding and repair to the fabric of the palace. North of this area a crude metalled road linked the upper palace level with that of the loch and medieval harbour, whose location awaits discovery.

#### HIGHLAND

293. INVERNESS, 17-33 FRIARS STREET (NH 663 455). A watching brief by G. Harden for Inverness District Council during redevelopment followed earlier trial trenching in the area of the Dominican friary (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 192). A large feature by the SW. boundary of the site, probably sub-rectangular and over 3 by 4 m, was filled with layers of clay, sand, charcoal, burnt clay and stones. Excavation revealed a stone-lined possible flue, 0.55 m wide and 0.3 m high, with no obvious roofing remaining. The stone structure was set into the base of a large pit, the fill of which contained a few sherds of medieval pottery and burnt bone.

294. NEWHALL POINT (NH 709 670). Mrs Selby and G. Harden reported the discovery of a rectangular masoned stone with a central rectangular hole through it when digging a garden at the Point. The stone measures 0.6 × 0.4 × 0.12 m, with the central slot 0.22 × 0.1 m. It was adjacent to the area recently excavated by D. Reed for S.D.D.(H.B.M.) where an early Christian graveyard was discovered. Stone retained by finder.

295. RESOLIS, BALBLAIR CHAPEL (NH 708 670). Following trial excavations the burial area under threat for housing construction was examined by D. Reed for S.D.D.(H.B.M.). Extended burials were found in E.-W. and N.-S. orientations. Sandstone uprights were associated with the burials and a shallow circular ditch marked the graveyard boundary. Radiocarbon dates from the skeletons were 10th to 11th century. There is no evidence for a chapel within the excavated area.

#### LOTHIAN

296. CRAMMOND ROMAN FORT (NT 192 768). N. Holmes for City of Edinburgh District Council completed excavation E. of the Roman fort (*Discovery and Excav. Scotland*, 1981, 85). Details of the road and drainage gullies indicated a continuous process of repair and partial relaying which appear to have kept the road in use until comparatively recently. In addition post-Roman structural remains were located.

297. TRAPRAIN LAW (NT 581 746). P. Strong, sponsored by East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists Society, excavated a section of the lower rampart at the E. end of Traprain Law. This revealed at least three phases of construction, commencing with two parallel palisade trenches replaced by a bank and ditch. Over these a further earthen bank with an outer stone revetment was built after a period of abandonment. This later refurbishment may be connected with an area of large flat slabs set tightly together on the line of the bank, and a post-hole, suggesting a possible gateway.

#### ORKNEY

298. KIRKWALL (HN 447 109). R. G. Lamb for Orkney Heritage Society and Orkney Islands Council and B. Smith for S.D.D. observed major roadworks in *Broad Street*, which

(ORKNEY)

enabled the original waterfront to be defined between the Castle site to the N. and the head of Victoria Street (in the Laverock, the medieval ecclesiastical district) to the S. The waterfront now lies 600 m to the NW. after the post-medieval expansion of the town on land reclaimed from the harbour. Below the W. front of the Cathedral, the original shallow-water shoreline of the Oyce, on which the early *kaupang* developed, had been converted by substantial rock-cutting into a deep-water wharfage, presumably to accommodate cog-type ships of the High Middle Ages. This was infilled before the 16th century. Further S., between Tankerness Lane and Victoria Street, the shoreline was made up of substantial structural deposits of an Iron-Age settlement built out into the water, representing either a broch-type site or a stone-built crannog-style waterside settlement of the early centuries A.D. With other sites of this type being known to extend through the Pictish period (cf. Brettaness, *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 225–26), this unexpected discovery may have a bearing on the early history of settlement in the Laverock, the previous assumption being that Kirkwall developed out of a mercantile core located further N. in ‘The Burgh’, between Papdale Burn and the present-day harbour.

299. ORPHIR, EARL’S BU (HY 334 045). Work continued by C. E. Batey and C. D. Morris for University of Durham Department of Archaeology and Society of Antiquaries (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 193). The course of the tunnel feature was investigated further. Already recorded for c. 10 m, the tunnel may reach 12 m in length. Further midden deposits, apparently of Norse date, which overlie it, were excavated. Excavations to the E. uncovered successive layers of clayey loam and rubble. One rubble spread produced sherds of medieval pottery, including glazed ware. To the W. a small area was examined prior to disturbance for access to a large barn. Undisturbed layers were revealed with indications of a hearth and occupation debris. Work on the environmental evidence from the Norse period middens continues. (Universities of Durham and Newcastle, *Archaeol. Reps. for 1986* (Durham, 1987), 48–51.)

## SHETLAND

300. KEBISTER (HU 457 455). Excavation by O. Owen and C. Lowe for S.D.D.(H.B.M.) continued on this multi-period site. A subsequent post-medieval house cut through the remains of earlier medieval rectangular stone structures, contained within an enclosure wall. Midden material is likely to date from the Norse period. The house overlay a sub-rectangular wooden structure aligned E.–W., conceivably an Early Christian chapel. Wood-lined boxes were found beyond the E. wall of this structure. A piece of *porfido verde antique*, possibly part of a reliquary base, was found nearby.

## STRATHCLYDE

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

301. Excavations at *St John’s Tower* (NS 333 220), the site of the 13th-century church of St John the Baptist, exposed the foundations of the N. and S. nave walls, a foundation line for the S. side aisle and the S. transept wall. The foundations for six nave piers and the moulded base of one have been uncovered. There is evidence for a timber floor pre-dating a stone one in the nave and S. aisle. Two early medieval stone coffins and numerous grave slabs with incised decoration have been recovered.

302. At *South Harbour Street* (NS 336 221) excavations inside a 19th-century warehouse revealed a late medieval pit cut into natural sand deposits and backfilled with building debris. Stake-holes, possibly supporting a wooden platform, were associated with unidentified industrial activity. Excavation behind 16th-century *Loudon Hall*, just outside the early medieval burgh, showed a sequence of well-stratified deposits sealed by wind-blown sand.

Beneath this was a stone hearth and associated wall foundations. The removal of subsequent layers uncovered a series of gullies and other features associated with a floor surface. Thirteenth-century pottery was found.

303. CARLUKE, HALLBAR TOWER (NS 839 471). Excavations by Lanark and District Archaeological Society continued on the N. side of the enclosure wall (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 227). Below 19th-century levels was a layer of orange clay with flecks of coal, containing pieces of late medieval pottery. An E.-W. cutting may be a robber trench marking the original position of a building wall.

304. DUNDONALD CASTLE (NS 363 345). Excavation by C. J. Ewart for S.D.D.(H.B.M.) in advance of extensive restoration work (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 193) concentrated on the S. half of the site as defined by a mid 15th-century barmkin wall which encloses the summit of the hill E. of the late 14th-century tower built by Robert II. Two previously unrecognized construction phases were identified. The earlier is defined by a massive vitrified rampart traced E. of the barmkin wall; the other is a long hall-like structure or range in stone pre-dating the barmkin wall, probably contemporary with the tower. The basement chambers of the S. range were excavated along with the remains of a wide forestair leading from the inner courtyard to the first floor of the tower.

305. GLASGOW, ROTTENROW (NS 599 654). Rescue excavation for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and M.S.C. on the site of *The Auld Pedagogy*, a 15th-century building associated with the earliest classes of Glasgow University, revealed a crushed sandstone and mortar lens containing 15th- and 16th-century pottery 2.3 m below present ground level.

#### TAYSIDE

306. ARBROATH, 200-212 HIGH STREET (NO 642 411). Excavations by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust for S.D.D.(H.B.M.) revealed natural sand at the E. and S. ends of the site. In the N. this was covered by a buried soil horizon and cut by a boundary ditch, the fill of which contained white gritty ware and other medieval pottery. To the W. was a group of medieval and modern pits.

307. MONTROSE (NO 714 579). A watching brief for Angus District Museum in the Standard Press Close Sheltered Development area recorded c. 1,700 sq.m of 1 m deep midden deposits. No structures were noted but pits were recorded in section. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was found, including gritty wares, Scarborough and East Anglian wares.

308. PERTH, CANAL STREET (NO 118 233). Further work by M. Lind for Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust and S.D.D.(H.B.M) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 194) discovered no trace of the S. defences of the town. The earliest occupation on the site dates to c. 1200; the area was soon marked out with property boundaries which survived with little change into modern times.

#### WALES

##### DYFED

309. CAREW CASTLE (SN 045 037). This year saw the commencement of a large-scale excavation and survey programme within the Outer Ward, under the direction of S. Gerrard with D. Austin as the Academic Advisor, for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, St David's University College, Lampeter, and Dyfed Archaeological Trust; work is funded jointly by the National Park and M.S.C. Initially, the aim is to examine an area of the castle known as the 'Walled Garden' prior to the construction of a Visitor Interpretation Centre. This will be the focal point for the display and presentation of information and finds relating to the

(DYFED)

archaeology of the castle. To date, excavations have revealed that the Outer Ward was prepared during the 13th century by levelling areas of upstanding bedrock and backfilling earlier quarries, pits and trenches to provide a base on which buildings were probably erected. However, since this area was used for many years as a garden all conclusive evidence for buildings and later medieval levels have been destroyed, a detail confirmed by the presence of unstratified later medieval pottery within the garden.

## GLAMORGAN, SOUTH

310. BARRY, ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE (ST 132 673). Continuing excavations undertaken by I. Price and C. Price for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on an Early-Christian cemetery first investigated in the summer of 1983, have revealed another 22 inhumations to add to the seven previously recorded (Fig. 5). Two burials were contained in long cists. Grave goods have been absent in all the burials thus far investigated; all except one were aligned W.-E. The exception, with head to E., had an 18th-century radiocarbon date whereas all the others suggest a date range of late 4th to mid 6th centuries.

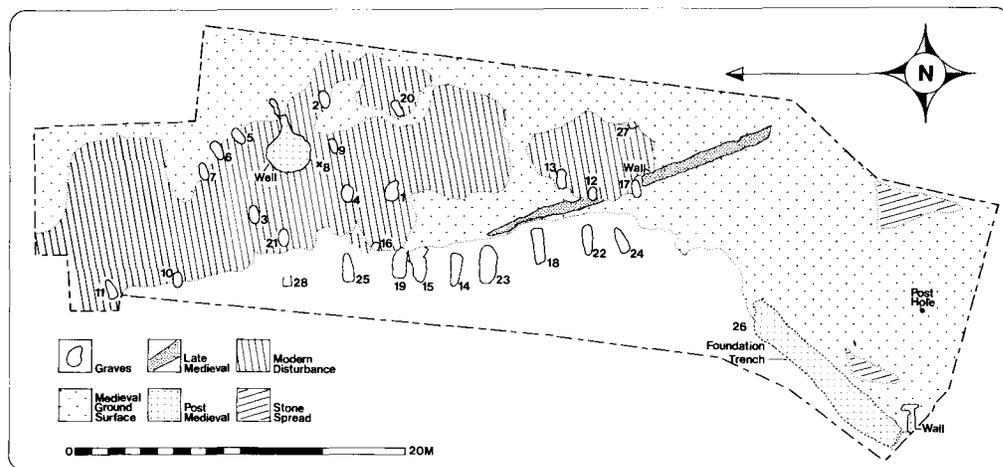


FIG. 5  
ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE, BARRY, SOUTH GLAMORGAN  
Early-Christian cemetery

311. COSMESTON (ST 177 689). Excavations conducted by R. Newman for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust at Cosmeston D.M.V. concentrated on the removal of medieval fills from within two large (approximately 1.5 m wide by 1.2 m deep) drainage ditches. The earliest recoverable fills contained 13th- to 14th-century material. The ditches were dug in order to drain and make habitable the low-lying area W. of the village street, an area that appears to have been temporarily deserted in the later 14th century. Further evidence for medieval habitation in the area has been shown by traces of stone walls underlying an exposed 17th-century metalled surface.

The reconstruction of a byre, excavated in 1983, was completed. A kiln house, excavated in 1984-85 is also nearing completion. Experimental firings will be undertaken.

312. LLANTWIT MAJOR, LLANMAES (SS 982 697). Excavations undertaken by C. Marvell and R. Newman for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on a set of abandoned post-medieval properties revealed evidence of a totally robbed 13th to 14th century, two-roomed structure measuring 9 m N.-S. by 6 m E.-W. There was no evidence of a hearth or of any other features to suggest function.

#### POWYS

313. DOLFORWYN CASTLE (SO 152 951). The sixth season was directed by L. Butler for Cadw (Welsh Historic Monuments) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 197). The excavation continued to concentrate on the SW. end of the site, particularly on the courtyard area between the square tower and the curtain wall on its SW. side. The sequence of tip layers and occupation surfaces was especially complicated, evidence for the application of a white plastered surface to the external walls of the square tower. A depression near the curtain wall may have been used as a bowl furnace judging by the presence of clinker, but there was no reddening of the clay base or walls to confirm this suggestion.

One small area on the NW. side of the courtyard was completed: this indicated substantial burning on top of the tip layers (building construction), consisting of a deposit of animal bone, glazed pottery and balista balls. This might represent the clearance of debris from the courtyard area and the adjacent buildings after the English siege of 1277 or after an otherwise unrecorded attack in the rising of 1283 or in the revolt of Madog in 1294.

Work within the S. 'guard-room' was completed. When its E. division wall was inserted the adjacent S. curtain wall was repaired. Similar repairs were made on the N. curtain wall with an internal trench to permit repointing.

Pottery was frequent only in the NW. area of the courtyard. Finds included balista balls, part of a wooden bowl or bucket with a copper banded rim, a harp peg of worked bone, and a worn short-cross penny.

At the E. end of the castle near the round tower the debris of building collapse was partly removed to indicate the S. room in the E. angle of the curtain walls, which will be tackled next year. A further piece of clearance which did not reach archaeologically significant levels was the re-exposure of the stairway placed alongside the E. wall of the square tower to reach the S. curtain wall. This stair was integral with the curtain wall, but post-dated the tower. However the similarities of stone source and construction technique suggest that the two pieces of work are broadly contemporary.

314. WELSHPOOL (SJ 226 076). Excavations were directed by K. Blockley for Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust funded by M.S.C. and Cadw (Welsh Historic Monuments).

The site lies off Mill Lane close to the supposed site of *Capel Llewelyn* mentioned in a will of 1545. Excavation revealed burials on the edge of the graveyard, the limits of which were not known before excavation began. All of the graves are thought to be of medieval; samples have been sent for radiocarbon dating. The dedication to St Llewelyn suggests an early foundation, but excavation in the area of the church is needed to confirm this hypothesis.